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EIGHTH REPORT
OF
THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON
HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

REPORT AND APPENDIX.—(PART I.)

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



LONDON:
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1881.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
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PROVO, UTAH

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COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Her Majesty's Command.

RICHD. ASSHETON CROSS.

VICTORIA R.

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

To Our right trusty and entirely beloved John Alexander, Marquess of Bath, greeting.

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

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

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

By Her Majesty's Command.

RICHD. ASSHETON CROSS.

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

VICTORIA R.

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

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

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

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

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

By Her Majesty's Command.

RICHD. ASSHETON CROSS.

William Hardy, Esquire, additional Commissioner
to inquire as to Historical Documents of
public interest.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

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

The death of the Rev. C. W. Russell, D.D., President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, has deprived Your Commissioners of a most esteemed and gifted colleague, whose wide historical attainments, and intimate acquaintance, more especially with all matters relating to the affairs of Ireland, have been of invaluable service to the Commission.

The ordinary work of inspection during the past year has been carried on by Mr. A. J. Horwood, Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson, Mr. R. B. Knowles, and the Rev. J. A. Bennett for England; by Mr. Fraser for Scotland; and by Mr. Gilbert for Ireland. Mr. Sheppard has made a further Report on the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the Rev. W. D. Macray has completed his Report on the manuscripts of Magdalen College, Oxford. Your Commissioners are also indebted to Mr. L. O. Pike, of the Public Record Office, for an exhaustive Report on the Duke of Manchester's papers, the importance of which has quite justified them in directing that it be published as a separate part of their Appendix to this Report. Mr. Knowles' preliminary report on the remarkable collection of the Earl of Ashburnham is printed as Part III. of the Appendix.

Considerable progress has been made with the Calendar of the manuscripts of the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield by the Officers of the Public Record Office occasionally engaged thereon. The papers of the early years of Queen Elizabeth's reign have been chiefly dealt with, but as it will be impossible to bring together all the papers relating to this period until the whole of the collection has been examined, Your Commissioners have decided to postpone the printing of the Calendar for the present.

The number of collections examined under the directions of Your Commissioners since the issuing of the first Commission is now about 500; accounts of some of them have yet to be published, but a complete list of those already described is attached to this Report, with a reference to that Report of Your Commissioners which contains a description of the collection named.

The Reports of the Inspectors, printed in the Appendix, Parts I., II., and III., include the following collections:—

In England and Wales.—The House of Lords; the Duke of Manchester; the Duke of Marlborough; the Earl of Ashburnham; the Earl of Denbigh; the Earl of Jersey; the Earl of Portsmouth; Lord Braybrooke; Ralph Bankes, Esq., of Corfe Castle and Kingston Lacy; G. Wingfield Digby, Esq., of Sherborne Castle; Edward Hailestone, Esq.; the Trinity House Corporation; the Royal College of Physicians; the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; Magdalen College, Oxford; Ewelme Hospital; the Corporations of Chester, Leicester, and Pontefract; Queen Anne's Bounty Office; &c., &c.

In Scotland.—The Earl of Glasgow; the Viscount of Arbuthnott; Miss Hamilton, of Barns and Cochno; A. C. Stuart, Esq.

In Ireland.—The Marquis of Ormonde; Lord Emly; Lord Talbot de Malahide; the O'Connor Don, M.P.; Trinity College, Dublin.

Among other collections, accounts of which are being drawn up for publication in future Reports of Your Commissioners, may be named those of—the Duke of Abercorn; the Duke of Hamilton; the Duke of Leinster; the Marquis of Drogheda; the Marquis of Waterford; the Earl of Leicester; the Earl Manvers; the Earl of Pembroke; Lord Braye; Mr. H. Chandos-Pole-Gell, of Hopton Hall; Mrs. Sackville Stopford Sackville, of Drayton House; the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; the Corporations of Barnstaple, Canterbury, Ipswich, Plymouth, Stratford-on-Avon, Wisbeach, and Great Yarmouth; the Sessions Rolls of the West Riding and North Riding of Yorkshire; &c., &c.

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

House of Lords.—Mr. Taylor and Mr. Skene report a number of interesting documents of the reign of Charles II. in the collection of the House of Lords, among those which are calendared in the Appendix to this Report (p. 101). One very important class of papers is connected with the legislative efforts to improve the financial and commercial condition of the country. Foremost in this class are the minutes of the Committee on the fall of Rents and Decay of Trade. This Committee examined some members of the Council of Trade (a list of the Council is among the papers), and some of the most eminent men of business of the day, including the well-known Sir Josiah (then Mr.) Child, whose “New Discourse of Trade” appeared in 1668, and was written mainly to advocate a reduction of the rate of interest, a subject dealt with at great length by the Committee. The evidence of these witnesses is very fully given in the minutes, and throws much light on the financial state of the country and the principles of trade current among leading men at the time. A list of exports and imports, delivered in by Sir John Westenholme, a farmer of the customs, contains, so far as can be ascertained, the earliest detailed information of that kind, and is the more valuable since the destruction of the old records at the Custom House by the fire of 1814. Among other papers in this class may be noticed those connected with Bills for remedying the scarcity of ready money (No. 229), and for supplying the defect of population by the naturalisation of foreigners, who were to teach manufactures.

Some importance may be attached to an engrossed proviso to the famous Bill to prohibit the importation of Irish cattle (No. 21a), so vehemently insisted on by the Commons against the King and the Council of Ireland and opposed by the Committee of Irish Adventurers as tending to ruin their trade (No. 21). The Corporation of London had petitioned the House to be enabled to accept a present of 20,000 live cattle, charitably subscribed by the Irish, at the instance of the Duke of Ormonde, for distribution among the sufferers by the fire. This offer was derided by the enemies of the Duke, including Lord Ashley, as a politic contrivance to put a stop to the Bill; and a proviso was drawn up by the Duke of Buckingham and the Lords Ashley and Lucas to render it nugatory, which ultimately led to the Corporation declining the gift as useless.

The papers connected with the Poll Act of 1666 (No. 54) show the amendments made by the Lords in favour of aliens and the clergy, and include also their proviso, so obnoxious to the Commons, for making their grant to the King in their own name.

Particular attention is directed to the report of the Accounts Commission, presented to both Houses on 26 October 1669 (No. 213). Its contents have been set out at some length, since the only account of them hitherto published has been the short abstract given by Ralph from the collection of Lord Halifax. The detailed balance sheets of the moneys voted for the Dutch war are supplemented by full particulars of unaccounted balances and expenses “for other uses than the war,” founded on separate accounts tendered by Sir G. Carteret and the Earl of Anglesey, Treasurers for the Navy; by Colonel Legg, Treasurer of the Ordnance; by Sir Stephen Fox, Paymaster-General of the Land Forces; and by Lord Ashley, Treasurer for Prizes.

Some instances occur in these papers of the attitude of toleration adopted by the Lords after the fall of Clarendon. Such, for example, are their amendments to the Conventicles Bill of 1670, which show their successful efforts to mitigate the rigour of that measure, as brought from the Commons. A Bill, which originated in the Commons in 1667, is interesting as a first attempt to make atheism a statutory offence. The draft of a Bill against duelling (No. 168), presented by the Duke of York with a declaration from the King in Council that he would not in future pardon anyone who killed another in a duel, contains a curious preamble, and provides for the appointment of a court of honour.

The papers relating to the Earl of Clarendon’s impeachment (No. 108) define the part taken by each House in the Bill for his incapacity and banishment. The clauses in the Act incapacitating the Earl from “any other employment,” besides places of public trust, and subjecting his correspondence to the scrutiny of a Secretary of State, are found to have been added by the Commons, who, as is well known, acquiesced in the measure reluctantly as not severe enough.

Under date 14 January 1670–1 (No. 352), will be found the minutes of the Committee appointed to inquire into the assault on the Duke of Ormonde in the previous December, together with a mass of papers then produced, which supply many particulars hitherto unpublished—the design of the offenders, as reported by Lord Arlington,

appears to have been, not to rob or kill the Duke, but to carry him to some obscure place and oblige him to ransom himself for 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.*

With regard to another outrage of this time, the assault on Sir John Coventry, it appears from these papers (No. 355) that the famous clause in the "Coventry Act," making maiming, "with intent to disfigure," a felony, was an amendment introduced and insisted on by the Lords, having been prepared by Chief Justice Vaughan and Mr. Justice Windham. Bills for the prevention of highway robberies (No. 179)—Claude Duval had been executed the previous year—child stealing (No. 289), and frauds by servants (No. 339), deserve notice, and the Bill for transporting English subjects prisoners beyond the seas (No. 276) is the earliest form of what afterwards became the latter part of the Habeas Corpus Act. A petition of poor prisoners for debt in and about the city of London and elsewhere (No. 341) gives a graphic account of their miserable condition and of the causes of their destitution, and complains of the failure of other Bills for their relief.

The entries in the celebrated case of *Skinner v. The East India Company*, which were erased from the MS. Journal at the time, as a means of healing the quarrel between the two Houses, have now been deciphered, and are printed at length in a Supplement. Hitherto, the precedent relied on, and the arguments employed on either side in this controversy, have been known only at second hand from a pamphlet attributed at the time to Lord Holles, and published in 1669 under the title of "The Grand Question concerning the Judicature of the House of Peers, stated and argued."

A large increase in the appellate business in the Lords is evidenced during the period comprised in this Report, and much light is thrown on the judicial practice of the House by the Minute Book of the Committee for Petitions appointed after the Restoration. There is an appeal (No. 64) in which the Lord Chancellor Bacon was a party concerned in the original suit, and another (No. 79) in which the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, being charged with partiality in favour of one of his relations, defends his conduct in a Report to the House. Various instances occur to illustrate the constant changes of property at this period, alluded to by Hallam; and there are cases of estates being assigned in trust during the Civil Wars for preservation, and then appropriated by the trustees (Nos. 107 and 121). Cornelius Holland, the regicide, figures in a suit (No. 192) brought against the Backwells, who had "crept back into favour" (Alderman Backwell appears elsewhere as having lent money to the Government), and had appropriated Holland's property, after having, as alleged, assisted his escape.

A Bill (No. 343) introduced in the Lords in 1670, but rejected after "long debates," deserves notice, as an attempt to restrict the abuse of privilege of Parliament. The papers relating to alleged breach of privilege are numerous, and more than half of them relate to the servants of Peers and Peeresses. The grievances alleged against Lord Gerard by Carr, a clerk to one of the troops of the Life Guards, are set out in his printed petition to the House of Commons (No. 119), which was voted scandalous by the Lords. Another petition, reprehended as containing "scandalous and saucy" expressions against the Earl of Denbigh, prays the King to order the Lord Keeper, or the justices of the peace for Leicestershire, to examine how the Earl's receiver has disposed of sums received for the repair of the highways (No. 104). There is a petition from the Earl of Anglesey (No. 222) in reference to his suspension from the office of Treasurer of the Navy. The minutes of the Committee for Privileges, to whom this petition was referred, record that the Earl subsequently abandoned his complaint. Papers occur in connexion with some angry litigation between the Earl of Peterborough and his mother (No. 317), and with a dispute between the Earl of Westmoreland and Lord Holles (No. 326), in which the latter was heard in person at the bar, the Earl's petition being finally rejected, "taken away from the table, and torn by Lord Newport, and the pieces taken away by the Earl of Anglesey." There is an account of a violent entry into Lady De Warr's house in Clerkenwell Close, for her refusal to pay her tailor an "unreasonable bill" of 26*l.* (No. 304). Lady Audley complains of being arrested at her lodgings in Covent Garden, the bailiff being told to pretend that he brought a letter from Lord Bridgewater, in order to gain access to her (No. 227); and Lord Audley complains that his lodgings in King Street, Westminster, were broken into by some "pretended constables with their crew" (No. 251). The old Earl of Berkshire recounts a singular affray one afternoon with three men in London, who after having dragged him and his coach, in which he had sought refuge, into the street, were driven back into the house by the neighbours, the Earl eventually being sheltered for the night by an old servant of the Countess of Exeter (No. 147).

In connexion with the great fire of 1666, there is little matter of interest to report; the inquiry into the causes of it was conducted by a Committee of the Commons. Mr. Child, in his evidence before the Committee on the Fall of Rents, speaks of it, together with the Plague, as one of the causes of the depression of trade; and the account of Poll Money receipts delivered to the Accounts Commission computes a loss of 52,000*l.* on that account. The first Act for rebuilding the City was brought into the Commons by the City Members, and passed almost untouched through the Lords. Among the papers connected with the Additional Act for that purpose, which the Lords largely altered, may be noted a proposal to establish a registry of unfree artificers, many of whom had been "turned out of work by the freeman and reduced to beggary." The question of putting the City churchyards to other uses than burying places was mooted in Committee; and there is a draft proviso for converting the sites of certain churches and churchyards into public store yards for coal and fuel, and a proposed clause to enable the purchase of burial places at a "convenient distance" from the City (Nos. 203 and 293). It may be noted that the Bill of 1667 to prevent the sale of offices (No. 97), made half the penalty, imposed for offences under the Act, go for the next 10 years to repairing the churches "lately built within the City and suburbs." Reference is made to the "new workhouses" in Tothill-fields and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in a petition (No. 204), praying the Lords to assist in finishing the building, without further taxing the inhabitants, so that the streets might be kept "clear and free from begging poor;" and annexed is a letter thanking the House for its assistance, whereby the parish had been saved 200*l.* a year.

A petition of Margaret, Marchioness of Worcester (No. 83), whose case was recommended by the King, prays the House to consider her necessitous condition, brought about by the vast sums expended and great debts contracted by her husband in the service of Charles I. A similar instance of Royalist impoverishment occurs in the petition of Charles, son and heir of Warwick, Lord Mohun (No. 366).

The circumstances connected with Lady Roos' divorce are detailed in the evidence taken on the Bills to illegitimate her children (No. 20), and to enable Lord Roos to marry again (No. 263), and in her petition for a maintenance (No. 135). A similar petition of Lady Read, complaining of ill-treatment by her husband, gives the particulars of a case in which the King subsequently interested himself on her behalf. Lady Prettyman also appeals for protection against her husband, the Sir John Prettyman who was expelled from the House of Commons (No. 378). There is a petition of Lady Castlemaine (containing her autograph signature as Barbara Villiers), praying for compensation for the loss of her allowance out of the fees for coining silver, which were abolished by the Coinage Act of 1666. The amendments made to the proviso which she offered for that purpose show the restrictions imposed by Parliament in granting her request (No. 35).

The Duke of Marlborough.—The manuscripts at Blenheim are very numerous and important. They include some Latin charters, of the 13th and 14th centuries, to the abbey of St. Albans; numerous proceedings by the Committee for Bedfordshire during the Civil War, showing the sequestrations of the estates of the royalists; and some interesting letters, in 1645 and 1646 giving accounts of the movements of the contending parties; some papers relating to Major Oliver Cromwell (a relative of the Protector), who died in Ireland in 1649; copies of letters of the Earl of Bristol to Cardinal Mazarin; copy of agreement between Oliver Cromwell and Mazarin; and many papers relating to the intended aid by Spain to Charles II., when in exile, for a descent on England; letter books of the first and second Earls of Sunderland at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century, and papers relating to the government of Ireland at the latter period; Original letters of General Palmeto to Lord Sunderland from Turin and the camp of the Duke of Savoy; letters and papers about Lord Griffin and others who were taken prisoners in the "Salisbury" in 1708; a long letter of De Foe to Godolphin, and two from him to the Earl of Sunderland; and several letters of Alexander Pope to the Duchess of Marlborough. There are original commissions in the army to John Churchill by Kings Charles II. and James II.; appointments by King William III. of Marlborough to be Plenipotentiary, and ratifications of treaties concluded by Marlborough; many papers by the Duchess relating to her disputes with Queen Anne, and upwards of 300 letters of Anne as Princess and Queen to Sarah Lady Churchill afterwards Countess and Duchess of Marlborough; letters of Queen Anne to the Duke; correspondence between Queen Anne and Lord Godolphin; some original letters of Prince Eugene; some documents relating to the 2½ per cent. paid to Marlborough out of the moneys stipulated for

foreign troops; a notice of the disturbance at Dublin on the occasion of Garth's prologue to the play of Tamerlane being read there in 1712; letters to and from Richard Steele; a MS. copy of Addison's play "Rosamond." There are many thousands of letters to the Duke from crowned heads, foreign towns, and military and private persons from 1705 to 1719; copies of the Duke's letters from 1702 to 1712; Bishop Hare's narrative of the Duke's campaigns; and copies of letters to Louis XIV. from the French ambassador in Spain at the end of the 17th century. (*See Appendix, p. 1.*)

The Earl of Jersey.—In the library, that contains the fine collection of Caxtons and other specimens of early typography, bought by Mr. Child of Osterley from the executors of Brian Fairfax, the Earl of Jersey preserves at Osterley Park, together with other manuscripts of less moment to historical inquirers, a treatise, covering two hundred and twenty-four closely written pages, on the domestic troubles and discontents of England towards the close of the reign of Henry the Eighth, entitled "A Discourse of the commonweale of thys Realme of Englande," and several official records of the seventeenth century relating to matters of diplomacy, naval administration, postal communications, and Irish business; one of the most noteworthy of these being a careful memoir of the daily proceedings of the English, Spanish, and Austrian commissioners at their conferences in London, in the year 1604, for the negotiation of a Treaty of Peace. Of the other official writings the most important are two summaries of payments made at the Receipt of His Highness' Exchequer in the years 1656-7 and 1657-8; a collection of evidences relating to the public expenditure of England and Ireland in the year 1659; and a set of papers touching new buildings about London, that take notice of the measures of successive governments, from the reign of Elizabeth to the time of Charles the Second, for restraining the excess of buildings in the immediate vicinity of London and Westminster, and checking the dangerously rapid growth of the metropolis. "The mischiefs," says the draftsman of a Petition to the King's most Excellent Majesty, for new legislation against the evils of centralization, "and inconveniences arising by the vast increase of new buildings near and about the cittyes of London and Westminster are soe notorious and evident, That both the citty itt selfe and all the countreyes in generall feel at this day the smart and vnhappy effects thereof; the Head swelling to too great a disproportion, that itt is att once both become unweildy and destructive to ittselfe, and hath alsoe left the other parts of the kingdome languishing and deprived of its nutriment." The facts and views set forth in these curious papers, if not brought together for the first time, seem to have been submitted in their present form to official consideration shortly before Lord Keeper Finch (afterwards Earl of Nottingham), in April 1675, called the attention of Parliament to "the excess of new buildings near London and Westminster" as being "a growing mischief which for a long time hath depopulated the country, and now begins to depopulate the city too, by leaving a great part of it uninhabited." Of the less important writings of the collection that are not devoid of historical value, one of the most entertaining is the fragment of Sir Francis Child's "Short Account of his travels thro' some parts of the Low Country, Flanders, and Germany" (1697), that gives a vivid picture of the Hague at its gayest season, and commemorates the stately pomp maintained there by the Earl of Pembroke during the negotiation of the Treaty of Ryswick; and connoisseurs especially concerned in the history of famous works of art will pursue with interest the catalogues of the pictures by Rubens, Poussin, Lely, Claude Lorraine, and other celebrated painters, which in an early year of the eighteenth century, Sir Francis Child, the banker, moved from his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields to Osterley Park. (*See Appendix, p. 92.*)

The Earl of Denbigh.—In his present report upon the Earl of Denbigh's manuscripts, Mr. R. B. Knowles brings his examination of his Lordship's collection to a close. He has been enabled to make an addition to the extracts from the News Letters of 1688-1693, contained in his last report, and he has placed it beyond doubt, that these letters were addressed to Dykevelt by a correspondent in London who had the confidence of the Dutch statesman, and who kept him informed from week to week of all that was passing in the political world. Later on in time, there is a series of letters addressed by Lord and Lady Bolingbroke to Isabel, Countess of Denbigh. These also are highly interesting, and the Commission is much indebted to the Earl of Denbigh for the liberality with which he has placed his collection at its disposal for the purposes of Mr. Knowles' present and former reports. (*See Appendix, p. 552.*)

The Earl of Portsmouth.—The number and value of the Hurstbourne MSS. have been greatly lessened by the Earl of Portsmouth's recent gift of the scientific papers of his collateral ancestor, Sir Isaac Newton, to the University of Cambridge; but, together with other writings of interest, there still remains at the seat of the Hampshire

Wallops a remarkable collection of documents, affording a complete view of the great mathematician's various and often vexatious duties as Warden of the Mint, and demonstrating in a curious manner his inaptitude for the clerical labour requisite for their performance. The more notable of them touch such matters as the recoinage of the Scotch currency; the manufacture of the copper money that afforded Dean Swift a welcome opportunity for embarrassing the Irish Government; the suppression of the five country mints at York, Bristol, Exeter, Chester, and Norwich; and the serious losses coming to the Crown from the Cornish tin contracts. In the rough draft of a report from the officers of the Mint to the Lords of the Treasury on the qualities of Mr. Wood's famous half-pence and farthings, Sir Isaac Newton certifies that the decried money was in metal and manufacture greatly superior to any copper moneys minted for Ireland in former time. "We reckon the copper of Mr. Wood's half-pence and farthings," runs the draft, "to be of about the same goodness and value with the copper of which the copper money is coyned in the King's mint for England, or worth about 12*d.* or 13*d.* per pound in weight averdupois in the market, and the copper of which the half-pence were coyned for Ireland in the reigns of King Charles, King James, and King William to be much inferior in value, and almost of no value in the market, the mixture being uncertain, and not bearing the fire for converting it to any other use." The notion that Sir Isaac Newton's successive offices in the Mint were places of easy employment, allowing him abundant time for his scientific pursuits, is strangely irreconcilable with the revelations of manuscripts that prove him to have been a painful toiler at petty and uncongenial tasks. As Master of the Mint it devolved on him not only to give general directions for Mint prosecutions, but also to take an active and personal part in the details of measures for discovering the clippers and punishing the counterfeiters of the sovereign's money; and from the draft of a curious letter preserved at Hurstbourne, it appears that he earnestly entreated the Lords of the Treasury to relieve him of an obligation so fruitful to him of discomfort and obloquy. "The new reward of forty pounds per head," he urges, "has now made courts of justice and juries so averse from believing witnesses, and sheriffs so inclinable to impanel bad juries, that my agents and witnesses are discouraged and tired out by the want of success and by the reproach of prosecuting and swearing for money. And this vilifying of my agents and witnesses is a reflection on me, which has gravelled me, and must in time impair and perhaps wear out my credit. Besides that, I am exposed to the calumnies of as many coyners and Newgate solicitors as I examin or admit to talk with me, if they can but find friends to believe and encourage them in their false reports and oaths and combinations against me. I do not find that the prosecuting coyners was imposed on any of my predecessors (tho' some of them have done it) or is consistent with the Privy Seal; for he that gathers up the estates of convicted criminals should not intermeddle in the matter . . . 'Tis the business of an attorney and Solicitor General; and they are best able to go through it, especially with such assistance as they can procure. And therefore I humbly pray it may not be imposed upon me any longer." Of the difficulty with which Sir Isaac Newton discharged the literary functions of an office that made him a frequent correspondent with the Treasury, impressive evidence is afforded by the number of his rough drafts of papers that would have caused him little effort had he been a scribe of average address. It was seldom that he produced an official memorandum without making a second preliminary sketch of the performance, and he sometimes worked on as many as half a dozen several rough drafts before he was satisfied with the wording of an epistle that on completion was by no means remarkable for grace or perspicuity of expression. The several documents touching Sir John Erskine's silver mine in the parish of Alva, near Stirling, and the memorandum relating to the Scotch gold mines worked in and near Crawford Moor in the times of James the Fourth and James the Fifth of Scotland, should not be overlooked by readers especially interested in the history of British metallurgy; and of the several writings in the same collection that have no connection with the Mint, perhaps the most important is a careful statistical paper (dated 25th March 1673) on the population, resources, and social condition of Ireland, that, after glancing at the relations of England and the sister island, recommends that "both kingdoms should be united and governed by one Legislative Power." (*See Appendix, p. 60.*)

Lord Braybrooke.—Preserved at two different places, Lord Braybrooke's MSS. have been broken into two separate collections of writings: (1) the manuscripts still retained at Audley End, and (2) the papers (American and East Indian) of Charles, first Marquis Cornwallis, recently presented by his lordship to the Public Record Office for the convenience of students of Anglo-American and Anglo-Indian history;

together with a curious account book of the churchwardens of Walden, co. Essex (17 Henry VI.—5 Henry VII.), kept by turns in French, Latin, and English; the books of the first-named set of writings comprise the folio “Chartulary and Deed Register” of Sir Thomas Cornwallis (1 Mary—25 Elizabeth)” and “The Book of the Duke of York’s Household (1660–1673),” which latter, while revealing the grandeur and disorder of the prince’s establishment, yields numerous data for the enlightenment of biographic illustrators of Charles the Second’s London. The interest of the unbound writings would be greater had not the correspondence of Sir Ralph Winwood and Sir Henry Neville of Billingbere, including Winwood’s bright picture of the celebration of the marriage of Henry the Fourth of France with Mary de Medicis, been published in Edmund Sawyer’s “Memorials of Affairs of State in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and “King James the First” (1725). But though the more entertaining of the earlier letters have long been public property, the papers, which came to their present possessor from Richard Neville Aldworth Neville, M.P., Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris during the negotiation of the Definitive Treaty (1763), offer several matters of novelty and moment touching that treaty; and a piquant and amusing letter, written by David Hume in 1764, during his official residence in Paris, which should appear in future editions of the philosopher’s correspondence. To the second set of writings, from which Mr. Charles Ross drew the material of his three comprehensive volumes of “The Correspondence of Charles, First Marquess Cornwallis” (1859), are found many documents of interest hidden amongst writings that were only of ephemeral worth, valuable chiefly for hitherto unpublished letters by Admiral Arbuthnot, Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., and Lord Rawdon. The American papers give numerous particulars respecting subordinate actors in the War of American Independence, and a still larger body of facts that, though they may not be historic in a high degree, will seem by no means trivial to American biographers and the historians of American families. More may be said in commendation of the East Indian Papers, which, though they include much that had better be studied in Mr. Ross’s pages, and much that may be styled mere official waste paper, contain confidential writings from diplomatic agents, which supplement the deficiencies of the printed narrative, by showing the various influences and circumstances that shaped the policies and determined the actions of the soldier and administrator throughout his long and brilliant tenure of vice-regal authority. (*See Appendix, p. 277.*)

Mr. Ralph Bankes.—In the year 1853 the Right Hon. J. Bankes published at full length in his story of “Corfe Castle,” sixteen of the letters of historical value of Charles I.’s time, which are preserved at Kingston Lacy. These are simply mentioned, with their dates, in the Report now presented. A few others which were not published with the rest, including one from Archbishop Laud, of the year 1637, are reported upon more fully. One MS. of interest is a commission, dated 1634, for the redemption of some of the Crown jewels pledged in Holland; a paper which supplies one of the gaps in the Crown Jewel Accounts, now in the possession of Captain Mildmay, R.N., and noticed in the last Report. Besides these documents, two MS. volumes of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee for the county of Dorset seem to be particularly worthy of notice. (*See Appendix, p. 208.*)

Mr. G. Wingfield Digby.—The earlier portion of Mr. Digby’s MSS. contains much correspondence between James I., Prince Charles, and the Earl of Bristol with reference to the Spanish Match. The later contain many letters of the years 1753–1757, which passed between Henry Fox, Lord Ilchester, Lord Digby, and others, all of great personal and political interest. (*See Appendix, p. 213.*)

Mr. Edward Hailstone.—Chiefly remarkable for an almost perfect assemblage of printed works, by Yorkshire men of letters or having some relation to the history of the three Ridings, the library of Mr. Hailstone, F.S.A., at Walton Hall, near Wakefield, contains among the MSS. some devotional works of the 12th and four following centuries surpassed by few private collections of such literature; and amongst his charters and other instruments of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries he preserves some noteworthy evidences touching Buckland, Fountains and Kirkstall abbeys, the priories of Plympton and Newburgh, and other religious houses. In addition to these ancient books and deeds, Mr. Hailstone has volumes of heraldic and genealogical illustrations of Yorkshire families; a few scientific papers by John Flamsteed the astronomer; some notebooks and separate sheets of memoranda (personal or scientific) by Abraham Sharp, the mathematician, for some years Flamsteed’s assistant at the Greenwich Observatory; and the collections of Church notes and

transcripts from Church registers of the North Riding of Yorkshire, made by Mr. Dixon of Middleham. (*See Appendix*, p. 636.)

The College of Physicians.—The manuscripts consist mainly (irrespective of medical works) of the Annals, in folio volumes, the first volume being written by John Caius, President of the College in the time of Queen Elizabeth; these Annals detail the proceedings of the College in the election of members, and their action against empirics and unauthorised practitioners. The Sovereign and noblemen often, but sometimes in vain, solicited the College to authorise persons to practise medicine; and the Admiralty consulted them as to the victuals and medicine necessary for ships. Among other interesting items is the report on the cause of the death of Arabella Stuart, and notes of proceedings against the notorious Simon Forman. In 1684 Dr. Goodall, a fellow of the College, published the Acts of Parliament relating to and some of the charters granted to the College, and a historical account of the College's proceedings against empirics down to the death of King Charles I. In compiling this work he had access to and quotes the Annals. (*See Appendix*, p. 226.)

Corporation of the Trinity House.—The earlier manuscripts were destroyed by fire long ago. Those at present existing (besides their charters) consist of folio volumes, containing entries of the proceedings by and letters from and to the Corporation, the earliest being in 1609; from these may be seen the exercise by the Corporation of their jurisdiction with regard to the River Thames and the lighthouses and beacons on the coasts, references to them by the Admiralty concerning ships, the propriety of grants of patents for lighthouses and other matters, and their proceedings thereon; the names of the Masters and some of the brethren, among whom will be found William Pryune and Samuel Pepys. (*See Appendix*, p. 235.)

Ewelme Almshouse.—The manuscripts consist of documents of the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. The Almshouse was, in pursuance of a royal license dated 15 Hen. VI., founded by William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, who was a daughter of Thomas Chancer, son of Geoffrey Chancer the poet. The statutes for its governance were not framed until its founder became a Duke; they are curious for the regulations made and interesting as a specimen of the English language at that time, being very free from archaisms in words and spelling. The original statutes are not at Ewelme, but there is a contemporary copy on vellum. The other documents consist of deeds and court-rolls relating to the manors wherewith the Almshouse was endowed, audit accounts, and an interesting list of the furniture, hangings, books, and ornaments at the Almshouse in the reign of King Edward IV. (*See Appendix*, p. 624.)

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.—Mr. Sheppard has continued his examination of the MSS. belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The Fifth Report of this Commission contained an account of the *Chartæ Antiquæ Cantuarienses*, a collection consisting of a large number of original charters and other documents which have descended to the present Cathedral Body from their predecessors, the Prior and Chapter of the ancient monastery of Christ Church, and in the Appendix (p. 315) to the present report there is a continuation of this account in a description of another class of historical MSS., still preserved in the Muniment Room of the Cathedral, the Registers, namely, of the same Priory. These Registers contain contemporary copies of many important writings, which, if not thus enrolled, would have been lost, seeing that the originals have disappeared from among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*.—A 12th century copy of the Domesday of the Monastery, founded upon, and in style resembling, the great royal survey, gives an accurate idea of the possessions of the House at the time of the compilation, while five thick folio *Curularies*, beautifully written upon vellum, carry the same kind of information down to the beginning of the 15th century. A valuable series of royal and episcopal deprecatory letters and professions of canonical obedience contain much evidence relating to the succession of mediæval prelates. In the former, the Chapter of Canterbury are asked to waive their right, *pro hac vice*, of consecrating in Christ Church various suffragan Bishops of the Province, and by the latter these and other suffragans profess and confess that their Sees are subject to the Metropolitan Church. A collection of about 400 ancient wills proved, during several vacancies of the See, before the Commissaries of the Prior and Chapter, and therefore not to be found elsewhere, serve to fill up the lacunæ which occur in the series of wills to be found in the principal registry of the Court of Probate. Copies are there to be seen of such wills as were proved in the ordinary course before the officials of successive Archbishops, but these Canterbury wills being proved, *sede vacante* at Canterbury, have always remained there, and have never found their way into the general public collection. Other volumes contain the regulations, enacted from time to time by act of Chapter, for the domestic management of the monastery, and two treatises on Rural

Economy, in French, are included for the instruction of the Monastic Stewards and Bailiffs. To render valid the acts of the Archbishop, which deal with the patronage or property of the See, it was required that the confirmation of the Chapter of his Cathedral Church should be obtained, and hence it happens that many deeds, illustrating the history of the See, are found here, where only such as narrate the vicissitudes of the monastery might be looked for. Many royal writs are addressed to the Prior, both in his capacity of Head of a religious corporation, and as a magnate of his country. These Registers, to which Spelman, Somner, Wharton, Wilkins, and Kemble had access, and from which they made such extracts as suited their immediate purposes, contain, as will be seen from Mr. Sheppard's report in the Appendix, an enormous amount of hitherto unedited material, which still awaits a competent editor and a sufficient endowment to make it available for the illustration of our national history, and of the social and domestic life of a great Benedictine monastery during several centuries of the Middle Ages. The length to which the description of the Registers has extended has made a division into two parts necessary. The first half is given in the present Report, and the remainder will follow in due course.

City of Chester.—These MSS. consist of 61 charters and letters patent, beginning with Henry the Second's writ of license to the citizens of Chester to trade in Durham as they were wont to do in the time of Henry the First; 550 books and upwards of 500 letters and notes, covering the period from the time of Henry VIII. to the time of George I., and copious accumulations of Court rolls and files. Remarkable for the number and diversity of its contents, the collection is even more remarkable for the historic interest of the more important records. The charters of Ranulph, Earl of Chester (the 4th Earl of the De Meschines), illustrate the relations of the earls and burghers of Chester in the 12th century; and King John's charters (two of them dated before his accession to the throne), for the protection of citizens of Chester in Ireland and their license to trade there, are noteworthy items in the list of our evidences touching the intercourse of the peoples of the sister islands in the later years of the 12th century and the opening years of the 13th century. Attention may also be called to the charter of Richard II. for a remission of fee-farm and other rents to the citizens of Chester. This beautifully written and perfectly preserved record has escaped the observation of local historians, who are chiefly accountable for the misconception that the Dee was navigable for vessels of ordinary burthen up to the city's walls till an early date of the 17th century, and that the port had in earlier times experienced no serious inconvenience from gradual depositions of mud and silt in the channel of the river. Important information may be gathered from the sheriffs' year books respecting the commercial fortunes and the fluctuating populousness of Chester from Henry V. to James I., and respecting the intercourse of England and Ireland in days when Dublin looked to West Chester for despatches and news from the Sovereign's Court, and English troops under orders for Irish service were marched from their respective counties to the havens of the Dee for embarkation. The official correspondence, which is so important a feature of the collection, yields also many matters of moment to inquirers, who would get a perfect view of the relation in which the north-western city stood to Westminster on the one hand and to Dublin on the other. A considerable proportion of the letters and notes may be described as papers touching Irish affairs from the accession of Elizabeth to the last years of James the First; and the general interest of these miscellaneous epistles is not independent of the brief and emphatic orders to mayors and postmasters for the quickest possible transmission of despatches to Ireland. The embarrassments and misadventures necessarily arising from the difficulties of intercommunication between the two countries are vividly suggested by Richard Gardener's letter (dated 7 June 1598, and marked on the cover, "Haste, haste; poste haste"), urgently requesting the Mayor of Chester to forward all despatches for the Irish Government resting in his hands to Holyhead, where "there shalbe a boate" "ready attending to bringe them ouer by tyding and other paynes of rowing, although" "the wyndes should contynue contrarye." Besides letters, each bearing several signatures from Lords of the Council, the Elizabethan correspondence comprises separate and individual communications to Chester mayors and other local officers from the Earls of Leicester, Derby, and Huntingdon, Lord Chancellor Hatton, Lords Burghley, Hunsdon, and Buckhurst, Sir Francis Walsingham and Sir Arthur Chichester; and in subsequent times from the Earls of Salisbury and Nottingham (*temp.* James I.), Oliver Cromwell, Secretary Thurloe, and Isaac Newton; this division of the MSS., closing with a series of letters from Peter Shakerley, M.P., in the times of William III. and Anne, to his constituents of Chester, which exhibit the politician's views on public events, and the pains he took to keep his friends "the merchants of Chester" fully

and precisely informed of all parliamentary matters affecting their especial interests. (See Appendix, p. 355.)

Borough of Pontefract.—Were it not for the somewhat worn and defaced charter, dated on 6 June, 5 Richard I., by Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, to his burgesses of the Broken Bridge, and the charter of Insepimus and Confirmation, dated by Henry de Lacy in the sixth year of Edward the First, in renewal and perpetuation of Roger's concessions, the muniment closet of the Pontefract Moothall would not contain a single writing of unusual antiquity or moment. But whilst in the earlier of these two charters it retains an evidence deserving the consideration of historians especially concerned in the origin and development of municipal institutions, the Yorkshire borough possesses in the later instrument a record that, by the inaccuracies of its recital of the older deed, is calculated to inspire students with a wholesome distrust of the verbal exactness of the recitals embodied in confirmatory letters. The same useful lesson is inculcated by two of the later charters of the same collection of MSS., the Letters Patent of Insepimus and Confirmation, dated 5 May, 4 Edward VI., and the Letters Patent, dated 2 March, 4 James I.; each of which records, under the Great Seal, commits the curious and exemplary error of attributing to Henry the Fourth the Letters Patent by which Henry the Seventh, in the fourth year of his reign, reconstituted Pontefract a free borough. (See Appendix, p. 269.)

Borough of Leicester.—Few English boroughs possess an assemblage of records so rich in important evidences and pleasant memorials of old English manners as the carefully arranged manuscripts that have been lately removed from a dark and insufficient closet of the former Town Hall to a suitable chamber in the new municipal buildings of the borough of Leicester. Comprising charters and letters patent, the earliest of which were dated in the twelfth century; guild-rolls whose first entries were

made in the time of Richard I.; instruments of various kinds illustrating the careers of Simon de Montfort and the most famous of his Plantagenet successors in the County of Leicester; divers sets of financial records, including tollage-rolls of the 13th century and Chamberlains' accounts from an early year of Henry the Eighth to the first year of George the Third; a large quantity of correspondence and official literature relating to the municipal interests and domestic concerns of the people of Leicester in the sixteenth and two following centuries; many hundreds of deeds, municipal or private, abounding in noteworthy examples of ancient tenures and mediæval conveyancing; and 94 manuscript volumes or folios of collected manuscripts, comprehending a series of communal registers, a chartulary of the fourteenth century, a Latin Bible (15th century) said to have been used devotionally by Charles the First, and the famous "Codex Leicestrensis." The collection is so copious that to obtain a general view of its multifarious contents readers must examine two of the longest catalogues of the Appendix to this Report. All that can be done in an introductory note is to direct attention to a few of the most considerable matters that have been discovered or brought into fuller light by the recent inspection of the writings. Among the 13th century records may be named Simon de Montfort's charter for the remission of gable-pence and bridge silver to the burgesses of Leicester; and the original schedule of the payments by which the men of Leicester obtained from their Lord this remission of pecuniary obligations. For the particulars of the preliminary inquisition for the origin of the two exactions we are indebted to a memorandum in Latin, giving a vivid picture of the trial by wager of battle that determined the men of Leicester, before the end of the 11th century, to pay a yearly house-tax to their earl for the perpetual restoration to them and their successors of their ancient process of trial by jurors, which had been temporarily superseded by the judicial method imposed upon them by the Norman intruders.

The jurors, whose verdict has been thus fortunately preserved and regained, found upon their oath "that in the time of Robert de Medland, then Earl of Leicester, it "happened that two kinsmen, that is to say, Nicholas, the son of Acres, and Geoffrey, "the son of Nicholas of Leicester, waged a certain duel for a piece of land, respecting "which a suit had arisen between them; and they fought from the first hour even "unto the ninth, and longer, and thus fighting one with another, one of them drove "the other even to a certain little pit, and as he stood over the little pit and ought to "have fallen into it, his kinsman said to him, 'Preserve thyself from the pit lest thou "fall into it;' and immediately there was made so great a clamour and so great a "tumult by those standing around and those sitting around, that the lord earl heard "their clamour even at the castle, and he sought then from certain persons what that "clamour was, and it was answered to him that two kinsmen fought for certain land, "and one of them drove the other even to a certain little pit, and as he stood over the

"pit and ought to have fallen into it, the other warned him. The burgesses truly then being moved by piety agreed in such manner with the lord earl that they would give to him three pence per annum for each house whose gable was placed towards the High Street, on condition that he would grant to them that all the pleas happening to them should be discussed and determined by the twenty-four jurors who were appointed in Leicester in olden time; and this was granted to them by the Lord Earl, and thus were first raised the pence which are called *gouel-pence*."

Even more noteworthy is the noble French indenture that sets forth Edmund Crouchback's Ordinances (A.D. 1277) for the reformation of the laws and usages of the Portmanmote of Leicester. From its magnitude as well as from the number and importance of its provisions, this instrument may be fitly styled The Great Charter of Leicester; and its recent discovery in a packet of comparatively modern writings is the more remarkable because history has long lost all knowledge of its execution and consequences, and because historians have concurred in representing that Edward the First's younger brother never took any conspicuous or memorable part in the government of the borough that came into his hands, together with the dignity of Simon de Montfort's earldom. (*See* Appendix, p. 403.)

The Earl of Glasgow.—The muniments of the Earl of Glasgow at Crawford Priory, in the county of Fife, have already been partially reported upon by the late Mr. Stuart in 1872. The portion now reported on by Mr. Fraser (App. p. 304) is distinct from the former, and refers more especially to the ancient family and possessions of the Lords Lindsay of the Byres. They contain a number of very interesting charters, ranging from about 1210 to 1500, and referring to various classes of holdings, both feudal and ecclesiastical. Among others may be noted charters granted by Earls of Fife of the race of Macduff. The charters relating to ecclesiastical possessions include early writs of the estate of Struthers, now called Crawford Priory, interesting in their mention of certain clerics of note, chiefly connected with the See of St. Andrews, among whom appears John Major, the tutor of Knox and Buchanan. They are also illustrative of the high sounding titles of certain prelates before the Reformation. A short series of titles refers to the ancient chapel of St. Mary of the Rock, also called Kirkhugh, near St. Andrews. Its site has long been covered by the sea at high tide, but it was from early times a religious establishment of considerable importance. Among the miscellaneous charters and documents appear several writs by Sir Walter Haliburton of Dirltown, son-in-law of Robert Duke of Albany. The celebrated Scottish Admiral, Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, and Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, the poet, also appear together in one writ as valuers of sheep and oxen.

The Viscount of Arbutnott.—The MSS. belonging to the Viscount of Arbutnott at Arbutnott House, in the county of Kincardine, reported on by Mr. Fraser (App. p. 297), consist chiefly of title deeds of the family estates. These are, however, varied by certain curious documents of an ecclesiastical nature, one being an indulgence for contributing to an expedition against the Turks; another is a special permission to have a portable altar; while a third contains a form of absolution *in articulo mortis*. There are several letters from King James the Sixth, and a few of interest from private persons, among others, one from the famous divine Mr. Samuel Rutherford, author of *Lex Rex*, &c. But the chief interest of this collection centres in the MSS. books, of which there are several; one of these, known as the "*Missale de Arbutnott*," was edited by the late Bishop Forbes of Brechin in 1864, but only a limited number of copies were printed. Another, a history of the family, was compiled by Mr. Alexander Arbutnott, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, and if in referring to it more space has been given to a notice of the family than is usual in these reports, it is because this MS. alludes to more than one point of historical and antiquarian interest.

Miss Hamilton of Barns and Cochno.—The family papers in the possession of Miss Hamilton of Barns and Cochno, in the county of Dumbarton, are reported on by Mr. Fraser (App. p. 308). This collection supplies many items of use to local antiquaries as to various customs, local prices of grain, &c. In some of the miscellaneous papers appear evidence of the unhappy relations which so long subsisted between the Highlanders and the Lowlands of Scotland, until after the Rebellion of 1745, and the opening up of freer intercommunication.

Alexander Charles Stuart, Esq.—The collection of papers in the possession of Mr. Alexander Charles Stuart of Eaglescairnie, in the county of Haddington, reported on by Mr. Fraser (App. p. 310), refers chiefly to private family affairs. It contains, how-

ever, some letters written during the first half of last century, which give interesting glimpses of Scottish life and manners. The receiver of the letters, Mr. Patrick Lindsay, was M.P. for Edinburgh at the time of the Porteous Riots, and the letters contain reports made to him by the Lord Provost and others of the state of popular feeling in Edinburgh. There are also two letters from Allan Ramsay, the poet, very characteristic of the writer, and not very complimentary to those who opposed his desire for the licensing of a theatre in Edinburgh. There are also a few papers relating to the Rebellion of 1745, the most interesting of which is a "Journal of Route with the Hessians" evidently written by one who accompanied this corps in their movements against the Pretender. Among the miscellaneous papers is one recording the presentation by the Convention of Royal Burghs of a gift of table linen to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

In Ireland a large amount of work has been successfully carried out by Mr. John T. Gilbert, in continuation of his previous labours for the Commission. The Irish collections on which Reports by Mr. Gilbert are printed in the present volume are those of the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Emly, the O'Connor Don, and Trinity College, Dublin. The extent of the valuable and original historical information brought to light from these documents will be seen by consulting the Reports themselves, which may be here briefly referred to, as follows :—

The Marquis of Ormonde.—From these archives, at Kilkenny Castle, a calendar has been prepared of an unique collection of petitions, addressed by persons of all classes and on a great variety of subjects, to the first Duke of Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the years immediately succeeding the Restoration of Charles II. This calendar is appended to the present Report (App. p. 499). The documents noticed in it have been hitherto unpublished, and abound in details which illustrate the social condition as well as the Governmental arrangements of the time in Ireland; while they likewise supply much valuable and authentic historical, biographical, and genealogical information. Among the many papers of historical interest thus for the first time rendered accessible are several in connection with the Republican Conspiracy, in which the noted Thomas Blood and his brother-in-law, the Rev. William Lecky, were involved against the government of Charles II. in Ireland, and for which some of those concerned were executed at Dublin in 1663.

Lord Talbot de Malahide.—The manuscripts here reported on include a document of the Viceroyalty in Ireland of the famous John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; letters of Lord Melfort and Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell, Viceroy of James II., and a detailed account of the private estate of that King in Ireland. These letters of Tyrconnell were written to his brother-in-law, Richard Hamilton, during the residence in Ireland of James II. They are of much interest in an historical point of view, as well as from the references in them to the writer's brother, Anthony Hamilton, of the *Mémoires de Gramont*. (See Appendix, p. 493.)

Lord Emly.—The correspondence and papers of Edmund Sexton Pery, Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, noticed in the present Report (App. p. 174), extend from 1757 to 1779. They include many interesting letters and papers written during an important political period by William Gerard Hamilton, Edmund Burke, Francis Andrews, Hervey, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, Lord Townshend, Earl Nugent, the Marquis of Buckinghamshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord North, and others. Among the letters is one in which Lord Townshend describes the scene which he witnessed in the House of Lords, in 1778, when Lord Chatham was suddenly attacked there by "a deadly convulsion." The collection also contains a curious and hitherto unknown historical narrative written by Pery for the information of the Duke of Bedford, embodying personal and private details, not elsewhere on record, in connection with the chief conductors of the Government in Ireland for some years antecedent to 1757.

The O'Connor Don.—Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, in the county of Roscommon, whose letters and manuscripts are here reported on, occupied during part of the eighteenth century an important position in Ireland as a politician, man of letters, and investigator of the ancient native literature of his country. The letters and papers of O'Connor which are here noticed extend to 1769, and supply a large amount of new information on social, political, and literary affairs during those times, both in England and Ireland. (See Appendix, p. 441.)

Trinity College, Dublin.—In sequence to Mr. Gilbert's Report, already published by Your Commissioners, on the manuscripts of Trinity College, Dublin, a second compendious catalogue by him is here presented, which comprises two further important sections of this collection. Among these, it will be seen, are some original documents of importance and several transcripts; and as deserving special notice we may mention the "Depositions" relative to 1641, and the unique account of affairs in Ireland from 1641 to 1652, entitled an "Aphorismical Discovery of Treasonable Faction." There are also here various papers connected with political transactions of the seventeenth century. Amongst them are tables of cyphers used in the Irish Governmental correspondence during the Protectorate, and subsequent to the Restoration, specimens of which will be found in our Appendix (p. 572).

In addition to the above-named Reports now published on Irish collections, reports are in progress on those of the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Drogheda, Archbishop Trench of Dublin, Lord Macartney, the MSS. of Rinuccini, Nuncio to Ireland, the archives of the town of Galway and of the Franciscans and Jesuits of the Irish Province. We have also been favoured with permission to inspect and have reports made upon the collections of the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Bessborough, Lord De Vesci, the ancient archives of the cathedrals of St. Patrick and Christ Church, Dublin, and those of the See of Ossory.

At the moment of drawing this Report to a close your Commissioners have received news of the sudden death of Mr. Alfred J. Horwood, by whom so much valuable help as Inspector under the Commission since its establishment in 1869 has been rendered. Mr. Horwood had peculiar qualifications for the very delicate and responsible duties assigned to him, and it is with much regret that your Commissioners thus briefly record the loss they have sustained.

G. JESSEL. (L.S.)

SALISBURY. (L.S.)

BATH. (L.S.)

AIRLIE. (L.S.)

EDMOND FITZMAURICE. (L.S.)

CHARLES LIMERICK. (L.S.)

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. (L.S.)

HOUGHTON. (L.S.)

ACTON. (L.S.)

GEORGE WEBBE DASENT. (L.S.)

WILLIAM HARDY. (L.S.)

JOHN ROMILLY,
Secretary.

J. J. CARTWRIGHT,
Assistant Secretary.

Rolls House,
July 1881.

LIST of OWNERS of MSS., CORPORATIONS, COLLEGES, &c. who have allowed their Collections to be examined, 1869-80 (showing the Commissioners' Report, and the page of Appendix to Report, in which the descriptive account of each Collection appears):—

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Worcester, St. Andrew's, VIII., 638.

Wycombe, High, Borough of, V., 554.

York, Company of Merchant Adventurers, I., 110.

—— Corporation of the City of, I., 108.

—— Dean and Chapter, I., 97.

Yorkshire, Philosophical Society, I., 110.

APPENDIX.

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THE MANUSCRIPTS OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, AT BLENHEIM, CO. OXFORD.

THERE are several early charters to the Monastery of St. Alban's, the first being by King Henry III., and tested at Woodstock. Two or three papers about Prince Charles's intended marriage with the Infanta of Spain; copies of some speeches to the Parliament by King James I. A large bundle of proceedings by the Committee for Bedfordshire during the Civil War regarding sequestered estates, and letters by Sir W. Waller to the Committee at Bedford, and by the Earls of Northumberland and Londond on military matters; and some letters showing the importance attached to the town of Newport Pagnell, and the difficulty which the Committee had in effecting the orders received by them for slighting the fortifications of the town of Bedford. In 1645 and 1646 there are numerous letters on military matters for the Parliament. There are some papers about Major Oliver Cromwell, who died in Ireland in 1649; and drafts or copies of many letters by the Earl of Bristol to the Cardinal Mazarin during the Protectorate, and letters and papers about the support which Spain was to give to King Charles II. while in exile, for recovering his kingdom; and copy of an agreement between Cromwell and Cardinal Mazarin. There are some letters to Robert Earl of Sunderland in the latter half of the reign of King Charles II.

But the bulk of the papers are those of John, first Duke of Marlborough, and of Charles, Earl of Sunderland. Here are several commissions in the army to John Churchill from Charles II. and James II.; appointments of him to various offices; instructions to him when he undertook those offices; letters to him from King William, Queen Anne, and many foreign crowned heads, states, towns, and other authorities, and from English ministers and other persons; and many volumes of copies of letters by the Duke and by the Secretary Cardonnel; also Hare's journal of the Duke's campaigns. Many letters and papers relating to the war in Spain in Queen Anne's time; and Lord Peterborough's doings there. Numerous letters and papers connected with the Duke's actions in the Low Countries, including letters to him by Lord Treasurer Godolphin, the Earl of Galway, the Earl of Sunderland, and other peers. The Earl of Sunderland's Letter-books, 1653-1710. Some papers of Charles Earl of Sunderland, while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; among these is one enclosing copies of two intercepted letters, seemingly addressed to Swift; and a letter in 1715, noticing the Jacobite tendencies of many members of Trinity College. A number of letters to the Earl of Sunderland in 1708, 1709, and 1710, from General Palmes, while in attendance on the Duke of Savoy. Letters and papers about Lord Griffin and others, who in 1708 were taken prisoners in the French ship the "Salisbury;" and notices of the arrest in England of the Muscovite Ambassador in 1708. Papers about the Healing Gold in 1706 and 1707, and a copy of the Pretender's proclamation on the accession of King George I. In 1716 Lord Stair writes from Paris to the Duke of Marlborough, giving an account of a conversation with Lord Bolingbroke. Some portfolios arranged by Archdeacon Cox, contain amongst other things a copy of the report by the physicians employed to dissect the body of King William III.; letters in 1707 and 1708 by the Earl of Galloway (in Spain) to the Earl of Sunderland; and original drafts for the Duchess of Marlborough's Vindication, published in 1742, and other papers relating to that business. A letter by Harley to Lord Godolphin in 1703 mentions De Foe, and there are three letters by De Foe at Edinburgh, one in 1708 to Lord Godolphin, and two in the same year to the Earl of Sunderland.

In 1709 there was a great influx to this country of German Protestants from the Palatinate; and there are several letters on the subject.

There are some letters by Steele while he was in the army, and a letter from him to the Duke of Newcastle declining to continue in the Stamp Office; letters about Drury Lane Theatre; a number of letters addressed to the authors of the "Tatler" and the "Spectator;" and several poems addressed to Steele.

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Among the letters by Queen Anne to the Duke is one expressing her dislike of the Elector of Hanover coming to settle in England; another complaining of the Earl of Sunderland's conduct; and another complaining of the conduct of the Duchess.

There are upwards of 300 letters by Anne, as Princess and Queen, to Sarah Jennings, as Lady Churchill and Countess and Duchess of Marlborough; some of them were printed by the Duchess in the Account of the Conduct, &c. The letters to the Duchess from other persons are very numerous; there are 19 from Alexander Pope, in such terms that it seems impossible that Atossa, in Pope's Epistle on the Characters of Women, can be meant for the Duchess. There are a number of letters and papers by Arthur Maynwaring, who was a great friend of the Duchess.

There are a few volumes in Italian, Spanish, and French, including an amusing account in Spanish of the travels of three ecclesiastics from Rome to Persia and back, at the beginning of the 17th century. Also two original treaties of peace between King Charles II. and the Emperor of Morocco, and a copy of the inventory of the statues and pictures belonging to King Charles I.

There are two or three letters by King George III., in 1783 and 1784, to the then Duke of Marlborough, on political matters.

The letters in the old Sunderland library are tied up in packets, and the nature of the contents of each packet is endorsed on the cover. In many cases I have been content with copying the endorsements, but in some cases have given extracts from the contents. Archdeacon Cox evidently made use of them, as well as of the papers in the Muniment room.

ST. ALBAN'S CHARTERS.

32. Hen. III., May 17th, Wodestok.—The King to all archbishops, &c.—A grant to the Abbat and Convent of St. Alban's of free warren in all their demesne lands in England. No one was to enter and hunt, &c. without the license of the Abbat, &c., on pain of forfeiture (forisfacturam nostram) of 10*l.*—Witnesses, S. Bishop of Carlisle; Robert Passelewe, Archdeacon of Lewes; Ralph, son of Nicholas; John de Lessintone; Robert de Muscegros; Geoffrey de Langelee; Robert le Norcis; William de Chani; William Gernun and others. Given by our hand at Wodestok. Great Seal in bag broken.

13th century.—Richard de Walemond gives to God and the church of St. Alban's and the monks, &c. in frankalmoine. All that land enclosed with hedges in the vill of Sandridge, lying in a culture next the way extending from the church of the said vill towards Herperfeld, which culture is called Churchfeld alias la brache.—Witnesses, William de Husseburne, steward of St. Alban's; Geoffrey de Childewic; Robert de Meridene; William de Sissuene; Geoffrey de Bachewrthe; Richard, son of Alexander; Robert Russel; Nicholas and Roger, his brothers; Alan de Wiltton, John Bernarde; Urban de Benham; Peter Marescalle; and many others. Seal gone.

5 Ed. II., Feb. 24th, York.—License to Richard de Tyneswyke and Alice his wife, to alienate a messuage and 44 acres of land and 4½ acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture, 7 acres of wood, and 7*ss.* of rent, &c. in Rykemersworth, Caysho, and Little Bisseye, of the fee of the Abbat, in part of the 100 librates. Witness, himself at York. Part of seal.

6 Ed. II., July 28th, London.—License to Walter Tubbe that he a messuage with the appurtenances in the vill of St. Alban's; to William le Mareschal, that he six acres of land in the same vill; and to Emma de Cokham that she one messuage, one doveote, 60 acres of land, one acre of meadow, and half of a messuage and acre of pasture, and an acre of wood in the said vill, Sandrugge, Le Park and Redbarn, worth, &c. may give to the said Abbat, &c. in part satisfaction of the 100 librates, &c.

14 Ed. II., Feb. 18th, Westminster.—The King recites that he had licensed the Abbat and Convent of St. Alban to acquire 100 librates of land and rent of their own fee, or others not held in chief. He licenses Adam of

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Newenham, Chaplain, to give the manor of Caldecote and the advowson of the church thereof, which are holden of John de Oddyngesles, to the Abbat in part of the 100 librates. (Large part of green Great Seal.)

19 Ed. II., April 21st, Kenilworth. License to Roger de Essen and Alice his wife to alien a messuage and two shops in St. Alban's; and to Walter, son of Ralph de Elyngham and Alice his wife to alien two messuages and one shop in St. Albans; and to Stephen de Tentebury to alien five acres of land in St. Albans, in part of the 100 librates. John de Blounville, Escheator in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Hants, Essex and Hertford, certified them at 27s. 8d.—Witness himself. Part of seal.

23 Ed. III., Feb 6th, Langley. License to William le Parsonce of St. Alban's, and Matilda his wife that they for messuages, 20 acres of land, 9 shillings of rent in St. Alban's, may give to the Abbat, &c. and the reversion of another house; and to Andrew Power of Mentmore, clerk, and Thomas le Palmer, chaplain to give the reversion of three messuages in St. Alban's, which W. de Langley and Mabilla his wife held for life. (W. Bret, Escheator.)

21 Ed. III., March 20th, Redyng.—Teste Lionel, our son, guardian of the Kingdom. Pardon to the Abbat and Convent for having demised various lands at full value. License for them to approve waste and demise tithes, provided that the appropriation is not against the Statute. John de Coggeshale, the Escheator in co. Hants has certified that the allowances are not ad damnum, they being by Letters Patent bound to the King in 1,000 marks for a certain vacation of the Abbey and have paid him 10 marks. Great Seal.

38 Ed. III., Feb. 14th, Weymouster (French)—Indenture between the King of the one part, and Thomas Abbot of St. Alban's of the other part. The King lately sent writs to Richard late Abbat to give a corrody to Isabel atte helde for life. She had it. Then to Robert Albin; then the King recollected that he previously put in Hugh Treganore, and revoked that to Robert. Hugh had it, then Walter de Denham, then to Henry de Burlone, then William Chenpau, otherwise called Robert Fool. The King in consideration of the corrody releases certain lands in Abbots Langley for charge from the corrody after the death of Robert Fool. The bounds are given.

1405, Oct. 4th.—Agreement between W. Abbat of St. Alban's and Richard Horwode, perpetual vicar of the parish church of St. Leonard of Sandridge.—About Richard Horwode for the future regulating the small tithes, and making certain payments, and about repairs of the chancel of the church.

Confirmation by Simon Southery the Prior and assent by Richard Horwode. (Four seals, the first is gone, the second and third in bags broken, the fourth gone.)

31 Hen. VIII.—By a deed it appears that John Jenyns of the King's Hospice, Gent., got a grant for 21 years of the manor of Combe-Newell in the parish of Kape Thamis, part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Marton.

(A.) Moneys issued for the Palatinate since Michaelmas 1619 until this present (in all) 534,386l.—Debts owing over and besides the money issued (in all) 14,836l. 9s.—The sum total of all this is 661,670l. Moneys received upon the titles following, Contributions upon strangers for suppressing pirates, 12,300l.; contributions of the lords and others for the Palatinate, 34,618l. 6s. 8d. Subsidies, two of the laity and three of the clergy, 200,321l. Contributions for the Palatinate by the laity and clergy, 88,699l. 11s. Imposition upon wines 33,851l. Upon hops, 1,850l.—Total 317,164l. 4s. 7d., which deducted from the 661,670, his Majesty has disbursed out of his own purse 290,300l., whereof he owes to the King of Denmark 80,000l. &c., &c.

Notes and abstracts taken out of the speech of the Duke of Buckingham assisted by the Prince's Highness to both the houses upon a meeting at Whitehall 20th Feb., and reported in the Commons House by Sir Richard Weston and Sir F. Cottington 27th of Feb. *Beginis*, He said that since the King's Majesty had laid upon him. (7 pp.)

Copies of letters, 1622 Sept. 3rd., G. [Archbishop of] Cant. at Croydon to his Majesty. Therefore calling to mind the saying of Tertullian. (This seems to be the end of a letter.)

1622, Sept. 3rd. Mr. Archdeacon—My Lord Bishop of London having received letters from the most reverend father in God the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace, the tenor whereof ensueth; My very good Lord I doubt not but before this time, &c.

1622, Aug. 12th, Croydon.—G. Cant. to the other bishops followed by directions concerning preachers.

The prince's arrival and entertainment in Spain (2½ pp.) *Beginis*, On Tuesday being the 7th of March O.S., the Prince and Marquis arrived in perfect health at Madrid in Spain, 13 days from Paris, being 750 miles, they went at once to Lord Bristol's house.

1617, April 16.—Copy of the King's commission to Sir John Digby to treat of the marriage of Prince Charles with the Infanta.

1623, Feb. 19.—His Majesty speech to Parliament.

1624, April 23.—His Majesty's speech to both Houses at Whitehall.

The Lower House of Parliament to the King. Address advocating the abandoning of the treaty for marriage, and their desire to support his daughter and her husband the Palatine.

Another against popery, &c., and remedies; calling home children abroad, &c.

King's speech, alludes to his stile of Pacificus.

Abstract of King's speech; four causes of calling the Parliament. 1. The making of laws. 2. Matters of religion. 3. Supply of wants. 4. The distressed state of Christendom.

Copy of Lord Bacon's letter to the Lords (2½ pp.). He finds matter sufficient and full both to move him to detest the offence, and to move their Lordships also to censure and condemn him.

1624, July 10.—Copy of the King's commission for the relieving of poor distressed prisoners for debts in the prisons about London and Surrey. (2 pp.)

1 Car. 1, January 26.—The King to the Chancellor of Cambridge for restoring the old discipline of the University.

1625, Feb. 6, Suffolk House.—T. Suffolk to the Heads of Houses at Cambridge, telling them to attend to the King's letter. He would not like Parliament to interfere.

Charles 1.—Commission to Edward, Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, W. Earl of Morton, Captain of the Guards, W. Earl of Sterling, Secretary for Scotland, George Lord Goring, Master of the Horse to the Queen, Sir Francis Wortley, Baronet, and many others, including Sir John Jennings, K.B., to inquire and make returns of offenders of the law relating to inhabitants of cottages. Seal gone.

1626, Dec. 7.—Sir William Lytton, Kt. late Sheriff to Sir John Jenyns now Sheriff of Herts. Certificate that he has delivered, by Wm. Webb his late under sheriff, to Jenyns all the prisoners in goal, viz.: (names and causes).

(B.) A bundle of Parliamentary and Civil war letters, &c.

1638, May 19th.—William Boteler to Nicholas Crouch, Thomas Dix, and Robert Charnock of Westowning, and to either of them. By virtue of His Majesty's writ for providing a ship of 300 tons at the charge of the county of Beds, and a letter from the Privy Council commanding him to make payment of the sums assessed in the county.—Requires them to collect and levy the several sums on the undernamed persons and send to him at Biddenham, on the 24th of May.

There are 24 names, and the sums vary from £2 10s. to 1s.

1638, May 28.—Another letter from the same on the same subject.

1637.—A true report of the levies upon the county of Bedford, for providing a ship of 300 tons, &c. Upon 9 hundreds the total was 2,880l. Signed by W. Boteler.

1636, November 18.—Copy of warrant for assessments on the county of Hertford, for ship money, and two other papers.

1644, June 16.—Samuel Luke to . . . , Gentlemen. I have sent you a carpenter for the implements I writ for . . . His Excellency is marching towards the relief of Lyme, and lay at Dorchester the other night. The news from the North which came last to me you shall receive herein enclosed.

Petition by Ann Gifford, wife of Robert Gifford, minister of Chellington, to the Committee for Safety of the county of Bedford. If they do not think him fit to continue minister yet she prays them to give his liberty and allow a portion out of the parsonage for them and their children.

Mr. Gifford's petition. He was surprised by Scouts, and thinking they were the King's he spoke many foolish things; he is sorry.

1644, July 30.—Derby House, P. Wharton, and Jo. Maitland, (in the name and by the warrant of the Committee of both Kingdoms), to the Committee of the county of Bedford, urging the raising of the proportion of forces appointed for that county by the ordinance of 12th July last.

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1644, Aug. 15.—W. Say and Sele, and Jo. Maitlan, to the same. We have appointed the forces at Newport, of Col. Ayllo's regiment to march forthwith to Abingdon, and the rest of the forces there very shortly. We desire you to put your new levied men upon the ordinance of 12th July, into Newport, for the keeping thereof . . . the enemy now having no force in the field, nor any danger near it. P.S.—Order was given the 8th of August for Sir John Norwich with his three troops of horse to march forthwith to the Earl of Manchester.

1644, Sept. 28.—Ben. Hodson to the Constables of Carleton, near Chellington. Order to levy six labourers to work at the fort at Bedford.

1644, Sept. 28.—Sam. Luke to Sir W. Botteler, Kt., at Biddenham. Requests the Committee to perfect the number they intend to send into this garrison (Newport). Lieut. General Cromwell, sent me word this morning that the King was come back to Oxford, with a great strength, the which, if true, I cannot expect him long from hence.—Asks more money for the Newport garrison, there being six months in arrear. The clamours of other counties for want of Bedfordshire paying in their monies are so great, that I cannot in modesty desire it of them till my own country have forwarded their part in same proportionable measure.

1644, May 11.—[The Earl of] Essex, to Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Wm. Boteler, Humphrey Munox, James Beverley, and John Neale, Esquires, Committees for Bedford, or any two of them.—He has received an order from the House of Commons by a Committee that the works at Bedford be slighted and the arms and magazines there secured. He directs them to do it.

1644, May 11.—The estate of Thomas Cheyney, Esq., was sequestered after his death. Then the sheriff levied upon an execution at the suit of Francis Pippcott for 115*l.* on the goods of Cheyney to the value of 30*l.* or 40*l.* before any seizin of the sequestrators. The execution was just, the amount will not pay half his debt. They think it reasonable he should have the goods towards satisfaction of his debt.

1644, May 29.—Bar. St. John, Ch. Leek, Roger Burgoyne, and Sam^l Browne, to Sir W. Boteler, Humphrey Munox, Esq., and others of the Committee of Bedford. When the addressees have received commands from His Excellency to slight the works at Bedford, and have accordingly summoned and employed labourers after the usual rates of the county, the writers ask that their countrymen may understand their wish that they voluntarily and speedily pay in their proportions, that there be no occasion of complaint to His Excellency.

1644, June 1.—Copy order by Thomas Alston, Jo. Burgoyne, Hum. Fish, and Edm. Jones.—George Gerye, Gent., of Little Stawton, co. Bedford, being before his delinquency indebted to Geo. Seigneur, barber-surgeon in 90*l.*, they grant the latter an annuity of 40*l.* out of the manor of Little Stoughton, co. Bedford, until it is paid.

1644, June 1.—Allowance to Mrs. Jucie St. John of a rentcharge of 32*l.* out of the manor of Teddington, granted by Thomas Earl of Cleveland and Thomas Lord Wentworth his son and heir.

1644, June 4.—Certificate that Sir John Brackyn, Kt., the King's servant (who it was supposed might fall under the ordinance for sequestration of papists and delinquents estates) might receive his estate and rents as formerly.

1644, June 4.—A like certificate for Lawrence Beresford.

Same date.—Order for Mr. John Combe, to receive a redeemable rentcharge of 30*l.* per ann. due to Mr. Oakley, granted by Riccard Gerye, father to Wm. Gerye.

Same date.—Order for Wm. Newdegate to receive out of Charles Ventry's estate the balance of 800*l.* debt, 7*l.* damages and costs, for which he was outlawed.

Same date.—Order for Henry Lynne, clerk, to have 25*l.* per ann. quarterly from the parsonage of Higland Gobyon.

Same date.—Order to discharge John Duke Esquire's estates supposed to be Charles Ventry's.

Same date.—Order for James and Nathaniel Butler, two of the sons to receive an annuity of 20*l.* each, granted by Sir Wm. Butler, Kt. and Bart. in sequestration for delinquency.

Same date.—Order for John Leigh, Esq., brother to Sir Thomas Leigh, Kt., a delinquent, to receive his rents and estate as formerly; he having taken the Covenant and not being a Delinquent or a Papist.

1644, June 5.—Order taking off sequestration from his manors of Stratton and Egworth, co. Bedford, supposed to be Sir Thomas Cotton's.

1644, June 7.—Order that Lady Fane, Excentrix of Sir Geo. Fane, or the feelees, may enjoy the hereditaments in Teddington, conveyed to feelees to secure 500*l.* to Sir Geo. Fane.

1644, June 7.—The Committee of Bedford for Sequestrations, certify at the request of Sir Robert Napper, Bart., that the Committee being informed that he being a member of the House of Commons did in August last depart from London and Westminster, and neglect the service of the House until December, did according to the ordinance of Parliament and order of the House of Commons sequester his estate in the county, and that his brother pretending he would come, the sequestration was suspended; but he not coming in, the suspension was taken off, and sequestration commanded to be executed.

1644, June 10.—The estate of Matthew Beedles in Kempson was taken into safe custody until it might appear what the carriage and obedience of Beedles was. He has now brought in a certificate by Edward Fanner, Esq., sheriff of the county, and from others, testifying his obedience and conformity to the Parliament. The Committee think fit that he should have the receipt and benefit of his estates.

1644, July 3, Toucester.—William Waller to the Committee at Bedford. Is informed that the King's army quartered last night at Chipping Norton; hence concludes his march is northward. "My instructions are to follow him, which I will observe as long as I have breath. "But the complexion of this army is not suitable to this design, the forces thereof consisting most of foot. I have therefore moved the Committee of Northampton to make a levy of all the horse they can to mount the musketeers upon, with this rule that to every nine horse so raised for the service there shall be added a county man and a horse who shall take charge of those nine to hold them upon service and to return them home again. If any be embeseled the captain of that company must be responsible, and for such as are lost upon service the State must answer." He urges them to advance that proportion in their country; he cannot do anything without mounted musketeers.

Copy of the above, and on the same paper copy of 1644, July 6.—Order from the Committee to Sir Samuel Luke to raise out of the hundred horses with saddles, &c., and for every nine to provide a man and horse, and send them to Sir W. Waller at Warwick on Monday next, and tell the constables to make a return.

1644, July 6.—W. Waller to the Committee.—Thanks for their letter of the 5th, and their readiness; wishes that the horses may be sent to Warwick.

Same date.—The Committee to Waller.—They acknowledge his letter of the 3rd. His desires have already (in part of their county) been performed by Sir Samuel Luke. They tell what they have done.

1644, July 9.—The manor of Houghton Conquest and other estates of Richard Conquest are sequestered for delinquency. He and Lewis Conquest did for 1200*l.* in 4 Car. grant to Richard Evelyn, of Wotton, co. Surrey, and others to his use, certain hereditaments in Houghton Conquest and Wootton, to be held to Evelyn in fee to secure 1,488*l.* The money was really paid by Evelyn and entry made on the lands. R. Evelyn is conformable to the ordinances of Parliament and has taken the Covenant so he is at liberty to take proceedings.

[1644, July 12, so indorsed].—A list of the number of soldiers impress in the several parishes within the hundreds of Stoddan Willey and Basford. In all 119 and 36 defaults.

1644, July 15, Westminster.—Grey of Wark, Speaker of the House of Peers, and W. Lenthall, Speaker of the Commons House in Parliament to the Committees of the co. of Bedford, (seal, a bugle horn stringed, impaled with a fleur-de-lys). The Houses have heard from the Committees of the Kingdom and from Sir S. Luke, Governor of Newport Pagnell, of the great wants of that garrison in men and money occasioned by Bedford not sending their proportions. That garrison is of great consequence for the association of Lord Manchester and for the City of London. They are commanded to send their proportions immediately of armed men and money, and to send an able man to be of the Committee there to see the money distributed among the soldiers.

1644, July 15, Derby House.—Northumberland and Jo. Maitland (Committee of Safety), to the Committee of the co. of Bedford. Thanks for their great readiness (told by Sir W. Waller) to supply him with horses for mounted musketeers.

1644, July 19.—The estate of Charles Hupton in Tempsford is sequestered for recusancy. But it belonged to Paule Coulbrooke who died without issue and it

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descended to Mary, wife of Upton and Ann late wife of Thomas Wigg, his sisters and co-heirs. Alice is daughter and heir of Ann and is now aged 17. Thomas Wigg frequents church and receives the sacrament, pays taxes and dues, and has taken the Covenant, and Alice frequents church. They think that her half should not be under sequestration, but that Thomas Wigg and his daughter ought to enjoy it. Signed by John Burgoyne and Francis Fetry.

1644, July 22.—The Earl of Cleveland and his son Thomas, Lord Wentworth, did in 15 Car. I. for 545*l*. grant to Sir Matthew Mennes, K.B. 60 acres of land called Milwood in Tuddington co. Bedford, and four acres adjoining for 13 years at a peppercorn rent. The estate of the grantors is sequestered, but the lease being duly executed and the rent being 96*l*. paid to Sir R. Mennes, it is thought fit that he should receive it and in default of payment have his remedies.

1644, July 27.—The estate of Sir Henry Cason is sequestered. On application, on behalf of his nine children, (their mother is dead), the Committee order a fifth part of the rents to be paid to some one for the children, over and above what is paid to Henry Lynn, minister of Hyham Gobyon for his maintenance out of the parsonage there.

1644, July 30.—The Committee to the Constables of Cranfield. The estate of Geo. Bury, gent. in Cranfield co. Bedford is sequestered. The tenant is going to stack the corn to be cut from 50 acres off the land. He is to be forbidden.

1644, Aug. 2.—Beatrice Key deceased, grandmother to Beatrice Bigg and also to Daniel, Sarah, and Mary Bracy, younger children of Daniel Bracy, gave 150*l*. to the said three younger children and put it into the hands of Beatrice Bigg in trust for them: this Beatrice married Thomas Joyce, clerk, who by marriage became possessed of an estate of 28*l*. per annum, in Shillington, during the life of Beatrice, and they agreed at the request of Danl. Bracy, that the tenant paying the 28*l*. should pay the rent to Daniel until the 150*l*. was paid if Mr. Joyce should so long live. 42*l*. are paid. The agreement was made before Joyce's delinquency. Mary is conformable, &c. The 28*l*. is to be paid to him or his appointee to the use of the children until the balance is paid.

1644, Aug. 2.—The estate of Christopher Turner of Milton Earnest is sequestered on supposition of delinquency, but it not being proved his estate is restored.

1644, Aug. 3.—Order for the parishioners of Littleington to pay their tithes to Richard Jones.

Same date.—Francis Walsall, D.D., chaplain and sub-almoner to His Majesty, is sequestered from his parsonage of Sandy and Girtford by reason of his long absence and residence at Oxford. Ordered that he may house the tithes and receive the profits of the parsonage, giving a bond of 400*l*. with one surety to account to the State.

Same date.—The Committee ask Mr. Viner, the minister of Barton, just put in by the Parliament, that he would make amends to Mr. Gardner, late curate there, who was unpaid his last year's salary of 30*l*. by Dr. Moore, the late incumbent.

Same date.—The Committee to the Constables of Bletsoe. Christopher Lawry is appointed by the Committee of the House of Commons for minister to officiate in Bletsoe, and to have possession of the parsonage house, tithes, &c. John Elmore, late parson, prevents him. They are to take forcible possession, and put Lawry in possession.

Same date.—The Committee to the Committee of the House of Commons for sequestrations. They have sequestered the estate of Elizabeth Wyngate, widow, for being absent at Oxford for about six months, and not having returned home in 10 days, according to ordinance of Parliament. She says the cause of her going was to prevent the wardship of her son, and of her long stay, her sickness and weakness of body, which at the request of Henry Chester, Esq., her brother, they certify.

1644, Aug. 5.—The Committee to the Committee of the House of Commons for Sequestration of Papists and Delinquents. At the request of Francis Walsall of Sandy-cum-Girtford, D.D., &c., they certify that he was in January found delinquent, and his estate and parsonage sequestered, and that upon his submission he had been discharged of the particular attendance upon His Majesty at Oxford, and the order for sequestration was suspended, and so remaineth until pleasure known.

1644, Aug. 21.—Order of the Committee. 33*l*. 11*d*. are due to His Majesty for arrears of tithes payable by Henry Lynn as incumbent of Higham Gobyon, co.

Bedford. Sir Henry Cason has a lease of the parsonage for years, which is worth about 100*l*. per annum, out of which he was to allow the incumbent 20*l*. per annum, and pay His Majesty the tithes and other taxes; but Cason being a delinquent, and the parsonage sequestered, the incumbent cannot pay the tithes. Ordered that the receiver of the revenues of the Queen in the county of Bedford forbear to levy the said arrears on Lynn, the new incumbent, and demand the same of the sequestrators, who are to pay during the sequestration.

1644, Aug. 31.—Sam. Luke to the Committee at Bedford. Has writ many letters to put them in mind of the ordinance of Parliament for this garrison (Newport). Captain Annis is returned from the Parliament with an order to receive six weeks' pay for his troop. They have given him arms. The association have done so much that he cannot expect any sudden payments from them, they having paid the soldiers daily, and a double proportion towards the works. Asks them to order payment of the arrears. (On the other half by a different hand, "Propositions (9 in number) concerning "the disposing of the money raised upon the ordinance "of 12 July 1644.")

1644, Sept. 5.—Copy of order for lease to Sir S. Luke, of the manor of Layton Bussard, for one year at 460*l*. per annum, to the use of the State, and paying the rent of 260*l*. reserved to the chief landlord; he to have allowance for taxes and payments laid by ordinance of Parliament.

Same date.—Copy of the Certificate of the Committees of Bedford to the Committee of the Lords and Commons. Doctor Walsall was found delinquent for going to Oxford, and his estate and parsonage were sequestered. He has paid money on the propositions, and taken the Covenant, and pressed it on his parishioners, &c.

1644, Sept. 6. Certificate to the Committee of Lords and Commons. Inter alia, they have sequestered the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Wyngate, widow. She has explained, and she had a pass from Col. Tirryll to go to Oxford.

Same date.—Warrant to stay execution on certain goods of Anthony Kefford at the suit of Mrs. Deckham of Astwicke, widow, because her late husband was a delinquent in arms against the Parliament.

1644, Sept. 4.—Two parts of the estate of Lord Vaux, at Patenham and elsewhere, were sequestered for his recalcancy, amounting to 200*l*. per annum. Order to let the same to Wm. Knighton and W. Fusly for one year, at a rent of 150*l*., making them an allowance of 50*l*.

1644, Sept. 7.—Copy of the Committee's letter to Sir R. Cotton, Kt., at his house at Epworth, requesting his attendance to tell them what he knows of the monies and debts of Robert Finett, of Amptthill, a papist.

Same date.—The rents of Sir Matthew Menes, Kt., at Tudington, &c., were by order made stay of, because it was informed he had been indicted for manslaughter. The King, by patent of 31 Oct. 16 Car. 1, pardoned him, and restored him to his former rights. They order that Sir M. Menes shall receive his money and rents.

Same date.—Certain goods in the house of Lady Mordant have been seized, which she says belonged to John Lord Mordant, as bequeathed to him by the will of the late Lord Mordaunt, to continue as standers in the house. Capt. Smyth is to take an inventory of the goods bequeathed by the will, and Lady Mordant on a certain day to produce witnesses to show the goods therein mentioned to belong to John Lord Mordant.

Same date.—Copy of the Committee's letter to Capt. Pentlo about rent due from him for lands late of Sir Lewis Dives, a delinquent.

Same date.—Lady Palmer, wife of Sir W. Palmer, has petitioned to have one-fifth of his estate allowed for the maintenance of her and her children according to an ordinance of Parliament. She is to get able tenants to take the same for a year at 346*l*. 14*s*. per annum, and to give a bond for 500*l*.

Same date.—The Committee's Order. Anthony Warters, vicar of Bromham, has received 36*l*. by composition for small tithes of the demesne tenants there, and has 18*l*. due for half a year, as appears by confession of several tenants of Sir Lewis Dives. Ordered that he shall have the 18*l*. by payment from Capt. Smyth, and 9*l*. every quarter during the pleasure of the Committee.

Same date.—The estate of Wm. Geary is under sequestration. His wife has petitioned for one-fifth for herself and her children. She is to have 28*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. and the lands are to be let for a year at certain rents.

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Same date.—Order for Geo. Gamble to attend the Committee to give information of some estate of Lord Stafford sequestered by him.

Same date.—Order for Stephen Smyth of Bromham, out of the estate of Sir Lewis Dives, to receive 4s. per week, he, Smyth, and his wife having agreed with Sir Lewis Dives to have certain payments.

Same date.—Order for Lady Spencer to be restored to receipt of her rents in Dunton-cum-Mello and Gaudy, staid because they were supposed to belong to Lord Spencer, a delinquent.

1644, Sept. 14.—Original certificate that Mr. Godfrey Barton, of Reynold, had taken the Solemn League and Covenant.

1644, Sept. 28.—Ben. Hodson to the Constables of Carleton near Chellington. Order to levy six labourers to work at the fort at Bedford.

Same date.—The like to the Constable of Eaton-Goton for 14 labourers with mattocks and shovels.

Same date.—The like for the town of Colmotte to furnish eight labourers, &c.

1644, Sept. 30.—Sam. Luke to the Committee of Bedford. Again urges payment of their proportion. Hopes they will be as careful for Newport garrison as for the Mount at Bedford.

1644, Oct. 10.—Articles exhibited to the Committee in the co. of Bedford against Richard Jones, gent., of Littlington. Jones has the impropriation of the parsonage of Littlington, and is a malignant. He hinders levies and taxes, and will not pay them. The collectors have been forced to distrain. He threatened the inhabitants that they should be undone if they stood against him, and some of them have been pillaged by the cavaliers; that he feasted the cavaliers, and made a tax on the parish for it, and intends to give another feast to them: is a common swearer, and sues many in the commissary's court.

Same date.—Copy depositions of 16 persons touching the delinquencies of Richard Jones.

Same date.—Articles exhibited against Thomas Power, vicar of Littlington. He preached that it was unlawful to resist the King or his cavaliers, and inveighed against those who hindered the King's proclamation, preaches against the Parliament, countenances the Proclamation for the Sabbath day with feasts and sports, and says it is unlawful to give money to the Parliament, &c., &c.

Same date.—The tenants of William Wollastone, of Whelampton, were required to forbear payment to him of their rents until the Committee were satisfied of his conformity, but having received certificates of his conformity they think the Committee may pay him the arrears.

1644, Oct. 11.—The estate of John Foxe, gentleman, at Kempson, is sequestered. John Towers, Esq. married Foxe's daughter, and paid the 20l. assessed on Foxe for the 5th and 20th. They think that Towers ought to have the 20l. out of Foxe's estate. Four of the Committee are to read the deed made by Foxe on the marriage, and if it appeared that Foxe has only an estate for life the lands are to be discharged; but if the lands have descended to the daughter, the Committee are to make a report.

Same date.—Copy order of the Committee for Mr. Jones to attend the Committee.

Same date.—Copy order for Mrs. Mary Grigg to enjoy one-fifth of the estate of her husband Michael Grigg, Esq., in Dunstable, the whole being let to Mr. Atkinson for one year at 40l.

Same date.—Miles Conquest, Esq., has an annuity of 40l. for life granted by his late father Sir Edmund Conquest, Knight, out of the manor of Houghton Conquest, now under sequestration for the delinquency of Richard Conquest, eldest brother to the said Miles Conquest. Miles Conquest conforms. They order the annuity to be paid.

Same date.—Order for Martha Ironmonger to have one-fifth of the estate of her husband Humphrey Ironmonger, sequestered for delinquency.

Same date.—The estate of Richard Watson, Esq., of Amphilh and Millbroke, is sequestered for delinquency, out of which an estate of jointure was made to Ann, late wife of Robert Watson, gent., deceased son of the said Richard Watson, of certain lands, in all about 117 acres, which are supposed to be the estate of the said Richard. Ann Watson is a papist recusant, so two parts are due to the State. They order that she shall have one-third of the rents which the collector has received out of the Michaelmas rent now due, and also a third of all rent in arrear since the death of her late husband.

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Same date.—Order for Lady Leigh, wife of Sir Thomas Leigh, Bart., to have one-fifth of the rents of his estate in Layton sequestered for delinquency. (Sir Samuel Luke was farmer of the estate.)

Same date.—Order for Mr. William Tayler, minister of Southill, to have 10s. out of the rent of the lythe mills called Thefford Mills, in the parish of Southill, part of the estate of Charles Ventris, Esq., sequestered for delinquency, which rents are accustomed to be paid as tithes belonging to the vicar of Southill.

Same date.—The estate of Mary Deckham, widow, at Aswicke, is sequestered on suspicion of her late husband's delinquency. On her proving her title as jointress, guardian, or dowress, and giving a bond for some goods seized by her, she may sell and make advantage of the goods.

1644, Oct. 12.—Draft of certificate to the Committee of the House of Commons for plundered ministers that certain articles were exhibited against Thomas Carr in August last, and answer put in by him in September last. Nothing appears against him, and his neighbours give him a good character.

Same date.—Order that Capt. Smith, out of money in his hands as collector of sequestered estates, repay to the money collected for the defence of Newport, 100l. which the Committee had spent thereon for forwarding the business of the committee for sequestration of delinquents estates.

Same date.—Order for Capt. Smyth to make tenantable the house, &c., in Layton of Mr. Heines, sequestered.

Same date.—Certificate by the Committee to the committee for plundered ministers, that they had sequestered Nathaniel Hill from the vicarage of Reynolds, in December last, for long absence and being in the King's army, and that they had put in Godfrey Barton.

Same date.—Order that Capt. Smyth shall, out of lands in Amphilh, sequestered, pay to Mr. How, clerk, late vicar of Amphilh, the tithes which he shall show to be in arrear, and usually payable by the landlords or owners.

Same date.—Order for Mr. Geo. Gamble, late undersheriff, to appear before the Committee, touching certain rents, goods, and money received by him for the use of Lord Stafford.

Same date.—Order for taking the examination of Sir Thomas Cotton, Kt., to be taken by certain of the Committee at Biggleswade, touching a debt due to Robert Huit, Esq., a papist.

Same date.—Order that Robert Morris, bailiff of Richard Conquest, of Houghton Conquest, should pay to Mrs. Dorothy Conquest 40s. balance unpaid of 12l. which Richard Conquest before the sequestration of his estate had ordered to be paid to her.

1644, Oct. 15.—Order that five parishioners (named) of Millbrook, attend the Committee to pay what is in arrear due to Dr. Cuckson, late incumbent of Millbrooke, who had agreed to pay Thomas Carr, late curate, 30l. per annum, of which 27l. are unpaid.

1644, Oct. 16.—Order to six persons (named) debtors to John Foxe, of Kempson, not to pay any person until further order.

Same date.—The like to some other debtors of Foxe, who died a delinquent.

1644, Oct. 21. Derby House. P. Wharton and Loudoun (for the Committee of both Kingdoms) to the Deputy Lientenants for Bedfordshire.—On the intelligence of the King's marching eastward, we thought fit to join the several forces under the command of His Excellency the Lord General, the Earl of Manchester, and Sir W. Waller, apprehending the design of the enemy is to march this way or fall on the associated counties . . . we think it necessary you put your whole forces, trained bands, auxiliaries, and volunteers, horse and foot, with all speed in a position of defence, and appoint a rendezvous in your own shire, that upon advertisement you march to a general rendezvous. We have written to the adjacent counties and their Committees to the same end . . . P.S. Our armies are joined at Basing, and the King's forces are within 10 miles of them . . . we expect hourly when the armies may engage.

1644, Oct. 31, Derby House. W. Say and Sele and Loudoun to the same.—You may forbear to bring your forces to a rendezvous till you receive further order. The enclosed is a relation of the action at Newbury sent to the Committee. (Enclosure) Oct. 28, account of the battle of Newbury. (1½ pp.)

1644, Nov. 7.—The estate of Thomas Earl of Cleveland at Harlington, and elsewhere, is sequestered. Diana Bowles, of London, widow, produces a deed dated 17 May, 7 Car. I., whereby the Earl for 700l. demised to

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Sir Samuel Luke and another the parsonage of Harlington and 44 acres of pasture tithes, &c. for 99 years redeemable by payment of 728*l.* on the 17 of Nov. following. She received the rents after they were forfeited until five years last past. The Committee think it right she shall receive the rents and all arrears.

Same date.—The estate of Sir W. Howard now Viscount Stafford is sequestered for delinquency. About 16 Car. I, he was outlawed in a plea of debt at the suit of Robert Stephens; and Richard Child, the sheriff, seized the manor of Wyborton, and other messuages of the value of 150*l.* per annum. And afterwards Geo. Gamble under-sheriff levied 83*l.* 2*s.*, and paid 10*l.* to Mr. Holliman, and still retains the rest. The outlawry is since discharged. Lord Stafford has become delinquent since, and his real and personal estate are due to the State. Ordered that Gamble ay Sir John Burgoyne for the use of the State 68*l.* 18 *4d.*, and to Thomas Holliman, late solicitor to Lord Stafford, 4*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, by him disbursed to reverse the outlawry, and Sir John Burgoyne is then to pay Gamble his just disbursements, and pay to Holliman 1*s.* in the pound on every 30*l.* by him received of Gamble, according to an ordinance of Parliament in that behalf made, for his service to the State in discovering that money. Signed by John Burgoyne, W. Boteler, James Beverley, and John Fenton.

Same date.—The estate of Sir Edward Alston, K^t, is sequestered by reason of his long absence in the King's quarters. His lady has formerly desired a fifth for her and her children, and that the mansion house in Wympington and some land may be allowed in part of the fifth, wh^{ch} the Committee have agreed to; Capt. Smyth is to value the property and to report. Some other land in Wympington was conveyed to Sir W. Alston from William Bletsoe for 320*l.*; the greater part of the money was money of William Alston, his son, given to him by his uncle, William Alston, and intended for his present maintenance. The Committee order that William Alston may receive the rents.

Same date.—The Earl of Cleveland's estate is sequestered. Sir Christopher Wraye shows to the Committee for Sequestration of Papists and Delinquents Estates that the Earl with Thomas, Lord Wentworth, by lease in 1639 in consideration of 2,000*l.* demised to James Fynes, Esq., and Sir C. Wraye, Tuddington Park, of about 136 acres, and other lands about 50 acres, and Harlington Park of about 186 acres for 99 years. The 2,000*l.* are due to Sir C. Wray and Francis Lord Willoughby, of Parham, who bought Fynes's interest. Ordered that Wray and L^d Willoughby may have and receive the profits of the lease.

1644, Nov. 11.—The Collector has received or secured about 25*l.* as due to Mr. Osbalston, prebend[ary] of Lincoln, for half a year ending Lady day last, in the hands of Col. Michell, tenant to the said prebendary, lying in the parish of Biggleswade. They conceive that the intention of the ordinance is not to sequester the profits from such persons unless guilty of delinquency, &c. Osbalston is not a delinquent, but conforms. Ordered that Osbalston may have the half years rent due at Michaelmas. As for that to be due at Lady day, it is to remain until the Collector and Michell be summoned to attend the Committee, and further order.

Same date.—Order for certain people, debtors to the estate of John Foxe, to pay Capt. Smyth collector.

Same date.—The estate of Henry Lyde, at 14, grandchild and next of kin to Henry Lyde, late of . . . is thought to be liable to the ordinance by reason of his continuing a scholar at Oxford and in the tuition of Thomas Manley, his guardian there, by the space of six months and more. Anthony Cogan produces a Statute staple entered into by Henry Lyde, the grandfather, and Henry Lyde, the son, father of the infant, to Thomas Strowd to secure 800*l.* marriage portion to Ann Posthuma Perryman and Elizabeth, two of the daughters of Dorothy Perryman, daughter of the said Thomas Strowd, and the Statute was extended for the portion of Ann Posthuma whom Anthony Cogan married. The Committee order that Cogan shall produce the writ of extent and affidavit that Elizabeth died before the marriage, and that he married Ann Posthuma, and has not received the money; whereupon they will give further order.

Same date.—The Committee are informed that Mrs. Elizabeth Riley, alias Fountayne, has been and continues at York in the enemy's quarters for 18 months, and is still absent; and that rents, annuities, and sums of money are due to her in the hands of Henry Withead (*quære* Whitbread, see Nov. 29, post) of Carington, Matthew Billing of London, scrivener, and others. They order

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Withead and Billing to make stay of all such moneys, and tell Billing to warn other people indebted to Mrs. Riley, otherwise Fountayne, not to pay until they receive order from the Committee.

Same date.—The estate of Charles Conquest is sequestered. Stephen Cooper, of London, mercer, produced a Levary facias on a judgment for 9*l.* with costs and damages against Conquest. Cooper and his attorney are to bring copy of the judgment, &c. to be shown the Committee at the general meeting on Monday at Mr. Hearne's house in Fleet Street.

1644, Nov. 18.—The estate of W. Gerrey is sequestered: it is affirmed that two years' arrears due to the King for tenths, amounting to 40*l.* 10*s.*, are in arrear. Ordered that the Collector pay that sum, and more if proved, to the receiver of His Majesty's rents out of such rents as he has received or shall receive from Gerrey's estate. Mrs. Gerrey is to attend and give certain information.

Same date. Order for Mr. Billings to account punctually, and present it at the next meeting, he not having satisfied the Committee at the former attendance about Mrs. Riley's, alias Fountayne's estate.

Same date.—The estate of Richard Conquest is sequestered: his brother, Charles Conquest, has an annuity of 40*l.* out of Richard's lands. Charles was long indebted to Stephen Cowy, of London, in 9*l.* 7*s.*, and afterwards confessed a judgment. Ordered that Capt. Smyth, the collector, shall pay the 9*l.* 7*s.* out of the annuity. (Original and Draft.)

Same date.—Two parts of the estate of Robert Huett, a papist, are sequestered. W. Daniel, of London, goldsmith, produced a lease for seven years, made by Huett to him in consideration of 100*l.* Ordered that Daniel shall prove the lease, and then Capt. Smyth shall set out to him so much felleable wood on the land demised as amounts to 100*l.*

Same date.—The estate of Richard Conquest is sequestered. Thomas Daniel, a trustee for Robert Huett, a papist, paid to the said R. Conquest 1,200*l.*, and R. Daniell 50*l.* more, for which R. Conquest conveyed lands in Houghton and Ampthill of about 200*l.* per annum; and he desires to have the property.—Ordered that Daniell shall prove the deed, to whom and by whom the money was paid, where the money was, that the deed was executed at or near the date, that the money was not repaid according to the proviso, and afterwards the sum of 4*l.* per annum reserved by the deed to Mrs. Elizabeth Danyell, late wife of Richard Danyell, Esq., shall be paid to her by the collector, and Conquest's estate is to remain under sequestration notwithstanding the deed.

1644, Nov. 21, Northampton.—Edw. Farmer, Edw. Nicolls, Ed. Hardy, and John Norton, (the committee at Northampton) to Sir William Boteler. Asking reasons concerning taxation of land of Boteler, called Allisoe, in Northampton.

1644, Nov. 25.—Order for Mrs. Daniell to have her 4*l.* yearly, but the rest of the rents to go to the Commonwealth, the Committee having received no satisfaction touching the lending the 1,200*l.*

Same date.—James Butler and Nathaniel Butler, two of the sons of Jo. Butler, Esq., deceased, formerly asked that 40*l.* per annum each for life granted by their father, and now issuing out of the estate of Sir William Butler, might be allowed them, which has been ordered. 20*l.* are in arrear, because Sir W. Boteler by help of the King's forces levied the same upon his tenants. Order for payment of the 20*l.* by the collector.

Same date.—Whereas upon a supposition that there was only a quare upon the estate in Tuddington of Sir Matthew Memms, K.B., forfeited to the King by reason of a manslaughter whereof he stood convicted, and to which he pleaded a pardon produced before the Committee at Bedford in 7 Sept. last, the Committee then ordered that he should receive his rents. It appears that the estate was sequestered as the Earl of Cleveland's estate, and claimed by Sir M. Memms as mortgagee. Ordered that the estate shall continue sequestered and Capt. Smyth receive the rents, and Sir M. Memms have notice of this order, and if he has received rents by virtue of the former order he is to repay them to Capt. Smyth.

Same date.—The Committee to Capt. Pentloe. Urging him to pay the 75*l.* due for the rent of Sir Lewis Dives' woods, which they let to him: having abated the 25*l.* remainder of the rent because of his losses; if he do not pay they will charge him the full 100*l.*

Same date.—Order for assignment of wood to Daniell out of Sir Lewis Dives' lands to the amount of 100*l.* and interest.

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Same date.—Certificate of the Committee to the Committee of the Lords and Commons. The estate of Humphrey Iremonger was sequestered on the 30th of April last for the causes in the paper annexed contained. Given at the request of Iremonger.

1644, Nov. 26, London.—G. Pauncefote to Capt. Smyth. The Committee order that 30*l.* lent to Sir Robert Napper] at the request of Edmund Wygate be called in and paid to the use of the State within 21 days.

1644, Nov. 29. The Committee to the House of Commons.—At the request of Peter Beauvoir des Granges they certify that he has this day attended with an order of the House of Commons, dated 5 Sept. 1643, purporting that the inhabitants of the island of Guernsey, which have sustained loss by Sir Peter Osborn beating down their houses with shot from the fort, and have been at charges about the fortifications against the castle, shall have reparation out of Sir P. Osborn's estate, which is sequestered, and has produced a testimonial of his damages to the value of 400*l.*, besides the restraint of his person; but they find they are stopped by an order of 27 April 1643, which by virtue of an order of 10 April, assigned payment of all the rents of Sir P. Osborn's estates to Mr. Jo. Blackstone, M.P.

Same date.—Order for Geo. Bury to attend the Committee to give information necessary to understand his petition.

Same date.—The Earl of Cleveland's estate is sequestered. Sir John Thorowgood, K^t, this day produces a decree in Chancery, dated 12 Dec., 16 Car. I., that if certain moneys were not paid he might enter in lands mortgaged to the Earl and Thomas Lord Wentworth. The money was not paid, and he entered. The Committee order that he have the benefit of the decree.

Same date.—Order to Henry Whitbread, of Cadington, to stay payment of all rents and monies in his hands belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Rile, alias Fountaynes, she being in the enemy's quarters.

Same date.—Copy letter of the Committee to Sir Tho^r Cotton. They are not satisfied with his answer concerning moneys due to Mr. Huett, of Ampthill, and desire him to attend the next general meeting at Bedford.

1644, Nov. 29, London.—Order to Mr. Anthony Coggen to show his statute staple for 1,600*l.* by Henry Lyde, &c., and then proceed at law notwithstanding the same sequestration.

Same date, London.—Order [referring to that of July 9], that Henry Evelyn, Esq., son and heir of Richard Evelyn, might receive the rents of the lands mortgaged by Richard Conquest; but the rents due at Michaelmas, and received by the collector, are to be for the use of the State.

1644, Dec. 20.—The Committee to the Committee of the Lords and Commons for Sequestrations. The estate of George Bury is sequestered for going into the King's army and not returning within 10 days after sequestration. He went to Newport to find his son, then being in the King's army, where he was imprisoned, and could not be discharged until it appeared his son was in the King's service. Then he went to Towcester, when he persuaded his son to lay down his arms, and go home, which he not obtaining, escaped, and came away before 1st of March last. He has lent horses to the Parliament and paid all taxes, &c. The Committee think he ought to be free of sequestration, but as they know no ordinance which authorises them to discharge sequestrations, they submit the same to the consideration of their Lordships and the rest of the Committee.

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1645, Feb. 22.—Northumberland and Loudoun, (for the Committee of both Kingdoms) to the Committee of Bedford. Asking for prompt payment of the arrears of money due upon the ordinance to the garrison of Newport, and for a return of what is in arrear, and in whom the fault is that it is yet unpaid, that they may take order for the supply and security of the place.

1645, March 3.—The same to the Committee and Deputy Lieutenants of the co. of Bedford. We are informed that great numbers of horse and foot belonging to our several armies have deserted their colours and quarters, and are returned into their several countries, also that the enemy's forces are stirring and together in considerable numbers, and likely to make some impression in those parts yet in our power. To prevent all which we have thought fit to recruit and strengthen all our forces. Use all diligence in pursuance of the ordinance herewith sent to send back to their several colours and quarters such as have straggled.

1645, March 5.—Copy of the Committee's orders to Sir Samuel Luke, Governor of Newport Pagnell, to send out warrants for carts, men, and horses to assist in making and repairing the works there.

1645, March 12.—Copy of warrant by Sir Samuel Luke to the constables of the hundred of Mansett, to order the petty constables each to send from his town or parish one able team and cart with two carters on Monday next for service at the works.

1645, April 5.—The Committee at Coventry to the Committee for Bedfordshire. Lady Leigh, of Stonely, is desirous to agree for her jointure lands at Leyton for a yearly rent. They highly praise her honour and her inoffensiveness. Signed by R. Skeffington, John Barker, Peter Burgoyne, Jo. Hales, William Colmore, Godfrey Bosseville, Gamuel Purefoy, Chris. Hales, and Geo. Wolcott.

1645, April 12 (Copy).—Northumberland and Loudoun to Sir Samuel Luke. They desire him to send at least 100 horse with all possible expedition.

1645, April 14, Newport.—Sir Samuel Luke to the Committee of Bedford. He expects according to their promise a good sum. Sends some gentlemen to press for the loan of 200*l.* to pay troops which are to go on the Lord's commands. The matter is pressing, as they may see by the enclosed second letter of the Lords. Bids them take care that the two months tax be speedily gathered and brought in. Not half of the other three months tax has been brought to this garrison as yet. If it comes not, he fears they will suffer more by his forces than he could wish, for both horse and foot are resolved to come amongst them: hitherto he has prevented it.

1645, April 24, Newport Pagnell.—The Committee for the garrison of Newport to Sir W. Boteler and the rest of the Committee for the co. of Bedford. Mr. Love, the receiver of the taxes, who without the expected moneys is come to the garrison, affirms that Sir W. Boteler says he supposes that the co. of Bedford is little or nothing in arrear to the garrison. Asks them to let their treasurer, Mr. Cockayne, meet them at the Swan at Bedford, on Saturday, and bring his accounts. The reasons are, 1st, because the receiver has brought so little money they cannot hope to keep the soldiers from mutiny nor the garrison in safety. 2d, upon the change of the Governor they desire to set all reckoning even between the garrison and the counties thereto associated. Signed by Edw. Elliston for Essex, Joseph Barker for Hertfordshire, Ra. Malory for Bedfordshire, John Pollard for Bucks.

1645, April 26.—Sir Samuel Luke to the Committee at Bedford. That there may be no mistake he sends some gentlemen with the treasurer to meet their treasurer, that both treasurers may settle the accounts. . . . Most of the other counties lay the blame upon the Bedford Committee that they are behind at all. All except theirs have come in reasonable fairly since the Lords letters.

1645, May 1.—Sir W. Boteler's order to allow W. Childs 23*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, being about one-third of his claim of 69*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* for services in the chapel of Windsor, to be paid out of the rents of the canons of Windsor within the co. of Bedford (the other two-thirds being to be borne by the counties of Berks and Bucks). This was made on a reference of his petition by the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestration of Delinquents and Papists.

1645, May 6.—The Committee of Northampton's order about the tax on Sir W. Boteler's land called Allisoe.

1645, May 7 & 31 & June 21.—Accounts and memoranda on two sheets of paper about tithes detained from Mr. Richard Jones.

1645, May 17.—The Committee of Newport to the Committee for the co. of Bedford. Urging payment of arrears to the garrison of Newport.

1645, May 31, Derby House.—Northumberland, & H. Kennedy to the Committee at the co. of Bedford. The siege of Oxford being by the Houses appointed to be put in execution and to be presently blocked up in order to it . . . we desire you to have 400 foot in readiness to come to such rendezvous as we shall appoint.

1645, June 1, Derby House.—P. Wharton and Loudoun to the same. The town of Leicester being now taken by the enemy makes them more solicitous for the adjacent garrison. . . . They direct speedy payment of arrears to the garrison of Newport.

Copy of an undated letter to the Lord General by some of the Committee at Bedford.—They had made good progress in slighting the fortifications of Bedford notwithstanding divers affronts and opposition . . . they are so far demolished that there is not any con-

siderable strength in any part of them. The Mount is still defended from us with violence by Capt. Hudson and his soldiers, whose answer to us we send enclosed, which they use as a refuge and a prison. They ask for forces to reduce it.

1645, June 2, Derby House.— . . . and London to the Committee of the co. of Bedford. The keeping or slighting the works at Bedford they leave to the Committee's judgment. If slighted let the men be sent to Lieut.-General Cromwell in the Isle of Ely.

1645, Sir Samuel Luke to the same.—Has received a letter from the Lords, and accordingly the Committee there (Newport) have proportioned Beds, Bucks, and Northamptonshire (as adjacent counties) for a set number of men answerable each to other and a quantity of provision suitable. Sends a copy of the warrant to their high constable. (This letter is not signed: at the foot is the following:—"We being a full number of the Committee have made bold to open your letters and despatched them away to you at the same instant. The warrants shall come to you as soon as they are despatched.")

1645, June 9—Copy, signed by Sir Samuel Luke of his letter to the Committee of both Kingdoms. Has received the original of the enclosed copy letter from Major-General Browne, who, it seems, had been appointed to succeed Luke as Governor of Newport Pagnell. Luke complains bitterly, he having been entrusted with the place by the Earl of Essex and the Earl of Manchester; and he complains that Browne has power to send Major Temple (who, he hears, has been dismissed from Sir Thomas Fairfax's army with a small disgrace) to command in chief.

1645, June 15.—W. Love to Sir W. Boteler at his house near Bedford. Explains (after a visit to Gifford) how it was that Gifford spake as he did.

1645, June 16.—Declaration of Robert Gifford, minister of Chillington, of certain passages and speeches between him and some of the Parliament forces. On the 6th of June, he being at Archercher, co. Northampton, was surprised by several whom he supposed to be some of the King's forces, and fearing bad usage from them, did for the safeguard of his person and the preservation of some friends and neighbours, utter words contrary to his judgment. Sir W. Butler, of Bedfordshire, being enquired after, he said he was a loyal subject of the King and had been Gifford's scholar, and perhaps for his estate's sake he might do what he did. It was merely to save him from plunder. He asserts his own approval of the Parliament's proceedings and laments his miscarriage.

1645, June 16, Westminster.—R. Knightley to Sir W. Butler and the rest of the Committee for the co. of Bedford. Has received the examination of Ensign Richard Thoroton, who has given 100l. bond to the Sergeant-at-arms to procure his exchange for Ensign Poell, prisoner at Leicester, or render himself prisoner at London within 20 days. Wonders what captain dared to take away his parole given him by the Committee of the House of Commons.

1645, June 19.—The information of Humphrey Taylor a trooper under Major Temple taken before Sir W. Boteler.—Being at the house of Richard Beckett at the White House, Bedford, on the 18th of June at 10 p.m., in company with Beckett, his wife and son, and an old man, Fitzhugh of Willden, he pretended he was a king's soldier (a prisoner) that would gladly escape, and Beckett changed some part of his dress with him and sent him off towards Broomham, &c. &c.

1645, June 20, Derby House.—P. Wharton and Jhonston to the Committee for the co. of Bedford, appointed by ordinance of 18 October last for relief of the British forces in Ireland. They recommend further assessments and levies for the remainder of the whole year, and that they use good means for collecting the new assessments and recovering the arrears of the former.

1645, June 24, Derby House.—Manchester and Jhonston to Sir W. Butler. Thanking him for his activity in the matter of the last letter altho' he was accidentally omitted from the Commission.

1645, July 5.—Order of the Houses of Parliament that the proportions (below) of horse be forthwith raised by the several counties, to be employed at Grantham or thereabouts, for the defence of the associated counties: Lincoln, 120; Suffolk, 100; Essex, 100; Norfolk, 100; Hertford, 32; Cambridge and the Isle of Ely, 32; Huntingdon, 16.

1645, July 7, Derby House.—Warwick and Jhonston to the Committee of Bedford. Through the blessing of God on the endeavours of our forces, the strength of the enemy is now retired to places remote from the

association. To improve the victory they think fit to prosecute the enemy where is his greatest strength with their whole forces. So Sir Thomas Fairfax with his whole army is marched west, whereby Taunton is already relieved. The King with the horse that were left at Naseby field have been since beyond Severn in Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and parts adjacent, where he has been endeavouring to recruit. Against them the Scots army have marched, which we hope is this night about the Severn. Lest the frontier of the association should be plundered by any of their garrisons, specially Newark, likely to be increased by the forces of Carlisle upon the late surrender thereof, the Houses have ordered 500 horse to be forthwith raised in such proportion expressed in the ordinance enclosed. They recommend speedy compliance.

1645, July 8, Westminster.—Laurence Whitaker to the Committee at Bedford. The Committee of Examination not being quite satisfied with Mr. Gifford, send him down for examination and for the Committee of Bedford to do their pleasure.

1645, July 17.—A direction for disposing of the 1,000 horse and 500 dragoons into regiments and troops, as it was agreed on at a general committee consisting of members of the several counties, Star Chamber, Westminster, 17 July 1645. The City of London and Middlesex, Kent with Canterbury and the Cinque ports, Surrey and Sussex. Bedford furnished light horse to the number of 494 in five troops. London and Middlesex, Hertford and Bedford, Kent, Surrey and Sussex furnished 251 dragoons in two troops. Col. Ludlow was recommended as colonel.

1645, July 18.—The Committees of Berks, Bucks, and Oxford to the Committee of the co. of Bedford. They send several ordinances of Parliament for the raising of forces to secure the associated counties from the adjacent garrisons of the enemy, and for raising money to maintain the same, and a model agreed on at a general meeting for forming them into regiments and troops. They urge the Bedford Committee to be quick and to send the names of such captains and other commissioned officers as they should make choice of, so that Commissions may be procured, (14 signatures, amongst them is Henry Marten.)

Same date.—At the Committees of the three counties of Berks, Bucks, and Oxford, sitting in the Inner Star Chamber, 18 July. Whereas the 20,000l. to be raised on the credit of the excise by ordinance of Parliament of the 1st instant is appointed to be issued out by the Committees of the three counties of Berks, Bucks, and Oxford for the advance of the service for reducing of Oxford, and by an ordinance of the 18th 1,003 horse and 506 dragoons are to be raised by certain counties and cities, the Committee will pay such of the horse and dragoons as shall come into the service of the three counties during two months. Signed by Henry Marten.

1645, July 19, Newport.—W. Love to the deputy-lieutenant and Committee for the co. of Bedford. Has been 10 days in several counties to collect moneys for the garrison, and yesterday brought to the garrison 1,000l., and has returned to London for their use near 300l., but the soldiers and people are not satisfied, and he is reviled. Every county blames them, and he thinks justly, he grieves to see the straights of the garrison. If Hertfordshire were not so far before other counties in payment they should be applied to. Advises them to supply money.

1645, Aug. 2, Westminster.—R. Knightley to Sir W. Boteler, and others, the Committee for co. Beds. Has acquainted the Committee with their letters of the 23 July. They desire them to send John Stanforth with James Stanforth, his brother, a messenger of the House. Such wounded prisoners as are in gaol at Bedford are to have parole to go to Oxford or Bristol or near garrisons to get exchanged. If any will not to your assurance ever bear arms against the Parliament they may on oath not to bear arms be set free.

1645, Aug. 5, Derby House.—W. Say and Sele and J. Balmerino to the Committee for the co. of Beds. By appointment of an ordinance of 18 July last, 20 horse and 11 dragoons are to be raised in Beds. They are to be at Ailesbury on Friday the 8th August. (Boteler received this letter on the 8th.)

1645, Aug. 6, St. Albans.—S. Titus to the Committee of Bedford. Having a commission for the horse and dragoons raised in that county, he has sent by bearer an order by the Committee of both Kingdoms for the rendezvous. Would have come himself but for bad health.

1645, Aug. 9.—Kathren [Countess of] Bedford to the Committee of Bedford. Understands that they have

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sent for the ceasers of Wolburne, by a warrant to appear before them, and as informed by the instigation of Mr. Stanton who has quarrelled with her son. Asks that they will wait and hear her son's defence.

1645, Aug. 19, Newport Pagnell.—The Committee at Newport (Richard Cokayne and two others) to the Committee for co. Beds. Say they had sent soldiers to gather up the taxes in the county due to that garrison, who have collected 100*l.*, and it was paid to Mr. Cokayne, their treasurer. Ask that it may be sent to the garrison, their need admits of no delay; the soldiers knowing it is gathered and in the treasury at Bedford, "we and "you are hourly threatened our ruin." They urge the sending of it.

1645, Aug. 30.—James Underwood having lately been a soldier in the Parliament's service in Ireland, and being taken in this country coming with the King's forces, has this day taken the national covenant before us. W. Boteler, Hum. Monoux.

1645, Aug. Note of prisoners released, (1 p.)

1645, Sept. 4. (Copy.) At the Committee of the House of Commons for the eastern association. Order, that whereas the Houses have ordered payment of arrears up to 1 June 1645, every county formerly assessed towards payment of the garrison of Newport should pay to Mr. Love, receiver for the garrison, one month's assessment imposed on every county by virtue of the ordinance. (Signed by Miles Corbet.)

1645, Sept. 5, Hunts.—The Committee of Hunts to the Committee for co. Beds. Asking for news of the King's army, "and if you please to appoint a rendezvous of "such horse as the cavaliers exchanged, sold, or left "in your army, and give us notice thereof, we will "acquaint our county that they shall claim such horses "as they shall there find taken from them by the King's "army at the plundering this county.

1645, Sept. 25.—Beauchamp St. John to the same. I have spoke to Mr. Knightley about the prisoners at Bedford, who tells me that Committee can give little ease in it, this town being so full of prisoners that they are sending some into other parts; but that if any can be persuaded to take employment in foreign parts they will send down officers to take them away. He said also if any would give money for their enlargement it might be allowed toward the maintenance of the rest.

Same date, (Copy).—W. Love to the Dep. Lieutenants and Committee for the co. of Beds. Urging sending supply of money for Newport. (At the foot is a copy of Miles Corbet's letter of 4 Sept.)

1645, Sept. 26, Dutchy Chamber.—Miles Corbet (for the Committee of the Eastern Association) to the Committee for the co. of Beds. Tells them of an ordinance for the payment of the garrisons of Newport Pagnell, Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Lynn, which he sends, and desires them to have four months' assessment forthwith levied and paid to Mr. Buckler of Cambridge, who is appointed treasurer.

1645, Sept. 10, Derby House.—Northumberland and Ro. Barclay (for the Committee of the Kingdoms) to the Committee for co. Beds, appointed by ordinance on 18 Oct. for relief of the British armies in Ireland. In consequence of the Bedford Committee having after 50 weeks sent up only a small sum, and not having returned the assessments, advances are refused by contractors, and the armies run the hazard of perishing. They urge the speedy and effectual prosecution of the affair.

1645, Oct. 4.—Copy by Sir W. Boteler of his letter to Sir Samuel Luke. About a week since Mr. Rowland of Bedford, surgeon to Prince Maurice, came home with his wife from Worcester, expecting to return again by virtue of his ticket from Col. Morgan. He says Prince Maurice gave Col. Morgan a ticket for his wife to pass to him, with goods and servants, through the King's quarters, and by that means he procured Col. Morgan's pass for him to come to Bedford and return. He says he intends to desert his employment in the King's quarters if he can once be at a certainty for the pay which is due to him from Prince Maurice; and whether he can get it or not is resolved ere long to put himself into the protection of the Parliament. It seems he tendered his services to Lord St. John when he first paid his regiment, but his Lordship having no use for him, he has ever since served as surgeon in the King's army, but, as he says, never took any arms; nevertheless, the Committee have put him under restraint. Some of the men of Eaton Socton have been taken by the King's forces, and kept at Worcester until they pay 60*l.* fine imposed on Eaton, and he proposes that Rowland shall be made a means to get the men sent back without pay-

ment, or to get himself by way of exchange. He asks directions. (Inside are written copies of the passes for Rowland and his wife, and also of a particular of the Hundred of Redburnstok of two months' tax for Sir Thomas Fairfax's army: 14 towns, with names of assessors, collectors, and the sums assessed, in all 273*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*)

1645, Oct. 9, London.—Sir Samuel Luke to Sir W. Boteler at Hidnam. Thinks that Rowland's pass is not to be denied unless it prove counterfeit. Has not been able to move the House in it, but thinks he may be safely restored again upon the same pass.

1645, Oct. 10, Hunts.—The Committee of Hunts to the Committee of Parliament for the co. of Bedford. Are informed that the King intends to keep his winter quarters at Newark, so that both counties will be in continual danger. To prevent this they have made unpassable all the fords upon the Ouse from Earith to Emshurie, and made drawbridges at St. Ives, Huntingdon, and St. Neots. They advise the making useless all fords in the Ouse, in the co. of Bedford, from Embury to Newport, and to make drawbridges where necessary. Ask them to join in a petition to the Committee of both Kingdoms for a strength of horse dragons to be between Ailsbury and Newport, or rather at Newport, to interrupt the passage of the enemy from Oxford, Banbury, and other of the King's garrisons. They have written to Northamptonshire to do similar work on the river Nyne.

1645, Oct. 11.—Henry Pelham (from the Committee of the Lords and Commons for the Eastern Association) to the Committee of the co. of Bedford. By ordinance of 12 August last for raising 700 horse and 300 dragoons for the gaining of Newark, and likewise for money to pay them, the proportion of Bedford county is 309*l.* 7*s.* Asks them to pay it to Thomas Buckle, in Cambridge, who is to pay it to Major Henry Gibb's regiment, which sum shall be reimbursed to the several counties and cities out of the estates of delinquents within the said counties and cities.

1645, Oct. 18, Newport Pagnell.—Col. Charles D'Oily to the Committee of Beds. The enemy from Borstal have issued warrants into the country within six miles of this garrison to bring in all their carts and horses, and all men from 16 to 60 to come in. I cannot imagine their design. Last night came a post which tells that Col. Rositer met with the Princes Rupert and Maurice with 300 horse, and routed them, took a major, three captains, 60 gentlemen, 150 horse, many slain, the pursuit reaching to the walls of Belvoir Castle, the Princes and others of name narrowly escaping.

1645, Oct., Fast Day, Leicester.—Capt. Ben. Hodgson to the Committee of co. Beds. Asking assistance to get many of his soldiers who have deserted and are now in Bedford. Puts them in mind of a month's pay due to his company upon the slighting of the fort.

1645, Oct. 31, Derby House.—W. Say and Sele and Loudoun. The public affairs are in a hopeful posture. Many garrisons of the enemy are reduced, and our quarters thereby very much enlarged. The forces of the enemy beaten out of the field, except those in Devonshire, who are also attended with the whole army of Sir Thomas Fairfax. The King is still in Newark, where he is watchfully blocked up with a sufficient number of horse, to which, if a sufficient number of foot were added, the reducing the place might be feasible. Their garrison is not very numerous. This is resolved on, and 100 out of the county of Bedford are appointed. By no means fail to be at the rendezvous at Grantham on Friday, 7 November, or sooner, thence to march as they shall receive order from Col. General Poyntz. The Committee of the Eastern Association will take care to have money ready for them that are to be employed.

1645, Nov. 11.—Miles Corbett (at the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Eastern Association.) The Committee of Herts was ordered to pay 752*l.* and Bedford 309*l.* for maintaining Capt. Titus's troop, consisting of 70 horse and 84 dragoons, and they have received none though they have served at Chester. It is this day ordered that the Committee of Herts shall receive the sums, and pay them to Mr. Barber for bringing horses, &c., to recruit the said troop, which shall then be employed under the command of Major-General Browne.

1645, Nov. 18, Westminster.—Grey of Wark, Speaker, and William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, to the Committee for the co. of Bedford, &c., for relief of British armies in Ireland. Again strongly urging obedience to the ordinance of 18 Oct. 1644. The warrants to be published in each parish church.

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1645, Nov. 1^o. Derby House.—W. Say and Sele and Balmerino (the Committee of both Kingdoms) to the Committee of the co. of Bedford. We are informed by some gentlemen of Buckingham, of the parts of Newport Pagnell, that the horse from the King's garrison have taxed the country thereabouts at great sums, which they intend to levy on Tuesday next. Send what horse and dragoons you can spare to Newport to join with their horse and the horse of Aylesbury for preventing the levy.

1645, Dec. 1.—An assessment made for raising 18*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*. for two months' tax towards the maintenance of the army under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, rated on our parish of Keyshoe by ordinance of Parliament. (2 long columns of names and sums).

1645, Dec. 10, Cambridge.—The Committee of Cambridge to the Committee of the co. of Bedford. They regret not being able to send assistance, their proportion of the 1,800 horse sent to Lincolnshire having drained them. (Signed by Thomas Parker, Mi. Dalton, Tho. Bendish, Tho. Symms, Robert Clarke.)

1645, Dec. 16, Cambridge.—The same to the same. Urging them to send up the numbers of foot completed according to order, and provide them with constant pay.

Town of Bolneshurst.—A tax for Sir Thomas Fairfax's army for two months, granted by ordinance of Parliament of 6 Oct. 1645, the sum being 13*l*. 2*s*. 2*d*. One column of names and their assessments. Signed by W. Boteler and John Horby.

Staughton Parva, 1640, Nov. 29.—Assessment made for raising 10*l*. 2*s*. 4*d*. for the same purpose.

Town of Risely.—A levy or assessment for the same purpose, 18*l*. 8*s*.

Yelden.—Tax for 2 months for the same purpose, 11*l*. 3*s*.

Clapham.—Taxation for 2 months for the same purpose, 10*l*. 10*s*.

Manor of Melchbourne.—A tax for 2 months for 13*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. for the same purpose. 4*d*. a score pasture, 2*d*. a score land, 1*s*. 8*d*. a double cottage, 10*d*. a single cottage.

Oakley.—Tax for 2 months for the same purpose, 10*l*. 17*s*. 8*d*.

Town of Tillbrooke.—Tax for raising 1,000*l*. a month for this county, whereof Tillbrooke is laid at 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. a month. The sum is 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. taxing every £ at 1½*d*. the pound.

1645, May 1—1645, March 21.—A bundle of 215 orders by the Committee of Bedfordshire for sequestrations.

1646.

1645, Jan. 6.—Order by the Eastern Committee for the Committee of co. Bedford to raise 4 months tax (Signed by Miles Corbett, W. Masham, J. Potts, W. Heveningham and Henry Pelham).

1645, Jan. 7.—Dutchy Chamber. The same to the Standing Committee for the co. of Bedford. Major Gibb's regiment of horse is greatly in want of money; 309*l*. 7*s*. was assigned in co. Bedford, by ordinance of 12th Aug. 1645, and 20 horse and 12 dragoons. Only a little money is lately sent. Send the remainder.

1645, Jan. 21.—Order by the Committee for Sequestrations that the collector shall pay to Mr. W. Child, late organist at Windsor, and his son 24*l*. 8*s*. for 7 months arrears, for the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

1645, Jan. 29.—Order by the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Eastern Association that the Committee for co. Bedford forthwith make 4 months assessment in pursuance of the ordinance of 3 Sept. 1645, for maintenance and pay of the garrisons of Newport Pagnell, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge and Lynn Regis.

1645, Feb. 6, Cambridge.—Thomas Buckley to the Committee for co. Bedford:—asking for the 309*l*. 7*s*., ordered by the Committee of both Houses, on 12 Aug. 1645, to be raised by co. Bedford for reducing Newark.

1645, Feb. 17.—Dutchy Chamber. Nath Bacon, (for the Committee of the Eastern Association) to the Standing Committee of Bedford. Ordering them to comply with the order of 11 Nov. 1645, for recruiting the troop of Capt. Tytne, of the neglect of which he has complained.

1645, Feb. 19. Bnshy. Capt. S. Titus to Sir W. Boteler, at Biddenham. I have received the letter you did me the favour to send me, and though I did little expect the news it brought me (for I did think I should rather have heard of the execution than of the revocation of my order) yet I was not so vain as to think it strange that just orders should be subject to the fate of good laws, or as to imagine it probable that only matters of justice which concerned myself should be exempt from

interruption in their passages, when all men complain in this kind that are anything more interested in the present affairs than those that are dead. But, Sir, when I had spoken with the Committee of the Association, and accused them of a crime they had never committed nor intended, when I urged Mr. Buckley to shew me a later order to mine, and was answered by him that he never pretended nor urged any, but only sent for the money in the general capacity of treasurer, not knowing of a particular of mine that did contradict it, and that now he must desist; truly then (Sir) I must confess I did wonder what the reason should be that the Committee should give more credit to what another only alleged (if at all alleged) than to what I had produced (except that my order having now lain three months dead in their hands, they now thought it time it should be buried). If so (Sir) the enclosed I hope will give it a resurrection, and make it again of the number of things in force . . . I have nothing more but to tell you how unfortunate I think myself that I met you not at London, not that thereby I mist an advantage to have troubled you with complaints and solicitations, but that I failed at an opportunity to tell you how much I am obliged to be your most humble affectionate servant.

1645, March 23, Westminster.—Manchester, Speaker pro tempore, and W. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons to the Committee in the co. of Bedford, &c. Ireland. The Lords and Commons lately applied themselves to raise money by a weekly assessment for one year in all counties of England and Wales, and for that purpose addressed their ordinance of 18 Oct. 1644 to the Bedford Committee, who gave a good account and return of 1,925*l*. 12*s*. or thereabouts, which has been laid out for the relief of the armies in Ireland. The ordinance has been continued for six months longer. More troops are wanted in Ireland. They are to send in the arrears on the first ordinance, and also proceed to raise the assessment for the other six months.

1646, April 2, Bnshy.—S. Titus to Sir W. Boteler. At my coming to London, I found Mr. Love was gone two days before to Newark; the pretence of his journey to pay the Bedford forces there, his return not expected these three weeks. Sir, I must once more press the Committee to take some more speedy course to supply me, and desire them to believe I have been already sufficiently misused by delays. If there be any credit to be given to men of my profession, and if we lose not our honesty when we take up arms, I profess that small remnant of a troop I have left lose their part of 4,000*l*., because they are below the number of a troop, and yet not reduced under other command. Besides, I give occasion of suspicion to our Committee, that I suffer the moneys raised here to be dormant, and not employ it according as it is ordered. But I have already found that you are sufficiently sensible of my condition, and that you have employed your interest to my furtherance.

1646, April 3, Derby House.—P. Wharton and Loudoun to the Committee of Bedfordshire. We have appointed Capt. Rainbrowe, who is now before Woodstock manor to make another quarter for the closer blocking up of Oxford. To enable him to it we desire you forthwith to send to him a troop of horse for that service.

1646, April 4.—Col. Richard Gervys to the Committee for Bedford. Asks that Smith, one of his soldiers, who it seems had committed some outrage, might be sent to him to be tried by martial law. Asks that the State's horse and arms might be sent back, and if they think Smith's brother should be brought to a court-martial, asks them to send him.

1646, April 14.—Order by the Committee of the Lords and Commons for the Eastern Association that the Committee for co. Beds., certify to them duplicates of the assessments made for a whole year in pursuance of the ordinance of 3 Sept. 1645, for maintenance and pay of the garrisons of Newport Pagnell, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge and Lynn Regis.

1646, April 16, London.—S. Titus to [Sir W. Boteler]. Complaints of the delay in sending the money. Asks, if it will not prejudice him as to the remainder, for 200*l*. on account, to be sent to him at the Queen's Arms at Holborn Bridge.

1646, May 1, Evesham.—Thomas Morgan to the Committee of both Kingdoms. I have sent the bearer, Major Cromwell, on purpose to solicit the business on behalf of the brigade, for our proportion of the 6,000*l*., and concerning his own arrears since he came to Gloucester, where he hath received but little pay as he can show by his accounts under the Committee's hand. His reality and sincerity in the cause is not unknown to them, and I am confident is not unknown to your Lord-

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ships, and how gallantly he hath behaved himself on all occasions since my coming hither and before . . . not doubting but that he may be discharged to his trust again with all expedition.

1646, June 4.—Order by the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Eastern Association, that as there is now no such need of their daily meetings and sitting as formerly, there be no longer any allowance to the chairman or to any member of any Committee for the co. of Bedford till further order.

1646, June 4.—Order by the same that the Committee for Beds. certify to this Committee duplicate of assessments for maintenance of garrisons for one year. John Denny's messenger to the Committee is to repair to that Committee to receive them.

1646, June 15, Hoxton.—Sir Thomas Alston to Sir W. Boteler. He has been down to the House of Commons to speak to the Bedfordshire members about some petition which had been sent up. As the House was then engaged in the settlement of church matters it was thought better to delay presenting it. It will be better to consult with other counties as to what is to be done with disbanded horses.

1646, June 27.—Copy certificate by the Committee of co. Bedford to the Committee of Parliament for plundered ministers. That the tithes of Leighton and the hamlets are demised by the Prelendary of Lincoln to Sir Thomas Leighton, a delinquent, at the yearly rent of 76*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; before the troubles, they were let at 46*l.*, whereof the tithes of Stoubridge are part, and were formerly let for 100*l.* per annum.

1648.

1642.—Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Thomas Boteler to his father Sir Thomas Boteler. (Domestic).

1650.

1650, Jan. 16.—By the Commissioners for compounding, &c. In the case of John Chapman, Richard Ren, and other creditors of William Viscount Stafford, on the report of Mr. Brereton, to whom it was referred, it is ordered that the Committee of Sequestration, certify the time of the first sequestration of the lands in the report mentioned, and for what cause, and whose delinquency, whether Lord Stafford or Sir George Bynion, &c. And it is resolved that the deed, whereof allowance is desired is void as to the two-thirds of the estate sequestrable for the recusancy of Lord Stafford.

1651, June 13, Staughton.—T. Cromwell to his sister [Ann Cromwell]. Mr. Preston had given a bond for 50*l.* to the colonel, who before he went abroad left it with Lord St. John's steward to indemnify him against a bond in which he had stood surety for the colonel, and in which the steward said he was a loser to the amount of 80*l.* Nevertheless, he gave the bond to the widow to do what she could with. Preston lives near, and he (T. Cromwell) will endeavour to get the money from him.

1651, Aug. 2, Staughton.—T. Cromwell to his sister [Ann Cromwell]. He says his brother Noll owed him two several twenty pounds, one on bond and the other on a bill of exchange.

n. d. Ann Cromwell to Thomas Cromwell.—In reply to Thomas Cromwell's letter of 13 June. About the debt owing by Preston.

1651, Aug. 19, London.—A. Cromwell to her brother. About a debt owing from Mr. Preston.

1651, Aug. 20.—Copy power of attorney by Ann Cromwell, of the city of Westminster, administratrix of the effects of Oliver Cromwell, appointing T. Cromwell, gentleman, her attorney, to sue on the bond by William Preston, of Drayton, co. Northampton, dated 12 July 1642.

1651, Sept. 12.—T. Cromwell to his sister. Preston is from home, so he (T. C.) cannot get on with the business.

1651, Oct. 12.—T. Cromwell to Ann Cromwell. Preston will pay the principal but not interest, for he says he offered years ago to pay the money, but Oliver Cromwell could not find the bond.

n. d.—Ann Cromwell to T. Cromwell. Acknowledges T. Cromwell's letter of 12 Oct. She cannot give up the interest, being only administratrix and answerable to Oliver Cromwell's creditors.

1655, March 31, Staughton.—T. Cromwell to Ann Cromwell. Says that Oliver Cromwell received the 50*l.* from Preston on the bond of 12 July 1642, as appears by his own receipt annexed to the letter. He (T. Cromwell) lent O. Cromwell 20*l.* on the 22nd March 1638, and he paid to John Yate 20*l.* for him, making together 40*l.* He has received from Preston 30*l.* for interest, which he keeps in part of the 40*l.* Sends a letter of

O. Cromwell, and a particular of debts due by him and to him, but never could get any of the money.

A bundle of papers relating to Major Oliver Cromwell, who died in Ireland in 1649.

1647, Jan. 20.—Copy affidavit of James Arleby, a trooper formerly under the command of Major Oliver Cromwell in the regiment of Col. Massie, and some time under the command of Col. Morgan, governor of Gloucester. Had been under the command aforesaid three years. Never knew that Major Cromwell received from the State either horse or arms but only six cases of pistols, and still his major's troop had been recruited without any charge to the State. His major lost four saddle horses of his own and 18 more besides, about Sully House, in the forest of Dean, and he had at the disbanding of his troop 80 or 100 horse, officers included.

Affidavit of Stephen Jobbins, trooper, to the same effect.

1647, Jan. 26, Gloucester.—The Committee of Gloucester (Will. Leigh, Will. Shephard, and Jo. Dorney) to the Committee of the Army. At the request of Major Oliver Cromwell they have perused his accounts for his services in their county, and think it true and fair, and send the same inclosed, and that he behaved himself very gallantly and honestly during all the time he served with them.

Major Cromwell's account of horses he hath lent upon service.

Killed and taken at the taking of Teuxbury 12 horses, worth 72*l.* Lost at Sellow garrison 21 horses, worth at least 6*l.* each, 126*l.*; lost at Sellow 6 horses, worth at least 36*l.*; lost at the relief of Cardiff 6 horses, worth at least 60*l.* Total, 304*l.*

To the Right Honourable the Parliament of England, the humble petition of Major Oliver Cromwell. That he is in arrears 2,138*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, as by the annexed papers appear. About 5 Oct. 1646 he raised a troop of horse, under the command of Lord Lisle, for the service of Ireland, and disbursed at least 800*l.* for the furnishing thereof (80 soldiers) with arms and necessaries, and continued the troop till 15 July following, all which, with the pay due to him, amounted to 1,400*l.*, all which is still owing, as by certificate appears. Now that he is again to go upon the Irish expedition, and is irreconcilable by any Committee, and cannot attend the House, having neither time nor money suitable, he asks for payment.

(Copy).—P. Lisle (Lisle ?) to Sir John Veile, K^t., paymaster for the forces at Bristow, that is to be transported to Ireland. Major Oliver Cromwell has, according to his contract with the Committee for Ireland, raised a troop of horse and men, officers included. These are to desire you to muster the rest, and allow money constantly for their subsistence as you shall think fit.

1646, Oct. 15. Commission on parchment, signed and sealed by Philip [Lord] Lisle, Lieut.-General of the Kingdom of Ireland, and General of the Forces there, to Oliver Cromwell, captain. A commission to be captain in a troop of horse in the regiment of Col. Leonard Lydiott, which troop he is by virtue of that commission to raise, &c., &c.

Same date.—Commission by Lord Lisle for Oliver Cromwell, major, to be major in the same regiment.

1646.—List of the troop and its officers: Oliver Cromwell, major (three long columns). On the fourth column, 11th Dec. 1646, certificate by John Stone of the mustering of the troop of Major Oliver Cromwell. The major or captain, lieutenant, cornet, and quartermaster, three corporals, two trumpets (a farrier and saddler absent), 60 troopers, whereof one absent, also 18 other troopers absent. Below is a letter signed by Oliver Cromwell to Sir J. Viel, requesting him to pay the money belonging to the troop, 12*d.* per day per man, to John Stone, muster-master, every Friday; and a letter by him to Stone, desiring him to receive the money.

1649, July 5. Lord Lisle recites that under an ordinance of Parliament of 4 Aug. 1646, he granted a commission to Major Oliver Cromwell as major of Col. Lydiott's regiment of horse, and captain of a troop in the same regiment for the service of Ireland, and the major received no moneys for raising the men and horses which he brought to Bristol, and were mustered by Sir John Viel or his deputy, although he ought to have had 8*l.* for the raising and transporting each man and horse. Thinks that consideration ought to be had of his (Cromwell's) disbursements for the raising of the said troop, and that his accounts should be audited.

Petition to the supreme authority of the nation, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, by Anne Cromwell, administratrix of the goods and chattels of her brother Oliver Cromwell deceased. Her brother had

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an arrear of above 3,000*l.* due to him for his service to the Parliament in June 1649. It was ordered that he should be paid out of discoveries in Haberdashers' Hall; but there it could not be had, and shortly after he went over with His Excellency the now Lord General upon the Irish expedition, and died in Ireland in the Parliament's service. She has been at great trouble to find out and promote discoveries before the Committee, but has been prevented by the late Act of Oblivion. She has now found out 6,000 acres in Swinhead fen, commonly called the See fen. She pays 1,000 acres in satisfaction.

Another petition by Anne Cromwell, praying that her late brother's arrears may be paid out of the fines and compositions of delinquents' estates which she shall discover and report.

Fourteen volumes, folio, containing copies of the Duke of Marlborough's letters, 1702, April 17, to 1712, March 18. (These were printed by Sir George Murray, in 1845.)

Nine volumes, folio, containing copies of A. Cardonnel's letters,* 1702, May 12, to 1712, March 18.

Four volumes, folio. News letters from the seat of war, vol. 1, 1706, April 27, Hague, to 1707, Nov. 4, Hague; vol. 2, 1708, May 9, Ghent, to 1709, Jan. 7, Brussels; vol. 3, 1709, April 10, Hague, to 1709, Oct. 21, Camp at Havre; vol. 4, 1710, April 20, Tournay, to 1711, Oct. 10, camp near Bouchain.

Folio. Narrative of the Duke's campaign, by Edward Hare, chaplain to the Duke, afterwards Bishop of Chichester. It begins at Maestricht, May 13, n.s., 1705. Also Account of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough's expedition into Germany in 1704.

Folio, (642 pp.). Copies of letters by (M. d'Harcourt ?), French Ambassador to Spain, to Louis XIV. The first letter is dated Tolosa, 12 Feb. 1698, and the last Madrid, 12 May 1700. The letters during his second visit begin at p. 505, the first being dated, Bordeaux, 30 Oct. 1700, and the last Madrid, 7 April 1701. These letters begin shortly before the death of the King of Spain, and are of great interest.

1701, June 26, Hampton Court.—"Gulielmus R." and fragment of the Great Seal. Appointing John Earl of Marlborough, his plenipotentiary to make a treaty with the Emperor and States General and other Princes.

1701, June 27th, Hampton Court.—"Gulielmus R." A similar one with the States General and other Princes.

1701, Sept. 5th, Hague. (1 sheet Latin.)—Seal of the States, signed by "W. de Nassau," and countersigned by Fagel. The states appoint Dideric Eck, of Pantaleon, Frederic baron Reede, Antony Heinsius, W. de Nassau Lord of Odyck, Everard de Weede, and others, their deputies to conclude a treaty between them and the Emperor and the King of Great Britain. (About the Spanish succession.)

1701, Sept. 19th, Ebersdorff.—"Leopoldus," (and Great Seal of red wax in a sancer of white wax), countersigned by Kaunitz. Signed by C. F. Combuch. (Latin.) Ratification of the Treaty of Hague, 7th Sept. 1701. Signed by Peter Count of Goelsens, and John Wenceslaus Count of Wratislan, (14 articles.) For perpetual peace and defensive alliance against the King of France. Spanish succession. 16 pp.

1701, Sept. 21st, Loo.—"Gulielmus R." and Great Seal. Ratification of Marlborough's Treaty of the 7th Sept. 1701, that is, of a Treaty between William and the Emperor and the States General. (14 articles. The same as above.) 7½ pp. Latin.

1701, Sept. 21st, Loo.—"Gulielmus R." and Great Seal. Ratification of Marlborough to the Treaty of the Sept. 7th, 1701, Hague. (The same as the last.) 7½ pp. Latin.

1701, Nov. 7th.—Ratification of Treaty between the King of Great Britain, the King of Sweden, and the United Provinces signed by Marlborough and others, of the 26 Sept. 1701. Signed by Van Haren and countersigned by F. Fagel. For the supply of money in case of war expected. 6 articles. Seal of the States enclosed in a silver box with arms of the States. (4½ pp.)

1701, Nov. 22nd, The Hague.—Ratification of the treaty of Nov. 11. (9½ pp. parchment.) Treaty in French between the King of Great Britain and the States General of the United Provinces. The King's plenipotentiary was John Earl of Marlborough, &c., and the States General ap-

pointed Christian Charles Baron of Lintels, and seven others, W. Vickers, senator, the eighth. (14 articles.) The first article confirms the alliance with Charles II. of the 3rd of March 1677. (It was against France by reason of the death of the King of Spain and the pretensions of Louis's grandson the Duke of Anjou.) The articles are set out as signed by all. Signed by W. Vickers, and by order of the States General by F. Fagel. (Seal of the States in a silver box as above.)

1702, April 8th, Hague.—Ratification by the States General of the Treaty between the King of Great Britain and the United Provinces of one part and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassell of the other part, dated London, 17th of Feb. 1703, o.s., and the Hague, 7th of Feb.

1702, n.s. . . . 18 articles. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel agrees to furnish 6,000 men, the pay is to be by the King of Great Britain and the United Provinces in equal moieties. The Treaty is signed by Marlborough and 10 others. The ratification by Van Haren, and countersigned by Fagel. The seal is in a silver box as above.

1702, Nov. 10th to 20th of Feb.—Five packets of extracts from the journals of the Houses of Parliament about Marlborough.

1702, Nov. 21st.—In pursuance of an order of the 16th of March.—The thanks of the Lords to the Duke of Marlborough for his services. A roll of vellum signed by Matthew Johnson, clerk.

1709, March 2nd.—In pursuance of an order of the 1st of March. Thanks for services in the last campaign in Flanders, and the Duke of Marlborough's reply.

20 pp. of Extracts from the Lords journals of votes and thanks to the Duke of Marlborough, from Nov. 30th 1702 to Feb. 16th 1709.

Copy, Address of the House of Commons to the Crown for war after the victory of Mons under Marlborough.

Copy, Address to the House of Commons to the crown. The necessity of the monarchy of Spain being in the possession of the House of Austria.

Five warrants of pardon.

2 [George I.] June 23rd.—Warrant to Charles Earl of Sunderland, to make out a pardon to Alexander Mackdonald, of Glengarry. His crime was treason, &c.

2 George I., Nov. 2nd.—Warrant to Charles Earl of Sunderland to make out a pardon for John Davies, late Mayor of Oswestry for the death of Richard Evans, junior, of Whittington, co. Salop, gent. &c.

2 George I., July 20th.—Warrant, &c. for William Dunlope, son of Dunlope of Housel, co. Renfrew, deceased, and Robert Ogilby of Coul, co. Angus, Esquire, for treason, &c.

2 George I., July 20th.—By the Prime Guardian of the Kingdom. Warrant to revoke the grant of an annuity of 3,500*l.* to David Earl of Nottingham, he having ceased to be President of the Privy Council.

2 George I., January 24th.—Warrant for the revocation of the grant of the Comptroller of Works at Windsor to Sir C. Wren, and for his fee of 6*d.* per day. And revokes also the office of Surveyor as Clerk of the Works at Windsor to John Ball. And suppresses their office.

12*o.* Blue morocco $\frac{1}{15}$.—John Earl of Mulgrave received his staff of office of Lord Chamberlyne of His Majesty's Household from His Majesty's hands, Friday, 23rd of Oct.

1685, 1 Jas. II.—Henry Savill, Esq. was sworn in as Vice-Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, Feb. 16th 1684. List of Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, Grooms of the Bedchamber, Pages of ditto, (Wm. Chiffinch and five others), and all other officers of the Household. Chaplains four for each month. Music, 2 pp. *inter alios* John Crouch. Mons. Mario, the flute; Coleman, bass viol; Henry Purcell, harpsicall; Dr. Blow, composer; John Abell, Wm. Turner, counter tenors.

2 vols. thick 12*o.* (the second volume is only a quarter filled.)

1. Brigadier Frampton's orders 26th May 1742, for conduct on board transports. p. 3. General Cope's orders.

June 12th, at Ostend.

June 13th, at Bruges.

June 14th, Ghent.

These are the orders for the day. The heading is the password.

Nov. 7th.—There were preparations for a review before Lord Stair, and Marlborough gave orders that the young officers were to make themselves perfect in saluting. The dragoons were to powder their hair, but not too much.

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* The first volume contains copies of letters from 1691, June 25th 1691, March 15, and the others from 1702 to 1712.

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Nov. 9th.—Long orders. The soldiers were not to talk, and in mounting to look Lord Stair in the face with the assurance of Englishmen.

Nov. 11th.—A short address complimenting my Lord Stair.

Nov. 15th.—Last entry.

Vol. II. begins imperfectly with the last page of vol. I. The last entry is 174 $\frac{1}{2}$, January 1st. *Ends*. The party to escort the paymasters half way to Bruges, Courtray, and Oudenard, to be ready to march the moment they receive their orders. Former orders relating to the said escorts to be observed.

There are minute regulations as to dress, offences, court-martials, &c., &c.

No. 26.

1700, March 25th.—Appointment of and instructions for A. Stanhope to be Envoy Extraordinary. He is to tell the King's resolution to continue his friendship to the States. Recommends the case of Daniel Sockhon, of London, merchant, who is heir to his uncle Michael Castell's claim to 2,000*l.* from the Bank of Amsterdam. Referring to Charles the Second's Order in Council of the 26th of Aug. 1668, he is not to insist to have the hand from any Ambassador in his own house who may happen to be there.

King William's reservation to himself as to the government of affairs while he should be out of the kingdom. (French.) 8 articles.

1. Matters were delay would be dangerous.

2. Negotiations not yet begun with foreign powers. Conclusions of all alliances and treaties to be formed with foreign powers, even treaties when the negotiations are new begun.

3. Disposal of archbishopsrics, bishoprics, and deaneries in England and Ireland to become vacant, and all government within or without the colonies, and of all fortresses, &c., officers of the court, cabinet, colleges, and customs in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and all offices which are not durante bene placito but quam diu se bene gesserint, and also those for life or years. In the army certain [] in foot guards, body guards, and rest of troops, and all above. All below the Prince of Wales may dispose of, except when the King has done so. Creation of Knights of the Garter, St. Andrew, and Peers of Great Britain and Ireland. When vacancies in any employ occur the Prince of Wales may send a list and notify the most proper persons.

4. The dismissal of his appointees.

5. To break or diminish troops.

6. Pardon for high treason.

7. The Prince may, with the advice of the Privy Council, assemble, and adjourn, and prorogue the present Parliament; but not dissolve: and pass Acts except [].

8. Secret services, expenses when above 1*l.*

1700, Feb. 25th, Kensington.—Copy of instructions to Alexander Stanhope, Esq^r, Envoy Extraordinary to the States General of the United Provinces. To negotiate with the Ministers of France and Spain and other Potentates at the Hague in concert with the Ministers of the States General to obtain the conditions following:—Ten clauses follow. The French to evacuate the Spanish Netherlands.—Cautionary towns—Newport and Ostend to King William.—Luxembourg, Namur, and Mons to the States, &c. &c.

1701, June 17, Kensington.—Instructions to Alexander Stanhope, Envoy Extraordinary to the States General. The Commons being willing to support alliances to repress France, he is to declare always to the French Ambassador that the Emperor must have reasonable satisfaction in his pretensions.

1716, 15 Kal. Sept., London.—Roll about 8 feet long and 14 inches wide; Greek and Latin in parallel columns:

Proposita ad concordiam in Ecclesiis Brit. reliquias catholicas et orthodoxas et Sauctam Ecclesiam Orientalem et Apostolicam stabiendum. 12 articles. 1. The church of Jerusalem, parent. Afterwards come 12 articles agreed on, and 5 to be considered; and a peroration. Dated as above coram fratribus nostris coepiscopis. Jeremy Collier, Archibald Campbell. Concordat cum originali versio hae Græco-Latina: testantur J. Sharp, S. Theologia professor, Fra. Lee, M.L.E. Coll. Med. Lond.

[17], Jan. 24th, Thursday, indorsed "For my Lord Sunderland." *Begins*. This letter from Queen Mary to her sister so full of power and majesty was wrote upon the late Lord Rochester's advice and without any manner of offense given by me. The pretence was that the King having removed the Duke of Marlborough from his employment his wife would not serve the Princess, who

retired to him from her house bought of the Duke of Leeds, to which she had as good a title to live in as any other subject had to theirs; but she had a mind to do all things that showed the greatest respect and submission to the Queen, except putting away one whom she had honoured with a long possession of friendship, which Queen Mary in many letters had so much approved of as to write to me what follows:—"I hope my sister and you will never part, &c. &c." (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines) At St. James' church the Queen sent to forbid the parson to send her (Ann) the text or to make her a bow; and I have a letter now from a Secretary of State writ to the Mayor of the Bath, a tallow chandeler, to order him not to pay any civility to the Princess. Sends the letters in the two Queen's own hands, "but I desire you will tell "Mr. S. that I shall not sleep till I have them again."

1722, Oct. 9th.—Bill of Claudius Amyand, H.M. principal and Serjeant Surgeon. Among the items:—1722, April 19th. Called out of bed to bleed the Earl of Sunderland. Bleeding again and attending all day till death, 5 guineas. 20th April. Opening the body, 10 guineas. 22nd April. Opening the body of the Hon^{ble} Wm. Spencer, 5 guineas.

1722. Account of books owing by the Right Hon^{ble}, the late Earl of Sunderland to Mr. John Gibson, Anno 1725, 10 pp. and summary on the 11th page. Total, 510*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*—The first parcel was in Dec. 1719. A great number of books printed in the 15th century. The price for each book is stated. Dante, folio, 147*s.* 5 guineas. Dante, folio, Naples, n. d., 2 guineas. Cicero, Epistolæ familiares Venet. Spira, 1469 on vellum, 15 guineas.

1722. Quarter ending Lady Day and thence to 19th of April when Lord Sunderland died.—Account for the Hon^{ble} Mr. Charles and Mr. John Spencer's board, &c., at Eton, 37*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* Their board was 17*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; to the master, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; bookseller's bill, 14*s.*; rent for their chamber, 1*l.* 15*s.* It seems to be the dame's bill. The receipt is by Wm. Banister for my sister Mrs. Mary Naylor.

1723, March 11th.—Policy No. 4,047 of Royal Exchange Assurance. Policy for 10,000*l.* on the library of books, in brick building called the library, in the garden of the dwelling house of Robert Earl of Sunderland, on the north side of Piccadilly. The premium was 25*l.* annually.

1733, June 10th, Temple.—Receipt by T. Burnett for 25*s.*, being half of the subscription for the 2nd vol., large paper, of Burnett's History of his own Time. (Seal, an old man's head.)

1738, Janry. 8th.—"S. Marlborough" to ——. Mentions a talk that Parliament will be put off a little upon the difficulty the ministers will find to give reasons for the Spaniards taking a ship or ships lately. Thinks, however, they will soon meet. Whood, the painter, has drawn your brother's picture in the figure of an old Roman consul with a truncheon in one hand and one arm drawn quite naked; I suppose going to do some great execution. A gentleman that saw it found fault with the arm, saying it seemed too large. Pardon me, replied Mr. Whood, it is as it should be, for my Lord Duke sate himself naked to have it done exactly by the life. . . . I think it would have been as well if he had deferred drawing this graceful figure till he had been in some battle. He attends the court very constantly, and lost his money upon Twelfth Night . . . if he lives till he has a son 21 he will destroy his grandfather's settlement upon the rest of the family. . . . They say Lord Bateman has consented to do great things in this separation, which, if true, shows he is very much frightened. I believe it's certainly true that Lady Bateman is to be lady of the bed chamber, and 'tis said that Lady Bateman has worked up Lady Valmonde to put my Lady de la Raine into disgrace. She is gone to the Bath, pretending to be sick.

1787, Aug. 2nd, Eton.—Messrs. Pitt and March to Thomas Walker, Esq^r, at Woodstock. The Blenheim banner was this day delivered to Windsor Castle by Pitt and March.

1797, Dec. 18th, vellum.—The thanks of the Chancellor, members, and scholars of the University of Oxford for the Duke's gift of paintings to the University. Seal in silver box.

1812, June 17th, 87, Pall Mall.—David Wilkie to the Marquis of Blandford. Understanding that Lord Blandford is the proprietor of "The Jew's Harp," painted for the late Mr. Annisley, asks that it may be replaced in his (Wilkie's) exhibition during the remaining four days.

1812, June 20th.—The Same to the Same. Letter of thanks and returning the picture.

1816, Nov. 10th, Warren Street, Fitzroy Square.—Mr. Turner to the Marquis of Blandford. (This is Charles

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Turner, the seal is C. T.) Offers to come at Lord Blandford's appointment.

1817, Aug. 15th.—B. R. Haydon to the Duchess of Marlborough (2 pp.). A letter written in the third person asking that he may stay among the Rubens for the whole two hours of the public view.

1714, Dec. 24th.—Eugene de Savoye to (Marlborough); French. He has received Marlborough's letter by Mr. Stanhope, who left last evening after having dined with the Count de Tinsendorf. His Imperial and Catholic Majesty to whom he (Eugene) communicated Marlborough's letter, is pleased at the King's sending a person of such consideration as Mr. Stanhope. His Majesty is ready to enter into engagements to secure the safety of Europe, but the writer doubts if the Dutch dare do anything to displease France. He is glad of the choice the King has made of Lord Temple. His Majesty would have before sent to congratulate the King on his accession, but was embarrassed in the choice of a minister of distinction who would be agreeable.

1715, March 26th, Vienna.—The Same to the Same. He sends the letter written three months ago, (the letter above I suppose). Sends by Mr. Cadogan, who will give an account of this commission, and that His Imperial and Catholic Majesty thinks of a great satisfaction for Marlborough. This helped to defer the first letter as he wished to be able to say something positive. He hopes the King will know the confidence which His Imperial and Catholic Majesty has in him, and that all he does on behalf of the Barrier is for his sake. At Vienna northern and eastern affairs take up all the time.

4to (68 pp.) dated 1713, July 4th, London.—Account in the shape of a letter to Mr. — of the writer's transactions with Lord [Oxford?] who engaged him to act as a spy among the Presbyterians in Scotland. In the latter end of Oct. and the beginning of Nov. 1712, he had interviews with Lord —. After much hesitation he in January sent a letter to Lord —, signed T.G., accepting his offers. He had a private interview. At the next interview he, Lord —, gave instructions (p. 11), of which the third was that he was to pretend to be a secret agent of the House of Hanover; the fourth, he was to get secrets from and be a benefactor to Presbyterian congregations. The sixth, he was to correspond with all parties of them, particularly with Patrick Campbell, bookseller in Dublin, whom he called a great rascal. A few days afterwards (that is after the middle of January) he (T.G.) was arrested for debt. Lord — paid the debt and Mr. — (the addressee) came and got him out the 30th of January; Lord — gave him several times money, but never more than 3 guineas at a time. At p. 17 he gives an account of letters he wrote to Lord — about opinions of divers persons, and of a plot against the court in which he afterwards thought Lord — might suspect himself and Madam Og — rp. Mr. — advised him that Lord — aimed at self aggrandizement only, and that his letters to Lord — must make out that that he would serve him (without reference to public good). Lord — suggested that he should in public use treasonable words to get arrested. To speak against popery and the ministers, and abuse Lord —, and intimate a plot. This was to disgust the Whigs and make them enemies. Lord — gave him 6 guineas. He was told to write, and he did write letters to Lord — offering his service as spy amongst the dissenters. The practice of physic which he had studied would preserve him from suspicion of being a spy. Not being able to get a letter of indemnity from Lord — he left off writing or going; but at the instigation of the addressee wrote at last a long letter on May 28th, asking Lord — reasons for deserting him. Lord — asked him about the Duke of Argyle; he evidently did not like him. The writer sent a letter showing that he was willing that the Pretender should succeed. But notwithstanding many letters and interviews Lord — did not employ him, but offered to get him a place in the Indies. The writer did not like it, and asked where, &c., &c. To another letter Lord — was huffy, and at the date of the narration the writer had not seen or heard from Lord — since. (This 4to was found among the Townsend Papers).

From No. XII.—37 quarto pages (closely written) in David Mallet's handwriting, containing a list of books and manuscripts lent to him by the executors of the Duke of Marlborough, and at the end a receipt for the same signed by him, and dated 2 Nov. 1751.

First comes a list of 14 volumes in folio, of letters from the Duke to divers persons at different times. (These volumes are in the Muniment room and nearly all the contents were printed by Sir Geo. Murray in 1845).

Twenty-eight bundles of letters and papers. Each bundle as follows:

1. Treaties and ratifications, and projects, and other papers, 1693, 1701, 1702, 1703, and 1704.

1. Lines of battle, capitulations, &c., 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704.

2. Miscellaneous papers, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702. 1693, 1694, and 1703.

2. Letters to the Duke of Marlborough in 1702.

1. Regulations relating to the English and Dutch troops, and other papers in 1694, 1695, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704.

4. Letters to the Duke of Marlborough, placed alphabetically with other letters and papers, 1702, 1703.

1. Letters from Commissioners, and papers relating to Commissions, 1702, 1703.

2. Debentures for the pay of forces, 1702, 1703.

1. Projects and reflections about operations of the campaign in 1702 and 1703.

1. Letters from Emperors, Queens, Kings, &c., in 1704.

1. Letters from Electors, Princes of Germany, &c., in 1702, 1703, and 1704.

1. Letters from Foreign Ministers, States, Deputies, &c., in 1704.

1. Letters from noblemen, officers, &c., in 1703, and 1704.

1. Letters from Secretaries of State and other papers, 1703 and 1704.

1. Letters from French generals, prisoners of war, &c., and other papers in 1704.

1. Letters from several persons arranged alphabetically, and other papers in 1703 and 1704.

1. Papers relating to the Luxembourg troops, &c., in 1702, 1703, and 1704.

1. Projects and reflections about operations of the campaigns, &c., 1703, 1704.

1. Memorials, petitions, &c., in 1702, 1703, and 1704.

1. Miscellaneous papers, 1690, 1702, 1703, 1704, and 1705.

1. Papers relating to the foreign troops in 1702, 1703, and 1704.

32 pages of lists, nearly chronological in Mallet's hand, of letters and documents in 1702, 1703, and 1704.

In packet (21, 22a). Part of what the Duchess of Marlborough calls her Green Book, because it was bound in green parchment. It contained, 1st. Some curious particulars in the life of the Duke of Marlborough while he was abroad in 1712, 1713, 1714, and after his return. 2nd. An account of her disputes as to her two daughters, and the correspondence between them. "An account of the cruel usage from my children," (the Duchess's writing) 101 pp.

1710, Nov. 28.—Duplicate letter by the Duchess (6 pp.) to [Sir D. Hamilton]. Sends copy of the Examiner, Nov. 16-23, written by Swift (and vindicates the Duke from the accusation), in which the writer compares Roman gratitude with British ingratitude. At the end, "All the Queen said to this letter was, nobody thinks cheating is the Duchess of M's taste."

1711 or 1712.—Sketch of the Duke's speech intended to be made before the House of Commons in case of his impeachment (32 pp.).

Copies of warrants, &c. by George I., 1714, the Duke of Brunswick, the King of Poland, 1712, the Duke of Wurtemberg, the Prince of Anhalt, the Elector Palatine, 1713, and the Landgrave of Hesse about the 2½ per cent. deduction by the Duke out of the pay of troops of foreign powers hired by King William and Queen Mary.

Part of Hare's journal; eight letters during the campaign of 1705.

Original letters of the Duke of Marlborough from 1701 to 1710. Among them is the draught engraven as a facsimile for Coxe's Memoirs. (34 leaves including blanks).

A large bundle "Papers selected from a miscellaneous mass and arranged by Archdeacon Coxe."

No. III. Different narratives of the Duchess, principally on important interviews and transactions with the Queen, 1708 to 1711.

Narratives and letters addressed to Sir D. Hamilton, physician to the Household, 1709 and 1710.

A more detailed list.

1. On the dismissal of Cardonnell from the post of Secretary at War.

2. On the conduct of Mrs. Hill.

3 & 4. Copies of the last.

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5. On the behaviour of the Queen during Sacheverell's trial.
 6. A duplicate thereof.
 7. Apology for her censure of the Queen.
 8. Complaint on the conduct of the Queen at her dismissal.
 9. A duplicate thereof.
 10. On Mrs. Hill's sisters appointment.
 11. Complaint on the change of the Queen's style and deportment.
 12. Another paper on the same subject.
 13. On the conduct of the Duke of Shrewsbury.
 14. Justification of her behaviour to the Queen.
 15. Another paper on the same subject.
 16. On the situation of Mrs. Hill's family, and the conduct of the Duchess towards them.
 17. Another paper on the same subject, and on the conduct of the Queen.
 18. On a squabble relative to the perquisites of the bedchamber women.
 19. On the removal of the goods from the Duke's lodgings.
 20. Vindication of the Duke against the Examiner, No. 16.
 21. On the behaviour of Mrs. Masham.
 22. Justification of her own consistency as a Whig.
 23. On the Examiner.
 24. On the same subject.
 25. An invective against Prior. 1710, Dec. 3, Windsor Park. When Prior was turned out of a place he did not deserve the Duke got the Queen to give Prior a place of 500*l.* per annum. Prior was a boy that waited at the Rhenish wine house, whom the late Lord Dorset put to School out of charity. The Queen let Prior read the letters to her, and when she had not time took them from him and gave them the next time.
 26. On the design of printing the correspondence with the Queen.
 27. Another justification of her conduct to the Queen.
 - 28 & 29. Two papers on her absentsing herself from Court.
- Two letters from the Duchess to Mr. Maynwaring in 1710; one on the treatment she had experienced from the Queen, the other on the Examiner.

IV.

1. Copies of letters from the Princess Anne to Lady Marlborough, beginning in 1691.
2. Copies of letters from the Queen to the Duchess, of uncertain date.
3. Copies of letters from the Duchess to the Queen in 1704 and 1707.
4. Do. in 1707.
5. Do. in 1708.
6. Do. in 1709.
7. Do. in 1710.

Several of these are printed in the Memoirs.

Among them is the letter delivered by the Duke at his audience in 1710, 1711, when the Queen required the Duchess to deliver her key.

8. Various extracts from the Queen's letters; with extracts from the *New Atlantis*, &c.

9. Papers on the distribution of the Healing Gold for the use of the Queen on giving the Royal touch.

1707. May 15.—Request to Mr. Coggs to send 100 pieces.

May 19.—Rachel Thomas to Mr. Coggs or his son to send 100 pieces.

May 20.—Another 100 pieces.

April 11 and March 22.—Another 100 pieces.

In 1706 are six orders, each for 200 pieces, that of Nov. 16 says that they are to be used weekly.

Account of Healing Gold received, May 16, 1706 to 20th May 1707 (at 16 times) 1877 pieces. Healing gold sent on to Her Majesty, 21 May 1706 to May 21, 1707 1793 pieces, in about 60 days.

The person who supplied them was Mr. Coggs over against St. Clement's Church in the Strand.

V.

1. Correspondence of the Duke of Marlborough with the Queen, 1708, 1710. (The Queen's are copies.)
2. Original letters from the Duke of Marlborough. (I did not see these as separate from No. 1.)
3. Extracts of letters from the Duke to the Duchess, 1703-9.
4. Correspondence of Lord Godolphin with the Queen, Duke, and Duchess, 1707-1710.
5. Letters from the Duchess to Mr. Maynwaring, 1709-10, &c.

6. Poetry in the handwriting of Lord Godolphin.

The 4th fable of a Hern.

A long-legg'd hern stalking one day

Near to a river's side,

The chrystall stream does gently glide,

The fishes leap and play.—

Delaying too long he puts up with a snail. Moral—danger of delay in taking good office.

The fable of a Mayd.

A certain mayd of lofty kind. 2pp. Same moral.

Many others in Godolphin's writing.

The 2^d satire translated. To Mr. Dryden.

Great Dryden, mighty in poetic art.

7. Balads, fables, and scraps of poetry in the handwriting of the Duchess, probably composed by Lord Godolphin; probably imitations from La Fontaine.

IX.

1716, July 5.—George I. to the Prince of Wales on leaving him Regent. (French, 10½ pp.)

1737-8.—State of the National Debt (2 sheets) on the 31 Dec. 1737, 47,185,869*l.* 10*s.* 1½*d.* Increased between that and 31 Dec. 1738, 300,000*l.* Paid off, 1,171,040*l.* Amount in 31 Dec. 1738, 46,314,829*l.* 10*s.* 1½*d.*

n. d.—Copy letter from a merchant to a M.P. on smuggling. (20 pp.)

15 James VILL., Oct. 25.—Court of Commarcy. His Majesty's most gracious declaration. On the accession of a foreign family, he promises civil and religious equality. (5 pp. English.)

Fragment of a French address on the state of the Church, discussing the meaning of religion established by law.

1709 (7 pp.)—Narrative of some late proceedings in the Lower House of Convocation in Dublin. *Begins*, In the year 1707 Mr. Parcivall, a deacon of Cashell, and Mr. Higgins, proctor for the diocese of Ossory, being in London, were summoned or desired to appear in the Lower House of Convocation at Westminster to give an account to that House of several proceedings, rights, and claims of the Lower House in Ireland. They went Mentions a pamphlet published in England, "Some proceedings of the Convocation in 1705 faithfully represented." The document ends with a protest by certain members of the Lower House of Convocation against the resolution of the House on Tuesday the 28th concerning the dropping of the message relating to Mr. Browne. Signed Peter Drolincourt, Dean of Armagh, and 12 others. And a reference of the protest and narrative to the Queen's Attorney and Sol^r General.

1715, April 14, Dublin. William (Archbishop of) Dublin to Joseph Addison, Esq., at his Excellency's the Earl of Sunderland's 5 pp.). His reflexions on the circumstances of Ireland. The last harvest was bad in France. Much export from Ireland this year; revenue increased; but he considers the future. In consequence of vast demand for beef, young cattle are slaughtered and sent abroad, and the stock diminished. Bread dearer in Dublin than in London, and all sorts of provisions doubled. Their nobility and gentry go to England. Regiments are put on Irish pay that never come to Ireland, &c. &c. He writes for the information of the Lord Lieutenant.

1715, April 15.—Memorial to the King to have the militia of Dublin and the north arrayed, and horses and arms taken from Papists, &c.

1714, Nov. 12.—"George R." and seal. Instructions to the Earl of Sunderland as Lieut. - General and General Governor of Ireland. (14 pp.)

Civil establishment of Ireland, 1715 (85 pp.), p. 21-29. —Pensioner's names, considerations, terms, amounts, dated.

Every other page is for notes.

Separate copy in French of the pension part and notes.

Copy of the Duke's paper on the dangerous condition of Ireland. (12 pp., ends imperfectly.)

Relation secrette de la Cour Imperial (by St. Saphorin), June 1721. *Begins*, Au défaut que j'ai en l'occasion.

4to. Portraits des généraux de l'armée de l'empereur en l'an 1689. Duke of Lorraine, Elector of Bavaria, Prince Louis of Baden, and many others.

XII.

Miscellaneous: few of much importance. The most interesting are:—

1. Two letters from Mr. Harley to Mr. Maynwaring in 1704.

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2. Letters from the Marquis de Guiscard to the Duke containing various projects and plans for the invasion of France.

M. Flotard's papers relating to Count Guiscard's treachery, 1709.

Braconnier's account of his mission to Prince Eugene, Sept. 1706.

1706, March 15, London.—Reflexions sur les affaires de Flandres, by De Guiscard to the Duke.

3. Letters and papers from Earl Rivers in Spain and Portugal.

1706, Oct. 29, o. s., Lisbon.—Heads of what is thought absolutely necessary to be done in order to restore the affairs of the common cause in Spain.

(Copy.) Manifeste de Sa Majesté Britannique et de leur hautes puissances adressée aux Français. 11 half pages. Published by Order of Earl Rivers, General of the British troops in France (with some corrections).

1707, March 7, n. s., Valencia.—Rivers to Earl of Sunderland.

Some other letters by Lord Rivers in 1706; and

1706, Dec. 20.—Copy of Proceedings at a Council of War held at Mr. Methuen's to consider Her Majesty's Instructions to Earl Rivers of 24 Nov. 1706.

4. Letter from Captain, afterwards Lord, Molesworth to his brother describing the Duke of Marlborough's march for the relief of Brussels in 1708. (6 pp.)

5. Three original letters from Prince Eugene to the Duke in 1714 and 1715.

6. A letter from a spy in 1712.

7. Letter from General Stanhope to Lord Townshend on the Negotiation for the Barrier Treaty, 6 Nov. 1714.

8. Letter from Lord Cadogan to Lord Townshend on the same subject.

Curious letter from an officer in the suite of Lord Peterborough on the failure of the campaign of 1706 in Spain. 3 Sept. 1706.

Instructions to Lord Pembroke on his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1707.

Memoire given Mr. Palmes by the Duke of Savoy in 1708.

Instructions to Mr. Palmes on his mission to the Duke of Savoy in 1708.

1705, Nov. 16, Dublin.—Lord Cutts to the Duke. Recommending Count Fekkersomb for a commission.

1702, April 1st, Haye.—(Copy.) Lettre de l'ambassadeur de Lielenroot, pour le Comte Piper.—Says he has effected a put off of the treaty with the King of Poland. The King exposes himself too much: some accident may happen, and the Duke of Holstein may succeed to the Crown. Lord Marlborough, the English ambassador, is well disposed to the King, and has promised before he goes to do all he can for his service.

1702, July 6.—Copy of the Queen's grant of 2½ per cent. Recites that John Earl of Marlborough had agreed with the persons authorised to treat for taking into her service foreign troops, that then he received 2½ per cent. out of the monies payable to and for the said troops towards defraying such extraordinary expenses relating to them as cannot otherwise be provided for. She confirms the agreement.

(French.) Louis de Baden promises to repay the Queen the 100,000 florins which she had advanced for payment of troops.

1713, March 23, Hanover.—George Duke of Brunswick, after reciting that 10,000*l.* were given in the proportion of secret service money of British subjects serving in the army, and that it was not enough; he granted to the Duke 2½ per cent. to be deducted from money stipulated for the pay of Brunswick troops. It was done without requiring account. Is satisfied that it has been properly applied.

Copy of memorandum (French) by the Duke of Savoy for employment of troops.

Brief sheet.—Proofs ex parte Domine Regine.

Copy of depositions of five witnesses about the disturbances at the birth-night. The play was Tamerlane, Dr. Garth's prologue was read, which caused the disturbance.

1712.—Copy of a memorandum of Sir R. Levynge, Bart, Attorney-General's information about it. In the 11th year of the Queen's reign peace was published between her and the King of France. On the 4th of November, Tamerlane was to be acted at a theatre in Dublin. Joseph Ashbury applied for leave to read the prologue: "A prologue for the 4 Nov. 1712, being the anniversary for the birth, landing, and marriage of William III., written by Dr. Garth." The Lords Justices, &c., prohibited it, yet Dudley Moore went on the stage and spoke it.

Character of Lord Oxford taken out of a printed pamphlet, with some additions.

1708, June 23, St. Germain en Laye.—Two letters (copies) in French, by David Nairne, telling of six Irish, Holmes, Nicolson, Stanford, Cavenach, Terrily, and Campbell, who had undertaken to assassinate the Duke of Savoy as author of all the ills of France. Three of them had had 1,000*l.* put on their heads in England.

1709, April 23.—Queen Anne to the Duke of Lorraine. In concluding a peace, his loss, by having given up Montferrat, shall be considered.

1719, Aug.—Long letter by — to [Godolphin?] on the Dissenter's Controversy, and Harley's intrigues to gain them.

1706.—Copy of what was writ to the States General concerning a peace.

1711, Dec. 31.—Duplicate of the Duke's letter to the Queen on her dismissing him (printed in the Vindication); also a copy indorsed "The Queen's letter was so very offensive that the Duke flung it into the fire, though he was not a man of passion."

14 pp. folio. A discourse on Bigamy, addressed to a Lord ("probably alluding to Lord Cowper").

2 pp. folio. Copy of the Duke of Shrewsbury's letter to — denying that he was a Papist.

— June 6.—P. H. Price to the Duke of Marlborough. He sent the Duke a part of Addison's Campaign in Latin, and now proposes to print it. Asks leave to dedicate it to the Duke.

1706 or 1707. 5 pp. folio. On what took place after the removal of the Duke of Queensberry. (Scotch affairs.)

1705 Feb. 3, Valentia.—Mr. Stanhope, to Lord Sunderland. Lord Peterborough has complained of his writing about the misunderstanding between Peterborough and the King. Says he thinks it his duty to write and say when they are in difference and when in good understanding. Peterborough insists he should say what he knows of Peterborough's going from Guadalaxata, and from thence on board the fleet and to Italy, which he hears has been disapproved. "What I am in justice obliged to say in this particular is that it was in a council of war at Guadalaxata judged by everybody to be for the service that his Lordship should leave the army, and, according to the orders his Lordship said he had, go on board the fleet and endeavour to secure a port for it to winter in, and to get money from Italy."

1707, June, Copenhagen.—Copy letter to secretary Harley, (the end is gone), about the negotiation for the renunciation by Prince Charles, Queen Anne allowing him a pension.

1707, June 1st ½ Turin.—News letter. This morning the Earl of Manchester left this place for Venice. He embarked on the Po, which will carry him on his journey's end.

1707, June 13.—Letter of advice. Military affairs in Spain.

Some satirical things.

1702, July 8, Nimeguen.—Letter of advice of military affairs.

(1703 or 4) Feb. 4, n. s., Rotterdam.—Jurien to the Duke (5 pp. French), pressing for support of the Protestants in the Cevennes.

1704, Feb. 16.—P. de Goes to the Duke (French), regarding money which the Emperor had engaged to pay.

1704, Feb. 8, 9, 13, Vienna.—Extract and copy of letters from Mr. Whitworth to Secretary Hedges. About a projected loan of 150,000 crowns to the Elector Palatine by the States General. Vienna alarmed at an advanced party of the malcontents having plundered and burnt Mannoelooft, &c. "Since I received your order to desire that the directions of this Court concerning the military operations might be forwarded to the Hague while the Duke of Marlborough was there. I have lost no time, and on the 10th addressed myself to the Elector Palatine, Prince Eugene, Prince Salm, and Count Zinsendorf, who thought his Grace had designed to stay on this side till the opening of the campaign; but being informed of the contrary, they have applied themselves with all possible diligence to finish this affair, and their resolutions have in these three days been drawn up and approved by the Emperor, and will be to-morrow despatched by Count Lecheraine."

1704, Feb. 9.—De Somerfeld to the Duke (French), promises that the troops shall be ready.

1704, Feb. 1, Vienna.—Charles Whitworth, to the Duke. Conference with Prince Eugene as to operations for the campaign: the Prince's plans are somewhat

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opposed to Prince Louis's, and he authorized Whitworth to manage the matter delicately so as not to give offence to the Margrave.

1702, July 20, Overassel.—Consideration sur la conjonction presente, (Military).

1706, Sept. 15.—(Copy). Earl of Peterborough to Col. Southwell, from aboard the Resolution. Says that his wife and Mr. St. John will talk to Southwell of his project, which is that they do not need any more troops to Spain, which now the French ships are out would come with great hazard and not come in time; but that of the 19 regiments here nine be incorporated with the 10 remaining, which will not altogether complete them; that the officers of the nine regiments be sent home to recruit; that nine fresh regiments be sent to Portugal, &c. That the same method be taken with the Dutch, the men taken to fill up to the 3,000 of my establishment, and then their entire Portugal quota to be sent to Lisbon or ours. There are 6 regiments of horse to what purpose in Ireland I cannot imagine. They might have a quieter and safer passage from Ireland to England. Some of them should pass for Lisbon. The project makes all safe and easy. We should have in Castile by this means 26,000 men; we might have 5,000 on this coast, and an army of above 25,000 men invading Spain by Salamanca and Toledo. What could resist this disposition? . . . If my proposition be heard I will be answerable for the events; if not, others take upon themselves. My Lord Galloway may go back to an army of 20,000 men in Portugal. I think I understand Spain better, and, by what appears, war as well.

1706, July 16.—Part of the King's instructions to Peterborough, Admiral and Commander-in-chief of the Navy, but if on shore to Sir John Leake, Vice-Admiral of the whole squadron, or to the Commander-in-chief of the Fleet in the Mediterranean for the time being.

1706.—Some letters of news, in French.

1707, July 8, Barcelona.—A letter about the movements of the French armies in Spain, they being more numerous than was thought. "Our whole force consists of 4 battalions of English, 7 Dutch, 4 Portuguese, 6 of the King's troop and one Spanish regiment, which my Lord Galloway pays, which was paid by the kingdom of Aragon. He has besides begun to raise 4 Spanish regiments . . . In this account of our forces I do not reckon the garrison of Alicante.

July 14.—Copies of two letters in French about the battle of Oudenarde.

1707, Jan. 19, London.—Le Comte de Briancón (Envoy Extraordinary of Savoy) to Lord Sunderland, asking him to get an order from the Queen to Admiral Schonell (Shovel?) to give a sufficient convoy to Capt. Cornell du Pon of the King William, charged with munitions of war for his Royal Highness, and take them safely to Oueille, where they are to be disembarked. The ship is to go to Lisbon with the Dutch convoy already set out from the Texel.

1707, May 19, Barcelona.—James Stanhope to Mr. Chetwynd, (French). All our infantry was last month defeated at Almanza. We have recourse to Her Royal Highness and Prince Eugene to enable us to maintain Catalonia this summer. We only ask 5 or 6,000 men. We will try to send quickly Byng's squadron with as many boats as possible to transport this corps . . . If boats can be found in the Italian ports we hope Prince Eugene will make use of them. If for that corps troops are taken in the pay of England and Holland, he suggests that they should bring with them money for 3 or 4 months.

1708.—Journal from the camp before Lille (2½ columns). Sept. 3.—Offensive acts in the trenches; many killed by grenades. Sept. 4.—Trenches relieved; a mine begun . . . not above 6 workmen killed; a major and a captain killed. Sept. 5 and 6.—Continuing the mines; saps advanced; two killed and 8 wounded; engineer wounded, 20 privates killed and wounded.

1709.—Compte du subside extraordinaire d'Angleterre de l'année courante, 1709, et des frais de la part de Son Altesse Royale pendant la campagne de la même année. Les finances de S. A. R. recen de celles de Sa Majesté Britannique, 1,600,030. Dépenses &c. (6 pp. folio).

Some account of the Duke of Ormond after the Duke of Marlborough was put out. (2 pp. by the Duke).

On the conduct of the Duke of Ormond when requested by Prince Eugene to concur in attacking the French. (By the Duke of Marlborough 4 pp.)

1704, July 8 and 13, (French).—What followed the conference at the Hague when the deputies and generals there thought that the army should attack Marshal Boufflers.

170½, Jan. 31, n. s.—Lord Cutts to Lord []. Ready to embark these six days, but the wind is contrary. Lord Rochfort is come here and will embark as soon as the wind permits.

1702, July 22, Overassel.—Memoire au sujet du passage de la Meuse. (2 columns, 17 items).

1702, July 18, Camp d'Hallanc.—The Marshal duc de Boufflers to [the Duke]. Has received the letter of the 16th; has written to Calais for the prisoners of the Duke's troops there: when he has an answer he will write.

1702, Aug. 5, Camp de Beringhen.—The Same to the Same. Compliments. Thanks for good treatment of the St du Villars and the other prisoners. Has ordered an account to be taken of the Duke's and States Generals troops in the army of the Duke of Burgundy or in French places: sends back all who are here and will send the others immediately. Sends copy of reply from M. de la Tour Montfort Commandant of Calais, whence he will see that if it is certain that England will send back prisoners to be made of French sailors, they will send back the captain and 22 Scotch soldiers mentioned. If they had been under the writer's authority he would have sent them at once. He has even offered to the naval authorities to pay their ransom.

1702, Nov. 7, Camp de Tomdrain.—The Same to the Same. Hopes for the speedy liberty of M. de Violame and another, and all officers and soldiers prisoners of the citadel of Liège.

1703, Dec. 10.—Projet pour une descente en France. (It occupies 46 half pages.)

Proceedings of the general officers in relation to the rank of the forces (17 pp.).—Begins with Wyndham's letter to the Judge Advocate, 28 July 1712. Ends, 6 May 1713. Major-General Wyndham yielded the rank to Brigadier Preston, which was confirmed by Her late Majesty's orders, dated 10 June following. The dispute between the two regiments was referred to the Earl of Orkney, Earl Barrymore, and Major-General Primrose, but how determined does not appear by the Judge Advocate's books, &c. (True copy, 30 Sept. 1714. A. Thurston).

1717. Papers about the case of Ensign Gore, who was tried by court-martial and cashiered for negligence and disobedience of orders and being absent beyond his leave of exemption. The Duke interested himself on the occasion. Gore seems to have been a little insane.

1703, Sept. 6, Camp de St Tronce.—(Copy). Duke of Marlborough to the States (French). Complains that they prevented his forcing the enemy's lines.

1708, Jan. 16.—Memoire touchant les affaires de Son Altesse Royale le Duc de Savoye en conference à la Haye.

Points du Mémoire du General-Major Schulenberg au nom de S. A. R. le Duc de Savoye à M. le Duc de Marlborough, et à M. le Prince Eugene. Present le Comte de Maffié, M. de Schulenberg, et M. Palmes. Points du Memoire. Responses des Princes. (Seems to be about the deficiency of the army of the Duke of Savoy).

Translation of Dr. Clarke's dedication of Caesar.

1702, July 5.—Consideration au sujet de la marche vers Cliffe et Zanten. (2 leaves area).

Prologue to Anthony and Cleopatra (acted at Bleinheim) by Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor. Begins—

Whilst ancient dames and heroes in us live,

And scenes of love and war we here revive.

(2½ pp. laudatory of Marlborough.)

(1718?), Nov. 14, Fribourg.—Letter in English by a spy; some parts in cypher decyphered. Begins, I was yesterday with Mr. Bandon. (It is in the Jacobite interest).

1705, Feb. 13, Brussels.—(Copy). Marlborough to the Speaker, acknowledging the vote of the House of Commons.

Same date.—Marlborough's private letter of thanks to the Speaker.

Character of Louis XIV. (English, 7 pp.)

1707, Sept. 26.—Extract from a letter by Sir J. Leake aboard the Albemarle in Portsmouth harbour. All he recollects of the council of war concerning the expedition to the West Indies is, that it was debated privately between himself, Sir Geo. Byng, and Sir John Jennings what ships should go, though Lord Peterborough was pleased to make some alterations in the list when he came to Alicante; and before they sailed it was discovered publicly where they were bound, yet he believes the design was only surmised, for since they came home their captains all declare they never knew until Sir John Jennings opened the orders off the Canary islands.

171½, Feb. 23, Vienna.—Translation into French of Carlogan's letter to Lord Townshend.

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1706, Sept. 3, Alicant.—[] to [] (from one in the suite of Lord Peterborough). When the French army was known to be in Roussillon it was considered by all that the King should go to Madrid by way of Valencia, and agreed on a council of war. My Lord went before with 6,000 men to Valencia. There we had news of Lord Galway being at Madrid. Nothing was wanting to the entire possession of Spain but that the King should get into his coach and drive to his capital. After waiting almost a month we found that the court had altered their mind at Tarragona, and resolved to go round by Arragon under pretence to conquer that kingdom. (This he lays to certain members who wanted to plunder). The Portuguese Ambassador and our Envoy protested. The enemy had 6,000 in the way. The King said it was not for his Catholic honour to go without his retinue. Mr. Stanhope told him King William went post in a hackney coach with a few dragoons to London, or else he had lost the crown. However, folly prevailed, and they went their way, trifled at Saragossa, bent their course to Valencia, and begged my Lord would meet them, though they had hoped to put a stir on him by getting to Madrid without him. In a few days he joined. At Guadalaxara, 12 leagues from Madrid, they found the enemy were very strong, 20,000 on the other side of the river, and the enemy seized Madrid, and then Segovia, Toledo, and Salamanca revolted, and the communication with Portugal was cut off. Then all the generals and officers were for a battle, but Peterborough resisted; if they were defeated there was no retreat. Peterborough had all his baggage taken at Huelte.

1708, Nov. 5.—Mémoire de ce que S. A. R. le Duc de Savoie m'a fait l'honneur de me charger avant mon départ de la Venerie. Justification pour la campagne passée (2 cols.). Projets pour la campagne prochaine (8 cols. with notes on the opposite sides).

1708. Draft of instructions to Mr. Palmes, &c., &c. to the Duke of Savoy (3 cols. Addison's writing?).

XIII.

After the accession of Geo. I. Miscellaneous.—Correspondence and papers of the Duchess relating to her squabbles with Queen Caroline and Sir Robert Walpole. 1711 and other years, letters about Windsor Park, of which the Duchess was ranger.

1723 or 6.—Vindication of herself against Sir Robert Walpole (8 leaves): probably in reply to Hare, who endeavoured to effect a reconciliation.

1733, Sept. 10.—The Duchess to Mr. Onslow. (Copy). Assures him of her devotion to the Government according to the Act of Settlement; but she will not give her interest in any county from her several estates until she knows who are the candidates who stand for M.P.

1736, July 22.—Godolphin to the Duchess. About allowing the making a road (at Wimbledon) for the Queen.

n.d.—The Duchess to Queen Caroline. (Copy). About her rangerish of the park and the grant that was made to her by Queen Anne of the park, &c., *apropos* of a lodge being built and a keeper not under her being appointed.

(1737, it alludes to the Porteous murder).—to the Duchess.—The writer highly praises the characters of the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Chesterfield, also Lord Marchmont. "These were the gentlemen that at the time of the Excise scheme first set up the standard against Sir Robert's measures with the advice and assistance of Lord Cobham, a very good Whig with a great deal of knowledge and a very good understanding." Says that the King used often to meet and confer with them on foreign affairs, "which to them appeared wonderful and unaccountable, for almost in everything our minister took the counter-pied of what had been done by King William and Queen Anne in the beginning of her reign. They (William and Anne), at a vast expense of blood and treasure to the nation, endeavoured to humble France and establish a balance of power in Europe. Our minister, at a very great expense to the nation, made it his business to unite France and Spain, then at variance, and to join with them against the house of Austria." He says those gentlemen and he told the King their opinion of the inexpediency of a too close connexion with France, and the danger of having the balance of power lean too much to the side of France, and to Her Majesty he did the same, also to Sir Robert. They all opposed the Excise scheme as bringing too much power to the Crown, although they should lose the King's favour. They did not do this with a view to get into office. Is pleased to find that Sir Robert was disappointed in his

judgment of the writer and his friends. "He told me, in dissuading me from opposing the Excise, among other things, My Lord, you don't know the folks you have to deal with as well as I do; there is no number of people that you can take measures with to oppose but I shall get one-half of them in one week's time. Very soon after we had taken our resolution to oppose the Excise we were joined by Lord Clinton, the Duke of Bolton, and the Earl of Burlington . . . and soon after by many other lords, and once brought the House of Lords to an equality, a thing which Sir Robert did not at all expect; but at that time several wise men thought we should have the disposal of the leaves; in expectation of more and better bread they followed us. But as soon as it appeared that we had not the leaves the multitude left us and followed Sir Robert. . . . This two years past I have been absent from London." Speaks of Sir Robert's popularity out of doors, although trade diminishes and our merchants in some places are plundered with impunity. Wonders that in his situation he should think fit in *gayeté de cœur* to quarrel with the clergy of Scotland, and in the next place to bring things to an open breach with the heirs of the Crown. Tells a story:—There is a certain very great Jacobite in Sussex who every day of his life after dinner drinks to Sir R. Walpole's health and King George the 2nd, the two best friends, he says, his master ever had, and then he drinks to James the Third's health. "It is very possible Sir Robert may see this before it comes to your hand." Hopes the Prince of Wales will never enter into any treaty with Sir Robert. A postscript in the writer's hand, signed S., acknowledges the addressee's letter of the 25th.

Some computation of the Civil List money: the certainty of the sums may be easily enquired into.—Another paper on the Public Debts.—Another on the King's Revenue (seemingly Mallet's copying), making it to be 1,440,000*l.* with much comment, ($\frac{3}{4}$ pp.) Indorsed by the Duchess, "An Account of the King's revenue, but not all."

1742, Oct. 9.—(Copy). The Duchess to Lord Wilmington (6 pp.) asking his influence to get a certain allowance for Windsor Park. She mentions Mr. Legge, who was made Surveyor of His Majesty's Woods, &c. as a great excombi. She alludes to the Queen's behaviour in the Wimbledon Road affair.

A memorandum by the Duchess about what the Queen said at a drawing room to the Speaker about Wimbledon, and her intention to go to law with the Duchess.

Copy ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) of the Duchess's statement of her consenting to a loan of trust money to Government, and what she asked Sir Robert to do in return.

XVI.

Tracts, &c. in the handwriting of Mr. Maynwaring. An excellent new historical ballad to be sung at all elections in Britain. 14 stanzas of 4 lines each, (not by M.)

Begins, God prosper long our gracious Queen,
Ends, Of being the Friends of old Louis.
(1710)—Change of the Ministry, (22 lines).

Begins, To save our Church which Whigs would undermine

A Presbyterian and a Papist join.

The expedition to Germany (in 1704). *Begins*, I have resolved to write the Expedition of John Duke of Marlborough to Germany, (10 pp.) Endorsed by the Duchess, "This was written by Mr. Maynwaring from the other papers."

(1710 or 1711).—A letter to a friend concerning the Public Debts (45 pp.)

The reports of mismanagement, misapplication, and embezzlement, (by Maynwaring.)

Remarks (by Maynwaring) on the policy of Sacheverell's trial (33 pp.). *Begins*, You desire me to give you my opinion impartially.

Sketches of pamphlets or essays, probably intended for the Medley.

Part of the original Vindication as submitted to Sir R. Walpole in 1712 (in the writing of Maynwaring). At the top of p. 1, "Account of what passed when Mrs. Masham made the Queen put her brother over so many people's heads; in Mr. Maynwaring's hand; printed in nearly the same words.

Character of the Duchess, by Mr. Maynwaring, in a dialogue between P. O. and B. O. He attributes to her councils the glories of the first eight years of Queen Anne. (11 pp. imperfect.)

Copy letter from Maynwaring to the Duchess giving an account of a letter by Des Cartes to the Queen of

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Sweden, discussing the Sammam Bonnm, (5½ large pp. folio.)

(1710?)—Copy of the Duke's letter to (probably on the dismissal of Sunderland). He fears under the circumstances he cannot undertake the service.

A ballad on Mrs. Abigail.

Begins, All things are changed in Court and Town, (abusing her and Harley and Sir Robert and her red nose.)

A lamentation for the loss of H.; translated from the Greek of Homers, left by Mr. Walsh imperfect (probably in 1708 when Harley was dismissed.)

Begins, Now Phoebus did with frowns the world survey, *Ends*, And Cardiff's cliffs obscure Ramillia's field. (40 lines.)

The fable of the Bugg and the River, (24 lines.)

Begins, As once a year when Venus moves,

Ends, He would the self same day be wedded.

On which the Doge and Sea are bedded.

(The Bugg was a cant name for the Duke of Kent.)

An essay 27 pp.) giving an account of the Marquis D'Anore and his wife, an Italian called Galigai, (probably intended for the Medley.)

Several papers by Arthur Maynwaring (who was in high confidence with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Lord Godolphin and their party). The packet in which the same are enveloped is endorsed by the Duchess, "Some imperfect papers writ by Mr. Maynwaring when Abigail was destroying all the advantage gained by this country over France by her power with Queen Anne." Among them is an original (and a duplicate) sketch of a paper which is called in another part "Advice to the Electors of Great Britain occasioned by threatened invasion from France." (It seems to be for the new Parliament in 1710, praising the Whigs and reproaching the Tories.)

Scraps of translations from the classics, &c., in the handwriting of Maynwaring, alluded to in his correspondence with the Duchess: also a letter by him to the Tatler in 1709, containing a sarcastical character of Harley.

The 2nd part of Jack Frenchman's defeat.

Begins, You lately good people

Have heard of a steuple

Where Monsieur espy'd his defeat.

It snibs Sir R. Walpole and Abigail and their red noses, and alludes to "St. George's" new knight.

Fled at Audenarde fight.

A new song to the tune of Packington's pound.

Begins, As soon as I could I have called you together. (It is a parody on the Queen's speech: peace with France.)

Epilogue for Camilla (in the writing of Maynwaring, and probably one of his epilogues for Mrs. Oldfield with whom he lived).

Begins, Our neighbours lately with an ill design,

Strove the contending playhouses to join.

(about 32 lines).

An Epistle to Sir J. P. upon his complaint to the House that he was beaten.

An invective against Howe and Davenant.

Begins, Thon living martyr in whose soul we find

Faustick rage with passive prudence joined.

(2 pp.)

Epilogue addressed to the officers bound for Flanders,

(1 p.)

Begins,

Who could have thought in these harmonious days

That any stage could hope to live by plays.

(laments their going because Opera is in fashion.)

Ends,

But if by conquest first in France you stay

Your camp will follow and in Paris play.

XVII.

Sixty-two letters from General Francis Palmes to Lord Sunderland, written from Turin and the camps of the Duke of Savoy, and also from Vienna in 1708, 1709, and 1710.

1708, April 3, Hanover.—Prince Eugene arrived here last night. Spoke to him about Article 7: he did not think it reasonable one power should put their troops entirely into the hands of another: he, (Palmes), has not yet touched on the other heads which he is ordered to transact, but intends it before Eugene leaves the Court to-morrow.

1708, May 19, Vienna, (8 pp.)—Prince Eugene is much surprised by Major-General Stanhope going for Spain without giving direction about the embarkation of the troops designed thither, he having all instructions,

power, and money for that affair; but I suppose there is some mistake in it. I have looked over my instruction for the Duke of Savoy, and do not find in 'em that I have any power either relating to the troops in her pay, or the troops of the Duke of Savoy stipulated by treaty, or the money given for the operations of the campaign. I hope your Lordship will in your next bring me out of the dark in this affair.

1708, June 13, Turin.—V. Amadé, (Duke of Savoy), to General Palmes.—Thanks for his efforts regarding the Duke's treaty with the Emperor, hopes he will stay at Vienna till it is finished.

1708, June 6, Vienna.—The Court has thought fit to execute the treaty made with the Duke of Savoy, to publish the ban of the empire against the Duke of Mantua, and to grant the public investiture of the Montferrat The Emperor desired I should give something in writing to the minister of the Duke of Lorraine on Her Majesty's part, to content the said Prince as well as possible . . . I shall give him such a writing as my instructions and the tenor of the treaty will enable me Prince Eugene left here on Sunday night.

1708, June 23, Vienna.—On Monday the ban will be published against the Duke of Mantua, and in a few days His Royal Highness' minister will receive public investiture for the Montferrat, which I hope will put His Royal Highness in humour to attempt something this summer. Encloses a copy of the Duke's letter, (*ante*.)

1708, July 7, Vienna.—This day the Count de Tassen received the investiture of the Montferrat, and as soon as I can have my audience of leave, I will make what diligence I can for Piedmont This Court is positive that the people of Palermo are ready for a revolt. Says the Emperor is in favour of it. If it could succeed he (Palmes) knows Sunderland is sensible how much it would support the war in Spain and secure our trade in the Levant They are very desirous here that Marshal Stahrenberg should have a full power over Her Majesty's troops in Spain, and over those of the States General. Will not write till he gets to Turin.

1708, Aug. 30, Turin.—I arrived here yesterday. Will deliver Her Majesty's cachette to His Royal Highness to-morrow at the camp before Fenestrelle Every one I meet here concludes the campaign at an end.

1708, Sept. 4, Turin.—Has been with the army and delivered his credentials, &c.; is preparing to follow His Royal Highness the next campaign, which he thinks will not be long The Duke of Savoy gave him the reasons for his mode of action on hearing the true account of the battle of Audenarde. Palmes gave his objections to the courses proposed by the Duke, P.S.—The Count of Briancon will be often curious to see my letters, but I desire your Lordship will never let him see any of them. (6 pp.)

1708, Sept. 11, near Fenestrelle, from the camp at La Mantouille The Duke of Savoy's distribution of his troops His Royal Highness will in two days give Major-General Schlenkberg his instructions for the Duke of Marlborough. He has been pleased this day to communicate some part of 'em to me.

1708, Sept. 13, n.s. same place.—Gives part of a conversation with the Duke of Savoy who suggested a meeting between himself, the Elector of Hanover, Prince Eugene and Marlborough, and if so, he wished Palmes to go with him in order to signify his thoughts to 'em more fully than he could do by M. de Schlenkberg.

1708, Sept. 26, Pignerol.—Military movements. Mr. Chetwyn has received a letter from the Duke of Marlborough, saying the Duke would be proud to wait on him after the campaign. Mr. Chetwyn is recovered and his brother is here, they will take care that the money be sent into Spain as Mr. Stanhope desired, and the Resident goes to Leghorn in order to it The Genoese have raised 4,000 men. The Imperialists will have 10,000 in the Ferrarois in October His Royal Highness hopes he shall be put in a condition by Her Majesty to execute an offensive project next year, or otherwise he would not desire, I believe, the congress.

1708, Oct. 10, Turin.—Marshall Dawn has told him the Emperor's resolution to send the Marquis de Drie to Rome to negotiate the affair with the Pope, and the said Marshal into the Ferrarois with all the troops the Emperor has on this side Italy Other military matters By all accounts I see from Rome the Pope has 25,000 men, such as they are; but he has so little confidence in his subjects, even in Rome, that he is obliged to keep 40 guards in the town The King of Prussia's treaty He thinks that if Her Majesty engages in the Pope's affairs, some of her ships in the

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Mediterranean should appear on his coast, which would in three weeks time starve in a manner the city of Rome, and augment the general discontent in that city and country.

1708, Oct. 17, Turin.—He has acquainted His Royal Highness with the precaution Her Majesty has taken relating to the Prussian troops. He says he does not doubt to enter France, and act there so as Her Majesty and the allies will be satisfied with him. Recommends that confidence in him should be shown. Congratulates Lord Sunderland on the taking of Port Mahon Supposes Stanhope's aide-de-camp will have told him of the loss of his brother, the sea captain, out of his calling Mr. Chetwyn is gone to Genoa where neither he nor his brother have any credentials; that little state will give no ear to him without 'em, but I am of opinion that they should be spoke to roundly.

1708, Oct. 20, Turin.—His Royal Highness has at last assented to the march of the Imperial troops to the Ferrarois No account yet of the enemy's making any movement on the frontiers, though Marshal Villars is come to Briançon At Rome the French work to hinder any accommodation between the Emperor and the Pope. I doubt not that Sir Edward Whitaker, who, I am told, commands the winter squadron in the Mediterranean has orders to have an eye that way. I do not fail to inform him of it I doubt not the Count of Briançon has laid before you the account of the expenses necessary for the next campaign, as well as what was laid out for the last, however I have sent you a copy of the former I send enclosed a copy of a letter writ by His Prussian Majesty to His Royal Highness with a discovery of a design formed against his life. This Arkenhead, a Scotchman, who makes this discovery is the same who pretended to make discovery the last year relating to Her Majesty's life I believe he is a rascal who lives by making informations of that kind Asks Lord Sunderland to see if his letter has been tampered with.

1708, Oct. 27, Turin.—Says that His Royal Highness offers his services to make an end of the quarrel between the Courts of Vienna and Rome by amicable means, and said that the King of Prussia consents that his troops shall act against the Pope in case of rupture.

1708, Nov. 3, Turin.—Will after next post set out to wait on the Duke of Marlborough at the Hague or elsewhere The Imperial General Count Daun acts so vigorously that the Pope will be soon obliged to an accommodation.

1708, Nov. 17, Olinghen.—Will proceed with all expedition to the Hague. There is with me one Mr. Davis, a captain in Lord Portman's regiment, who has letters for you from Mr. Stanhope since he left Port Mahon.

Here occur eight letters from the Count de Briançon to the Earl of Sunderland, with two or three enclosures.

The first is dated 170³, Jan. 8, and the last Nov. 6, 1708. They are on the affairs of the Duke of Savoy. In the first he asks that Mr. Band, his secretary, may be arrested and tried. On the 17th of April he asks, now that danger to Ireland has passed, that the Duke of Savoy's application for leave to levy 1,400 men in Ireland may be entertained. On the 30th April he asks Lord Sunderland to get the Queen to send a remonstrance to the Emperor on his not supplying troops. On the 7th of May he recurs to the subject and encloses copy of part of a letter of the Duke of Savoy in that behalf. On the 9th of May he says he has received a letter from the Duke of Savoy for the Queen to congratulate her on the failure of the enemy's undertaking, and asks for an appointment to present it. On the 17th of July he says he hears from the Duke of Savoy that Admiral Lacke [Leake?] has orders to go to Civita Vecchia to demand contributions from the Pope by reason of money supplied by him to the French for their attempt in Scotland, &c., and the Duke compliments the Queen. The Duke urges the Queen to send immediate orders or the fleet cannot go until it has taken the destined reinforcements to Barcelona The claims of the King of Spain and the Duke of Savoy to investitures in Naples Asks the Queen to order Vice-Admiral Lake to act in concert with the Marquis de Prié who is going to Rome by commission from the Emperor Asks for an order for Lake, which he (Briançon) has directions to send by an express. On Oct. 24, he sends a letter from the Duke of Savoy on the subject on which he spoke the day before yesterday, and asks Sunderland to send to Marlborough as he promised, so that he may recommend the matter to the Queen's Resident at Brussels. On the 6th of November he asks that Lord Sunderland will withdraw the depositions of Band.

LETTERS OF PALMES CONTINUED.

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1709, April 17, Vienna.—Has not yet had audience, but has been round with the ministers of the new constituted conference who seem here to decide of all affairs relating to the House of Austria Count Zinzendorf sets forth in six days for the Hague, and tells Palmes that he shall be referred to Count Wratislaw in his absence.

1709, May 18, Vienna.—Hopes next post to send an answer they will give in form to the memorial to be sent to Mr. Secretary Boyle by the post of 1 May, and to that which he now sends. What Wratislaw told him was to be done for the Duke of Savoy.

1709, June 15, Turin.—The Duke of Savoy was well pleased with the news from the Hague, and the Duke of Marlborough's letter to him, but when the post from France came on the 12th telling that the King of France had broken off the treaty, he changed and said he would not head the army this campaign till his interests were settled to his satisfaction. Palmes remonstrated, and asked for his resolutions in writing. Then he went to M. de St. Thomas and spoke in still stronger language. On the 15th His Royal Highness said he would not give the Memoire till Monday or Tuesday. The minister of the States and Palmes intend to remonstrate with His Royal Highness.

1709, June 19, Turin.—Has had several audiences, but His Royal Highness still persists in his resolution not to go into the field until his interests at Milan are in some manner adjusted. He wished that Palmes should be present at the conference at Milan Marshal Dawn arrives this night.

1709, June 22, Turin.—The Duke has declared to Palmes his intention of not going in person with the troops till such time as his interests are satisfied by the Emperor's commissioners at Milan. . . . operations, Palmes finds very little likelihood of the Duke's intending to execute the projects concerted. He intends to despatch a courier to Her Majesty with the reasons for his inaction. . . . Marshal Dawn is perplexed, he told his Royal Highness he had no orders but to command the Emperor's troops under him; but says if he cannot bring him to better terms in a week, he will march the troops to the mountains, and act if His Royal Highness does not come in person.

1709, June 26, Turin.—The Duke of Savoy says he will give all necessary information to Marshall Dawn. . . . Sends the memorial given by His Royal Highness as reasons for not going in person, and a copy of the orders and information he gave to Marshall Dawn.

1709, June 29, Turin.—He sent his last of the 27th by a courier of His Royal Highness directed to Mr. Day-rolle at the Hague. . . . The Duke of Berwick has been very busy in fortifying several posts, but by advices from France we are assured that M. de Bezons is to supply his place. . . . Says he assured His Royal Highness of Her Majesty's punctuality in money matters.

1709, July 23, Turin.—The court of Vienna delays sending Count Selycke to Milan. Palmes thinks His Royal Highness wants only some salvo or pretext to head the army. . . . Says that on Friday he shall go to Milan to meet whatever minister the Emperor shall send there, and lay before him the necessity there is of taking some measure to content His Royal Highness, but will not stay more than six or seven days: hopes he shall be ordered to follow the army. Marshal Berwick who is now to continue the command of the enemy's troops, has hitherto made his disposition to oppose us very soldierlike, but we hope their want of money, their magazines being so ill furnished, and their being so apt to change them for the worse at the approach of an enemy, will make our attempts easier than His Royal Highness and the Marshal seem to believe, if they really intend to endeavour what Lord Marlborough and Prince Eugene, who knows the country well, thought feasible. Mr. Chetwyn, having taken up money for Spain, intends in three or four days for Geneva, in order to transmit it.

1709, July 10, Milan.—Came here the 6th instant. If it be Baron de Nesselrod, bishop of five churches, who comes minister for Vienna, Palmes is sure he will act for His Royal Highness as far as his instructions permit. The disorders in the Cevennes increase. General Pates regiment of horse is arrived in the Milanais.

1709, July 17, Milan.—The minister from Vienna not yet come. The ministers at Vienna think that the army would act very well without His Royal Highness. Says that on the Duke of Savoy's repeated desire he continues there (at Milan.)

1709, July 20, Milan.—Sends copy of Marshall Dawn's

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letter to Palmes, and of his letter to His Royal Highness (inclosed.)

1709, Aug. 7, Turin.—His Royal Highness wished Palmes to remain at Milan till the arrival of the Bishop of five churches; but at last was contented with the reasons Palmes gave for taking the field, and in four days Palmes intends to wait on the Marshal at the army, who wishes for him, and alleges that the presence of the Queen's minister will animate the Commissaries. Has told His Royal Highness of the Queen's message that she would continue to support his interests. He is very active in supplying the army, and says he will be firm in supporting the common cause. Palmes thinks he repents. Palmes thinks the 96 battalions and 45 squadrons which the enemy have will be sufficiently employed and that they may even be obliged to send for more troops from Germany or Rousillon. News to-day from the enemy's frontier that the populace at Grenoble seized 20,000 pistoles sent for payment of the army.

1709, Aug. 8, Turin.—Extract of letter from Marshal Daun to His Royal Highness, about state of the enemy's forces (enclosed in Palmes' letter of the 10th.)

1709, Aug. 7, Conflans.—Copy of proposition of the council of war for operations of the army. (French, inclosed in Palmes' letter of the 10th.)

1709, Aug. 10, Turin.—Palmes sends the two above.

1709, Aug. 14, Turin.—Leaves 'to-morrow' for the army. The Marshal is at a stand for want of horse.

1709, Aug. 25, Camp at Faverges.—Arrived there on the 22nd. Position and state of the army. You will see by the position the army is in that the Duke of Berwick has taken just measures to hinder any further progress into their frontiers; his army is superior to ours in foot. . . . The intended expedition to Sicily, and the Queen's intimation that she consented provided the army on this side should not be diminished. Thus he (Palmes) hopes that the enemy by our firmness here may be obliged to bring hither more of their troops which came out of Spain, and consequently debarasse Lord Marlborough on his side. . . . Baron St. Remy has marched to Chambéry with 3,000 foot.

1709, Aug. 26, Camp de Faverges. Four half pages of copy of report or letter on the proceedings of the army. (French.)

1709, Aug. 29, Faverges.—St. Remy has returned, the enemy upon his march having quitted all their posts on their mountains.

1709, Sept. 15, Faverges.—The enemy daily reinforce themselves in their camp at Montmellon and Chambéry. As we cannot establish winter quarters in Savoy, the Marshal has ordered the cannon and part of the equipage to repossess the mountains.

1709, Sept. 20, Faverges.—Everything here disposes for the retreat of the army, and the 19th the Marshal ordered Te Deum to be sung and the army to fire for the taking of Tournay, the same night the 10 pieces of cannon (all we have) began their march; the 27th all will decamp. I have represented to His Royal Highness and the Marshal what little encouragement Her Majesty has to make any further expense on this side since the misunderstanding of the two courts of Vienna and Turin have rendered the said expense useless. The Bishop does not seem to hasten any accommodation. . . . We have just now by the way of France the victory gained by the Duke of Marlborough.

1709, Oct. 5, Turin.—His Royal Highness on information of the Duke of Berwick's motion with 40 battalions towards Briançon has ordered 20 battalions with ammunition and provision to march into the Valley de Suze. His Royal Highness is very dissatisfied with Vienna. Congratulates Sunderland on the Duke of Marlborough's victory near Mons.

1709, Oct. 9.—The President de Granary says that the Bishop says he has not any decisive power lodged in him. . . . Hears of great quantity of corn being sent by the Genoese to the ports of France. Palmes and the Holland's minister have resolved to write to the Republic about it; advises that they should be spoken to in strong terms, because about two years since at the demand of the French minister the Republic prevented corn being sent to Barcelona, &c.

1709, Oct. 13, Turin.—His Royal Highness is very dissatisfied, but says he will not separate from the interests of the Queen and the States, he is impatient to know what she and the allies will do if the war continue. The troops on both sides are ordered into winter quarters.

1709, Oct. 19, Turin.—Count Tarini has arrived here from Vienna.

1709, Oct. 23, Turin.—Has seen two letters from Sunderland to Chetwyn, the first brought him orders to assist at the conferences at Milan. . . . Has information that the King of France has sent jewels to the value of 500,000 pistoles to Genoa to be engaged there for the said sum. The Commissary General of the Emperor says it is to buy corn.

1709, Oct. 26, Turin. Military details.—Has asked for his Royal Highness's and the Marshal's sentiments about the next campaign, and what measures they thought proper, that he may communicate them to Her Majesty and also to the Duke of Marlborough before he and Prince Eugene part.

1709, Oct. 30, Turin.—Alludes to the Pope's recognition of King Charles in the same form as he did King Philip.

1709, Nov. 2, Turin.—Has told His Royal Highness, pursuant to a letter from the Duke of Marlborough, how necessary it would be, in order to the taking of measures at the Hague or elsewhere, that he would communicate such views as he may have for the next campaign. His Royal Highness said he had written to Count Maffei about it, but in general his views were the same as last year. Told him also that he ought to have a minister at Vienna. A noble Venetian has been here these 10 days who had with him a Secretary of the Republic, and is yesterday gone to Genoa; his pretence has been to travel for his pleasure, but others will have it that he came with a proposal relating to the Mantuan; he is not of an age to travel for his information; his name is Grimani, a Savio grande of the Terra firma.

1709, Nov. 5, Turin.—Palmes, on the Duke of Savoy's command, recommends the bearer, M. de St. Hippolite, to Lord Sunderland. He came over with King William at the Revolution, and served most of the last war as captain, and being on half pay in Ireland at the beginning of the war, and seeing no likelihood of being employed by Her Majesty, came into this country on the Duke of Savoy declaring for the Allies, and has served ever since as volunteer or aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness, and distinguished himself at the sieges of Verruc, Chivas, and particularly at that of Turin, where the Duke of Savoy and Marshal Daun made him major of the citadel during the siege. Recommends him for a commission as colonel, and the establishment as half pay in Ireland, or to be employed where the Queen shall think fit.

1709, Nov. 9, Turin.—Has signified to His Royal Highness that the Queen had ordered Lord Ambassador Townsend to insist at a General Treaty on all such demands as are already made by His Royal Highness in relation to his barrier against France. His Royal Highness thanks Her Majesty. He hints that since the enemy's demolition of Monmeilan has left Savoy uncovered, and that in a rupture with France it is impossible to preserve Savoy any footing on the other side of the mountains except upon the treaty of peace, the Allies should think of procuring him Briançon, or Barrean, or both. As to the disputes between the court of Vienna and him he is more easy.

1709, Nov. 13, Turin.—Yesterday he delivered Marlborough's letter to His Royal Highness on the taking of Mons; on which he ordered Te Deum to be sung on Sunday next in the Cathedral at Turin.

1709, Nov. 16, Turin.—Conversation with His Royal Highness as to his intentions for the next campaign, troops, &c. He will go in person if possible.

1709, November 20, Turin.—Is glad that the Queen has ordered Mr. Chetwyn to speak to the Republic of Genoa to hinder sending corn to the enemy. Seems to think that His Royal Highness' particular interests will sway him. However he was pleased at hearing that Marlborough and the Pensioner had spoken warmly to the Emperor's minister at the Hague about the slowness of the proceedings at Milan, &c.

1709, Nov. 23, Turin.—Encloses copy of Marshal Daun's letter, showing his sentiments regarding the next campaign. (Copy inclosed.)

1709, Dec. 14, Turin.—Sends an account how the extraordinary subsidies granted by Her Majesty to the Duke of Savoy have been expended.

1709, Dec. 18, Turin.—The Marquess de St. Thomas has showed him the Duke of Savoy's Representation to be presented to the Court of Vienna (gives the substance of it). Palmes told the Duke he had received orders to prepare for Vienna to look after the Duke's interests there; and told him the Queen was displeased at the Emperor's having marched a considerable body of horse out of Italy.

1709, Dec. 28, Turin.—Thinks to stay four or five

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days at Milan. His Royal Highness still says his views for the next campaign are the same.

1709, Jan. 4. *Memoire sur les interests of Son Altesse Royal à M. le General Palmes à l'occasion de son voyage à Vienne.*

1710, Jan. 7, Turin.—Encloses the last above "from which you will see that His Royal Highness continues firm in his resolution to obtain the entire execution of his treaty or else not to command the army in person the next campaign. This day I set out for Vienna."

1710, Jan. 25, Lintz.—Gives Sunderland an account of the transaction regarding the fiefs which led to the present difficulty.

1710 Feb. 5, Vienna.—Says he is clear the Court of Vienna cannot according to treaty, justice, or equity, longer detain from the Duke of Savoy the Vigermasco, the four villages between the Po and Tanner, nor the possession of the Fiefs des Langhes, provided he will submit to the decision of the Aulic Chamber concerning the Emperor's right to the said fiefs.

1710, March 29, Vienna.—Shall, he thinks, in a few days receive the resolution of that Court relating to the remaining part of His Royal Highness's interests. As to that Court's resolution touching the equivalent offered, he does not see how His Royal Highness can refuse it according to the articles in the treaty. As to the four lands between the Po and the Tanaro, the articles in the treaty, written in Italian, which he, Palmes, never saw before, entirely excludes His Royal Highness from any pretensions to the other villages.

[1710, April 19 n.s., received April 24] Vienna.—His Royal Highness does not expect the decision as to the Fiefs de Langhes will be favourable to him. . . . If Dr. Newton quits the station of Florence, and that it will be only supplied by a Resident, I recommend one Mr. Willis, a gentleman who has been abroad with me there two years. He speaks good Italian, German, and French, he is a very good Whigg.

P.S. Has just received the resolution about the fiefs: will send copy by the next post.

XVIII.

A collection of maps and plans. Among them are—Plan of the camp at Elst, June 1705, under Marlborough.

Map of the posts about Dendermonde, Plan of the fortifications of Rermond "avec le siege de cette place par les Alliés."

Large drawing of Kinsale town and harbour, and the position of the attacking forces. Among others, Churchill's position is marked, and the King and Queen of Denmark's guards.

Fœderatum Belgarum per Carolum Barker, Christ's Hospital, 1704

Gibraltar.

City and fortifications of Cork.

Plan of the field of battle that was fought 10th June 1719, at the pass of Gleniskiel in the Kintail, North Britain, with the disposition of His Majesty's forces under the command of Major-General Wrightman, and of those of the rebels, surveyed and drawn by Lieut. John Bastide.

Menin et les environs à la portée de Canon.

Folio, 1702, (120 pp.). *Relazione dell' Ambasciata de Roma dell' eccellentissimo Signore Cavaliere Erizzo.* Cardinal Albani was then Pope. The author gives an account of the election.

Folio, paper, end of 16th century. *Leycester's commonwealth.*—Followed by "A godlye and profitable meditation taken out of the 20th chapter of the book "of Job."—On a fly leaf at the beginning are the names of Thomas Edgerly and James Shirley.

Folio, paper, beginning of 17th century. *Relazione et historia compendiarial del regno de Cipro.*

Begins, Dovendo trattar delle cose del regno de Cipro. (The author omits the ancient but sketches the mediæval history.) 35 pp.

Diversi religioni che sono in Cipro (41 pp.). At p. 29 of this portion, "Libri non mai stampati ne venuti in luce Greci antiquissimi." In the monastery of Bibi the Thesauri of St. Cyril, in the monastery of St. Andrew the 4 books of the Dialogues of St. Gregory; history of purgatory, &c.; in the monastery of Agre a very ancient volume, the works of St. Dianomo (?) against divers heretics; there are many others in these monasteries but not allowed to be seen; then he mentions some in private hands.

Richiesta del General Venetiano al General Marc Antonio Colonna General de Santa Chiesa circa il remedio che si può dare per soccorrere et liberare il regno di Cipro dell' assedio de' Turchi, l'anno 1570, con i pareri

del General Marc. Ant. et del General Pompeo Colonna intorno al soccorrere il detto regno di Cipro. (15 pp.)

Relatione del Signor Bruneso Zampeschi Governator Generale della serenissima Republica de Venetia in Candia (13 pp.). He says he administered the military affairs of Candia for 41 months.

Relatione della provincia di Dalmatia nella quale si narrano le cose convenute nella presente Tavola (about 225 pp.). The table of contents occupies 4 pp. There are many maps in the work.

Folio, paper, 17th century, Italian. Addressed to Don Francesco de Rojas et Sandoval, &c., by an uncertain author, who says he treats of the affairs of Italy in the first three years of the government of Marquis della Hynoisia, in vindication of him and of Spain. He began to govern in 1611 in Milan. *Begins,* Pareva che la pace e la quietà d'Italia. (204 leaves of text.)

Folio, paper, 17th century, 72 leaves. *La grandeur de nos Roys et leur souveraine puissance.* It is a treatise in 7 chapters against the temporal power of the Pope. The 6th chapter is "Temoignages de plusieurs grandes personnes qui ont écrit contre le glaive temporal du Pape depuis l'an 1100 jusques à nostre siecle," (the last is an arrêt of Parliament in 1615.)

Large folio, paper, c. 1590, Spanish, 58 leaves fol. Dedication signed Don Al^f de Fonseca to (his brother) Don Pedro Rodriguez de Fonseca 7th lord of the tercias de Badajoz y alcaide de la fortaleza de Zagula por el Rey nuestro Senor. It contains the descent of Fonseca; first the right and descending line of the house of Don Pedro Rodriguez de Fonseca, and the ascending line of Ynez Diaz Bootello. It is a fair copy with a few additions by the author.

Folio, paper, 17th century, 86 leaves. *Este libro intitulado Platica manual de la Artilleria compuesto por Luis Collado natural de Lebrixa, &c., &c.* En Milan. Por Pablo Golarido Poncio estampador de la Real Camera el año de 1592. There are many pen and ink drawings of Cannon of various kinds, and projectiles, and diagrams. This has been printed. At the end is what seems to be a title to a second part.

Large folio, paper, 17th century. 1. Title and 198 leaves; 2. Title and 222 leaves. The *chronologie of Scripture* laid down in 7 general positions, &c., as also the several historical occurrences which fell not within the compass of the 7 positions &c. As also the Proverbs of Solomon, reduced into precepts and characters. As also the abridgement of the Old Testament with the summe of all the prophecies, &c., together with the abridgement of the 4 Evangelists by way of harmony, and of the Acts of the Apostles, and of the Revelation of St. John; calculated and compiled by William Spencer, Gentlman. At the end of the last page "Non est mortale quod opto."

8vo., paper, 15th century. Italian hand. Latin. 1+33 leaves, aræ. *Liber de jure regni Sicilie Apulique.* Dedicated to Ferdinand, King of Aragon and both Sicilies, by Jo. Loysins Artaldus.

Quarto paper, 15th century. Table, and 117 leaves. Account of the Scipios. Table of names in the volume. *Suetonii Tranquilli de viris illustribus opusculum eruditissimum feliciter incipit. Phoca rex.—fo. 21 b. Eutropii historia.*

Folio, paper, 17th century. Italian. Title, and 87 leaves. *Conclave fatto nella sede vacante di Gregorio XV. dove fu creato Pontifice il Cardinale Maffeo Barberino Fiorentino detto Urbano VIII.* *Begins* Fatte secondo l'antica consuetudine l'essequie al morto Pontifice Gregorio XV.*

Folio, paper, c. 1600, about 200 leaves. *Avvedimenti civili.* 21 leaves of alphabetical index to subjects. *Text begins,* Gli accidenti che occorono ne i governi degli stati sono di numero cosi grandi. *Ends,* si genera necessariamente gran copia di flegma. (Classical authorities much cited.)

Folio, paper, 17th century. 91 written leaves. On the cover, "Articles and Duties in War set forth by the Emperor Charles the 5th and other princes and generals (all in English).

1. Rules (88), by Charles the 5th. (No date).

2. Rules by Maximilian, 21 May, 1566. Two sets of 55 and 59.

3. Duke Philip of Cleves's Martial Orders.

On the cover at the end is the bookseller's plate, about five inches square, engraved by R. Gaywood. The bookseller was Arthur Tooker, at the Globe, in the Strand, over against Salisbury House.

DUKE OF
MARLBOROUGH.

* See *Conclavi de Pontifici Romani*, 4to, 1667, p. 397.

DUKE OF
MARELBOROUGH.

Quarto, paper, beginning of 18th century. *Traité des Evolutions. Le Maniement du Mousquet*, the words of command for the different actions.—Pique do. *Les Evolutions Militaires*, &c. A number of engraved tables at the end with English translation of some phrases.

Quarto paper, 16th century, French. Ten centuries of verses. These are the prophecies of Nostradamus.

Quarto, paper, 17th century. Varios enigmas de los diasates mundanos. 545 poems of 8 lines each, mostly about Love. At the foot of the last page "Escript par le secretaire Jan Fernando de Woorspoels."

1. Ningo rebulgo en sus versos canta.

Quarto, paper, 1604, Spanish.—*Relacion de las cosas del Re i Reino de Persia*, (72 p.p.) It is addressed to Doctissimo y reverendissimo señor. The author relates how in the year of the jubilee, Francis de Acosta, (a jesuit and native of Goa), and Diego de Miranda, a Portuguese and secular, came from the East Indies to Venice. Acosta in passing through Persia had heard that the King was well affected to the Christians, and had sent ambassadors to the Pope and King of Spain; and Diego de Miranda had heard the same from a Persian merchant named Acadebeck; so the two, assisted by the Bishop of Pistoia, and his brother, went to Rome and got a commission to go from the Pope to the King of Persia, the Pope deputed the management of the affair to the Cardinal St. George, who thought it proper to send a third person with them: So the Cardinal sent for the writer and told him all about it, and having got the Pope's blessing they set out from Rome, Sunday the 20th of March, and passing through Loretto reached Venice 1st of April. Acosta and Miranda squabbled for preeminence: they got to Prague, May 23, and left it, June 5; got to Wratislav, June 9. Acosta complained of the high charges at the inn, and tried to carry off some bed clothing; they left Wratislav June 11, reached Warsaw June 16, The Pope's Nuncio lodged them near his palace, and presented them to the King, who seeing that the letters referred to Acosta, a jesuit, and that Acosta was dressed as a bishop said, Is this a jesuit? The Nuncio told him that the Pope had given him the title of Protonotary. They wanted to beg money of the King, but the Nuncio prevented them. Miranda opened a letter which Acosta was sending to Rome, and finding that Acosta maligned him they quarrelled horribly, to the great scandal of the Nuncio and his household. The Nuncio gave them each 75 ungaros, each worth 15 reals. They left Warsaw June 26, got to Wilna July 6; more squabbles; the Bishop of Wilna interfered: he gave Acosta a chalice and paten of silver, a missal and a vestuary, and an ornament for the altar to say mass in Persia, and 150 ungaros and a carriage and 4 horses, and to Miranda a carriage and 2 horses. They left Wilna July, 13. Got to Orsa bordering on Russia, July 20. The governor was very hospitable; at his palace they had organ music, feasting, and dancing; he wrote to the Governor of Smolensk. Acosta and Miranda squabbled terribly. They left August 1, the two usurping the title of ambassador, and taking 15 persons they lodged in Smolensk; got to Mosca August 16. Were received by two nobles, 50 horsemen, and much foot. As the Grand Duke thought they were ambassadors, and that he ought to give public audience, he wished to know how the Pope addressed him; the letter said "Our friend the Grand Duke of " &c."; he wanted to be called Emperor. Acosta said the Chancery might have blundered, and that they were ready to give any title. A squabble. Miranda wanted to go on the right hand; the Russian said No, that Acosta was an ecclesiastic and was named first. Acosta went dressed as a bishop. The writer describes the reception by Boris Theodore, aged about 44. He sent them, on leaving the palace, to their lodging 80 great silver gilt dishes full of food, 8 large silver ones full of wine, and 18 other silver vases full of victuals in use in the country. The gluttony of the two was dreadful; they would not let a servant have any. On September 2 they took leave; the Grand Duke gave them leave to pass through, a boat to go by the Volga to Astrachan, and a ship to pass the Caspian Sea; he sent also cattle and other provisions. They left July 6, going to the river Mosco they entered the river Oca, and then the Volga. On Monday, Sept. 24, they arrived at the city of Cassan, and left it the 26th. Miranda tried to poison Acosta by means of sponge in an egg tart on Friday, Oct. 4. On Oct. 14 they embarked for Saracine, and on the 18th got to Astrachan near the Caspian Sea. Squabbles. Miranda abused Acosta, said he was notable to say mass, and Miranda and his people never heard any. Miranda claimed to be chief; his conduct was scandalous; so Acosta thinking the time ready, accused

him not only of what he had done, but of what he had not. Miranda came and begged pardon. Acosta was ruthless. They left Astrachan 1 June 1602. The two were reconciled during a tempest. On July 3 they got to Guilan, (there is much more amusing matter). On the 10th of January 1604, they got back to Venice and on February 20 reached Rome. The last 8 pp. are occupied with "El viaje que hizo a la Persia Luis Felix hispano." (He it was who went with Acosta and Miranda, and this is the rontier, giving the places and milos.)

Folio, paper, 17th century, Spanish, about 250 leaves. Several entries in each page of the names of places and estates, and a short statement of situation and ownership. The last 14 leaves are occupied with "De la segunda parte de la recopilacion de las Leyes del Reino, libro " sexto, tit. 3."

Folio, paper, 17th century, Spanish, 92 leaves. Descurso sobre quantos y quales son los modos de los principados y de que suerte se adquieren. (Seems to be a translation of Machiavelli). Fo. 72, La vida de Castruccio Castrucan ide Luca.

Folio, paper, 17th century, about 150 leaves, Spanish. Copies of letters; the first dated 20 November 1603, the last dated Acapulco, 5 August 1607. They seem to be copies of letters to the Council of the Indies.

Folio, paper, 17th century. Calf, gilt with arms of the King of Spain on the sides. Arms and proofs of "hidalgua" on the petition of Francis Alarca Maldonado a nature of Toledo who sets out his pedigree.

Folio, paper, 15th century, Greek, beautifully written by two hands. Apollonii Rhodii Argonautica, two leaves are wanting in book 1. Ends with book 4, some wanting at the end.

Folio, paper, 15th century, Greek. Imperfect at the beginning. Seems to be a work by Mathias Blastares, fl. 1330. See Oudin 3, 828.

p. 1. Περὶ τῶν ἁγίων μάρτυρων διάνυσαι.

p. 369. Τὰ ὀνόματα τῶν ἀποστόλων.

p. 17. Ματθαῖος οἰκτρὸς ἀρετῆς πᾶσης ζήνας, πύνακον τοῦτον ἄρματα κανωνν.

p. 311. Κανωνες τῶν ἁγίων ἀποστόλων.

p. 335. Plan of a church.

Ends on p. 378.

(No. 15.) Papers relating to Steele, Addison, &c.

1703, June 17, Land Guard Fort.—R. Steele to —Carrell. About a deserter. Asks Carrell to solicit a certain major to write to Steele per next a letter of advice about money. "you know we are paid but to the 24th, and the misfortune 'will be to tick." (On the back is "Preface to General Lover.")

1703, Dec. 28, Land Guard Fort.—Richard Steele discharges Oliver Linnacre, who had served six months in the regiment of foot under Lord Lucas whereof Steele was captain.

1705, July 3, Dublin.—Lord Cutts to [R. Steele]. Denies that he owes Steele anything. Says that the services he did Steele were admitted to be balance of the service Steele did him.

1705, Aug. 31.—From my lodgings at Mr. Keen's an apothecary in Bennett Street, near St. James [R. Steele] to Lord Cutts. (Draft). Excuses his conduct, being provoked by Lord Cutts postponing his pretensions to those of a young gentleman he (Lord Cutts) hardly ever spoke to. Sends a note of 7l. 10s. which he paid for a lodging in Scotland Yard, taken by Lord Cutts's order.

1713, May 23, Stamp Office.—R. Steele to [Duke of Newcastle]. Defends what he wrote in the Guardian in opposition to the Examiner. Asks to be left out in the next Commission for the Management of Stamps, as he hopes to get into Parliament.

1713, June 4, Bloomsbury Square.—R. Steele to [the Duke of Newcastle] Draft. Having an inclination to serve in the ensuing Parliament, he resigns his Commission in the Stamp Office. Alludes to the Duke having promised him a better place if he (Steele) could name one. "I am going out of your dependence and will tell " you with the freedom of an indifferent man that it is " impossible for any one who thinks or has any publick " spirit not to tremble at seeing his country in its " present circumstances in the hands of so daring a " genius as yours." Assures him of his regard.

1715, Nov. 27, v.s., Paris.—Lord Stair to Sir Richard Steele. Baxter and his companions are engaged to a woman for the fair of St. Germain, which begins 2 Feb. Baxter has 5,000 livres from her. The time being so short they are unwilling to make the journey into England. When the fair is over you may command them.

1714, Nov. 8, Inner Temple.—Fortescue Aland to Capt. Richard Steele. Recommends the bearer, Daniel

Bolton to serve in the West Indies as one of the Commissioners to be appointed for settling that part of the island of St. Christophers taken from the French, or surveyor of the south part of North America, vacant by the death of Mr. Quarry.

171², Jan. 24.—[Sir Richard Steele] to Mr. Welsted. I have writ 3 couplets for the toasts. They are to be printed under their names for the Kitt Cat Club. These are the verses:

Bright dames when first we meet unheeded passe,
We read frail charms on monuments of glass;
In joyless streams the purple chrystall flows,
Till each is named for whome each bosom glows.
Then Friendship, Love, and Wine unite their fires,
Then all their homage pay where each admires.

171³, Feb. 6, Cockpit.—J. Stanley to Sir Richard Steele. The Lord Chamberlain says that Steele is not to entertain any person in the theatre in Drury Lane, who has performed or been entertained in the Opera since May last.

171³, Feb. 10.—Draft of Steele's answer to the above. There has been no application to gain any one from the Opera. Doubts not, but that he shall receive as much favour as the other Patent against which the Lord Chamberlain denied to protect the late license and sent Steele to the lawyers.

1718.—Miss Steele's bill to Mr. Chauvin for her board. A quarter's board 5*l.*; writing master 10*s.*; the minister 5*s.*; writing books, pen, and ink 1*s.* 6*d.*

1718, April.—Charges and experiments for projecting and building the Fish Pool sloop; total 1,094*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Papers relating to Steele's project for conveying live salmon from Ireland to England.

1722, May 16.—William Addison to Sir R. Steele. Asking him to intercede with some of the nobility to put him (Addison) into the Charterhouse. There were six vacancies.

1723, Feb. 22, Dines Hall.—H. M. Bullock to Sir R. Steele. Wants to know why he objects to his daughters being placed with Mrs. Snow who keeps a good house, terms 100*l.* a year including every thing but masters clothes, pocket expenses, doctors, and apothecaries.

Petition (in French) to the King by Sir Richard Steele, asking for the office of Governor of the Charterhouse.

Schedule of leases granted on the estate of Sir R. Steele and Mary his wife, within the county and borough of Carmarthen, and when they will expire. (The rents amounted to between 200*l.* and 300*l.* a year.)

Some minutes of accounts by Sir R. Steele.

Money disbursed for the Playhouse use, and others. Petition (in French) to the King by Sir R. Steele. Since the King granted to Steele and others permission to form a company of comedians, another company has been formed under a patent of King Charles the 2nd. They have enticed away some of Steele's troop; the remainder demand higher wages. He prays that the King will forbid actors or actresses of either house to pass over to the other without the express permission of the Lord Chamberlain.

Draft joint address of Tories and Whigs to the King concerning the intended Bill of Poereage (6³ pp.)

n.d. Draft letter by Sir R. Steele to . . . At the Lord Treasurers desire he desired the addressee to speak to his Lordship that 250*l.* due to him as pension from the Queen might be paid. Has at his own expense prepared a room in York Buildings for select audiences, which cost him 1,000*l.*

Upwards of 100 letters to the authors of the Spectator and Tatler, some addressed to Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq., a few have the numbers marked of the Tatlers wherein they appeared.

Poetry.

Verses upon having Mrs. Selwyn by lot my valentine (12 lines).

Prologue: *begins*,

Our author well considering human life,
The dream, the fiction, hurry, and the strife.

To Sir R. Steele on his incomparable play called The Conscious Lovers, by Jos. Harris.

Begins,

Farwell old Iron, welcome Saturn's days,
Who crowns with laurell tips, with gold the bays.

(17 lines).

Sappho, by Mr. Harrison, set by Mr. Clayton.

Begins,

Hail sacred Muse and vocal shell. (2 pp.)

To Sir R. Steele on his comedy of the Conscious Lovers. (13¹/₂ pp.) by Joseph Dobbin, Nov. 22, 1722.

Begins,

Long by the madness of a guilty age,
Has vice usurp'd dominion o'er the stage

An Ode on Love, inscribed to the Honourable Mrs. Finch (4¹/₂ pp.).

To that excellent player on the harp, Mr. Powell, junr.

A hymn to the name of Jesus (2¹/₂ pp.)

From Tasso's Recovery of Jerusalem, Canto 4, St. 27.

La bella Armida di sua forma altera.

On His Majesty's intended Act of Grace. Servat Clementia Regem: by John Freeman, (addressed to Sir R. Steele.) *Begins*,

When bold rebellion rages o'er a land,

Bidding defiance to supream command. (2¹/₂ pp.)

Mr. Toustal's answer to Mrs. M's song she sent him.

Mr. Hopkins, the poet's, dying words. *Begins*,

To thee, great God, tho' late I turn. (21 lines.)

Prologue to Ignoramus, (2 pp.) *Begins*,

In Metamorphoses as poets tell,

Protens did all his brother gods excel.

Ends,

Till tired with all the changes he had shown,

The genuine figure he resolved to own;

Of Deverex Court his proper sphere possess,

Freethinker turn'd, and there he stands confest.

The Prologue, *Begins*,

True zeal and loyalty the poet warms,

While rage in rebels Majesty alarms.

Ends,

Live then great George, and be thy subjects wise,

With thee Great Britain lives, without thee dies.

The Epilogue, *Begins*,

The play is done, tho' not begun you find,

However all things surc are well design'd.

Ends,

Health and prosperity to Britain spring,

While none can poison but a popish king.

Of the Princess, *Begins*,

O! born for nations, Britains joy confest. (16 lines).

To Sir Samuel Garth by B.W., *Begins*,

As heavens gay gleam and ether's purer ray,

No art can copy nor no skill display.

(The verses are laudatory of the King and Queen).

On Wealth. Lines sent by a country clergyman for

insertion in the Tatler. (1¹/₂ pp.) *Begins*,

Sure they are blind who do not wealth admire.

To Sir R. Steele, on the successful representation of his excellent comedy. The Conscious Lovers, by J. M.

Begins,

In ancient times before a pulpit, throne,

Or preaching was at Rome or Athens known.

Several copies of verses addressed in letters to Sir Richard Steele.

A large bundle containing portfolios arranged by Archdeacon Cox.

No. VII.

1677, June 5, Stockholm.—A letter (13 pp.) giving an account of the Court of Sweden.

Information pour la Cour de Swede. (47 pp.)

1676.—Account (in French) of some English Envoy to the Court of Sweden. (3 cahiers.)

1700.—Paper on the illness and death of the Duke of Gloucester.

Copy of a report, 5 pp. (in French), made to the King by Argyll and Greenwich, Strafford, St. Albans, Dorset, Pembroke, Buckingham, Kent, Bolton and Kingston, touching the printing a History of the Order of the Garter. His Majesty was heroon pleased to sign the warrants to Garter according to this report, but the money for the engravings hath not been issued.

1692, 1695, 1696.—Copies of Orders of these dates, striking out, 1. Halifax, Shrewsbury, Marlborough, and Torrington, 2. Normanby, Nottingham, and Sir E. Seymour, 3. Monmouth, from the list of Lords of the Privy Council.

Papers about King William's debts to George Prince of Denmark.

1701.—Copy of projet (French) of treaty for a grand alliance between the Emperor, the King of Great Britain, and the States General.

170¹/₂, March 10.—Copy Report of eleven physicians and surgeons commanded to assist at the dissection of the late King William.

List of the Privy Council at the time of King William's death.

1701, March 14.—Copy of additional instructions for the Earl of Marlborough, Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General.

No. VIII.

1704, July 12, Aug. 28, and Sept. 26, Vienna.—Three letters (in Latin) of these dates from the Emperor Leopold to the Duke of Marlborough.

DUKE OF
MARLBOROUGH.

[1704, Aug. 10.] The Archduke Charles to the Duke of Marlborough. (French.)

1706, Aug. 5, Vienna.—The Emperor Joseph to the Duke. (Latin.)

1706, July 10.—The Archduke Charles to the Duke. (French.)

1706, Sept. 23, Pexal.—The Prince of Lichtenstein to the Duke. (Spanish.)

1706, Oct. 23, Valencia.—The same to the same. (Spanish.)

1706, Oct. 29, n. s., Valencia.—The Earl of Galloway to [Lord Rivers].

1706, Nov. 12, n. s., Benignani.—The same to the same.

1706, Nov. $\frac{2}{3}$, Valencia. The same to the same.—Is ready to resign the command of the English troops.

1706, Oct. 29, Valencia.—King Charles of Spain to Earl Rivers.

1706, Nov. 24.—The same to the same.

1706, Nov. 24.—The same to Monsieur.

1706, Nov. 24.—Valencia.—Prince of Lichtenstein to Earl Rivers.

1708, June 23.—Copy of 2 letters of this date from David Nairn (the Jacobite agent) to [] telling of six persons who had sworn to kill the Duke of Savoy, and asking the addressee to communicate with the Duke.

1708, August 5, Barcelona.—King Charles of Spain to the Duke of Marlborough (on the victory at Oudenarde).

1708, Sept. 22, Golize.—Frederick to the Duke of Savoy (about an intended attack on the Duke's person).

1709, Jan. 26, Brussels.—The Duke of Marlborough to the Emperor. (French.)

1709, Jan. 28, Vienna.—The Emperor Joseph to the Duke of Marlborough. (French.)

1709, March 1, Vienna.—The same to the same. (Latin.)

1709, April $\frac{1}{2}$.—The Grisons to Queen Anne (German.)

1709, May 13, Vienna.—Copy of English Envoy's letter to the Emperor. In order to get the Duke of Savoy to put himself at the head of his army the Queen offers to pay his debts.

1709, June 24.—Comte de Briançon to Earl of Sunderland.

1709, Oct. 12, Lisbon.—John, King of Portugal, to the Duke of Marlborough.

1714, Nov. 24.—The Emperor Charles the 6th to []. Translation.

40. Miscellaneous.

The Duchess of Marlborough's letter to the Queen the morning she sent her away.

1705, Ordre de bataille de l'armée des Alliés au camp d'Elft en Juin 1705. S. A. le Duc de Marlborough, Capitaine General. (1 p. folio.)

1705, April $\frac{9}{10}$.—Extracts from two letters by Lord Ambassador Methuen (Portugal) to Sir Charles Hedges (about ranking English officers).

1707, July 13, St. Laurent.—Eugene de Savoie to the Duke of Marlborough (military).

1707, Aug. 7.—The Duchess of Marlborough to the Queen.

1707, Aug. 20.—The Earl of Galloway to Lord Sunderland.—No succours can be effectual or timely but those we have from Italy.

1707, Aug. 16, Camp of Soignies.—The Earl of Peterborough to Lord Sunderland. (Duplicate). I understand so well the reasons of my being sent for home, that I was confident it was sufficient my being sent out of Spain and Italy. I am ready upon the first notice to embark.

1707, Nov. 16, Vinbody.—The Earl of Galloway to Lord Sunderland. Asks if the Queen is pleased to recall the power she has given him of filling up the vacancies in the service. The granting commissions in England to the prejudice of those that serve here not only puts a slight on my condition, but puts all in confusion. Thinks it will be best for him to retire. Is surprised to hear that Mr. Erle should have leave to retire. Was in hopes to have left the command of the Queen's troops to him.

1707, Dec. 11, Tarragona.—The same to the same. Military doings in Spain. Wants money.

1707, Dec. $\frac{2}{3}$, Barcelona.—The same to the same. Will wait at Lisbon for Her Majesty's commands. Will commit the English troops to Mr. Stanhope. (8 pp.)

1708, Jan. 24, Tarragona.—The same to the same. Military.)

1708, May $\frac{1}{2}$, Lisbon.—The same to the same. Military.)

1708, June $\frac{1}{2}$, Lisbon.—The same to the same. Military.)

DUKE OF
MARLBOROUGH.

1708, June $\frac{9}{10}$, Lisbon.—The same to the same. Thinks the opposition he meets with is with a design to sour matters; that if England should refuse to send further succours it would be a means to induce the King to hearken to the proposals of France. (5 pp.)

1709, April $\frac{3}{4}$, Lisbon.—Thomas le Fever to Lord Sunderland. He received last night an express from the Earl of Galloway who advises that on the 18th he and the Marquis de Frontera were going that night to Villa Vicosia to assemble what forces they could, upon advice that the Marquis de Bey was assembling his army. (6 pp.)

7 Anne, July 15. Gift by the Queen to the Duke of Marlborough of the 14,366 oz. 12 dwt. of white plate and 412 oz. of guilt plate delivered to him as ambassador to the States General.

1709, July $\frac{3}{4}$, Lisbon. Thomas le Fever to Lord Sunderland. (Duplicate). He writes for the Earl of Galloway. Thinks the expedition against Cadiz will be now impracticable. Mr. Stanhope has a project to enter France by Roussillon. He thinks that instead of going to Cadiz the forces should go to Vigo. He cannot animate that Court to the prosecution of the war as Lord Sunderland recommends.

(1712.) Two letters by the Earl of Oxford to Mr. Vanbrugh when he was trying to get the building of Blenheim continued.

Some papers about the building of Blenheim.

1721, Aug. 16. Copy report by Robert Raymond and Philip Yorke to the King on the borough of Christchurch Twynham, co. Southampton, recommending a new charter of incorporation.

1689, May 1. (Copy.) King William and Queen Mary appoint the Earl of Marlborough Commander-in-Chief of the Forces to be employed by them in the service of the States General of the United Provinces.

Lists of David Mallet of some of the Blenheim papers.

A PACKET.

12^o. Methodus medendi a celeberrimo medico Domino Doctore Branthwait in praxi sua usitata et proprio manu conscripta.

4^{to}. Anti-Cato, or the political letters in the London Journal examined, and their false reasonings and fatal tendency exposed; humbly offered to the consideration of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into libels. (77 pp.)

The Courtier's Creed.—I believe in King George, the greatest captain and the worst monarch between heaven and earth; and in Sir Robert Walpole, his only minister, our lord, who was begotten by Burrell the attorney, born of Mrs. Walpole of Houghton, accused of corruption; was convicted, expelled, and imprisoned; he went down into Norfolk; the third year he came up again; he got into the administration, and sitteth at the head of the Treasury; from thence he shall pay all those who vote as they are bid. I believe in Horace's Treaties, the sanctity of the Bishops, the independency of the Lords, the integrity of the Commons, restitution from the Spaniards, and the discharge of the public debts. Amen.

Folio. A discourse of the original and fundamental cause of natural, customary, voluntary, and necessary war, by Sir Walter Raleigh. Kt. *Beginis*. The ordinary theme and argument of history. *Ends*. Those isles were annexed to the diocese of Winchester.

Narrow folio. Extracts (in English) from Montaigne's Essays, by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough.

No. X.

Papers on the Blenheim cause. Some imperfect. Among them are: Abstract of Lord Chancellor Macclesfield's speech in 1724, when he pronounced his decree.

Various letters from Sir John Vanbrugh to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, selected by the Duchess to be produced in evidence in the suit.

No. XI.

Family papers, comprising, amongst others, wills of Sir Winston and Lady Churchill. Papers on the will, illness, death, and funeral of the Duke of Marlborough. Papers relating to Lady Tyrconnel (about her jointure). Letters from the Duchess in 1723 to Mrs. Kingston, and by her to the Duchess. Letters to and from Mrs. Scrope.

1720, Dec. 14.—Copy of the Duchess's letter (in French) to King George I., denying complicity in the plot attributed to her and the Duke by Lord Sunderland.

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Account (about 1721) of the Duke of Marlborough's property, and the disposition of it.

7 pp. folio. Account, signed S. Marlborough, of the seizure of the Earl of Sunderland's papers after his death.

Copy of letter to the Lord Chancellor reproaching him for his decree in the Blenheim case.

Old pedigree of Jennings.—Papers on the family quarrels.

1744, Sept. 13.—The Duchess to Mr. Scrope. She is tying up papers to enable two very able historians to write the Duke of Marlborough's history. There were three or four hundred original letters of Lord Godolphin to the Duke. He wrote to the Duke to keep his letters, for he had no time to copy them.

In another letter the Duchess says she believes there are at least 20 great books of Mr. Cardonell's (Cardonell's) copying of the Duke of Marlborough's letters to the ministers at home and the Princes abroad.

1723, Aug. 20, Blenheim.—Copy of letter by the Duchess to the Duke about the improvements and works at Blenheim.

1744, Sept. 22.—Account of the Duchess of Marlborough's method in keeping the Privy Purse accounts. (4 pp.)

No. I.

Original drafts, which formed the basis of the Duchess of Marlborough's Vindication, &c. published in 1742.—1. Account of the misunderstanding between King William and Queen Mary and the Princess Anne, written for the information of Mrs. Burnett.—2. Duplicate copy in Bishop Burnet's hand, with occasional alterations.—3. Original draft of the Conduct, written in 1711 and submitted to Sir R. Walpole, but suppressed by his advice.—4. Two drafts or copies of the same, in the handwriting of Mr. Maynwaring.—5. A more connected and regular sketch of the Conduct, written by Mr. St. Priest, while the Duke and Duchess were at Antwerp, in 1713 and 1714.—6. An account of some matters of fact relating to the Duchess of Marlborough's conduct at Court.—7. A duplicate of the same except the first page; and another copy in the same hand.

No. II.

1. Two different versions of part of the Vindication, apparently written for the press, but differing from the printed copy.—2. Detached and imperfect papers connected with the Vindication. Among these are various letters to Bishop Burnet on the causes of the Duchess's misunderstanding with the Queen, written in 1710, and an anonymous abusive letter to Mrs. Masham, sent by penny post, with the original draft in the handwriting of the Duchess.—3. Memoranda of Mr. Hutchinson, written after the Duchess's return from abroad, containing an account of her various altercations with the Queen and Mrs. Masham.

In this packet is a letter from David Mallet to the Duchess, acknowledging the receipt of certain papers, and engaging to write the life of the Duke of Marlborough.

No. VI.

Letters by the Duchess to Lady Cairnes.

Letters by the Duchess to Mrs. Clayton, 1712-1722. Some are from abroad. Among them are—

March 8, o. s.—Yesterday I was invited to a show, something like my Lord Mayor's in England: there were seven great things drawn by horses: the first was to represent a stable, and the Virgin Mary sat by it with a child in her lap, nodding her head upon it, as if she had been talking to it. The second pagon (pageant) was the Virgin again upon an ass, and a child in her arms, with Joseph leading it: then immediately followed our Saviour discoursing with the Doctors. The other four machines represented all the passion of our Saviour, all which is the most impious thing one can imagine to see carried about the streets: there were a great many figures dressed in rich clothes, which I believe were Jews; and then came the Virgin with a great many fine attendants in great ceremony, with a new long train of fine stuff, and many jewels of value: last of all was the Sacrament, with such a thing over it as the Queen had at the Coronation, a vast number of white wax lights at noon-day, several bagpipes playing; but notwithstanding that merriment, all the people fell upon their knees before it in the street as it passed by. 'Tis said the bishop of this place will not suffer the procession to be made any more.

March 21, o. s.—At a play-house in this town, where the dancers and the ropes were, before Lent began, and

where there is a pit, box, and gallery, the lowest price 3d., there is all the history of our Saviour represented by the tradespeople of the town twice a week, music between every act, just as it is at any play-house; all the Scripture repeated and a great deal added to it; the Sacrament is given, and the same words used that are in our Church, and the whole thing most impious.

Address to the Queen (4 pp.).—Another address to the Queen (104 pp.).

1711, April 26.—The Duchess's account of proceedings in the House of Commons. The compliments to Harley when he was stabbed by Count Guiscard.

1711, April 24.—Proceedings in the House of Commons.—Some hints towards a character of Queen Anne, employed in the Vindication. (5 pp.).

(1713), May 4, n. s. Frankfurt.—The Duchess to Sir Godfrey Kneller. (Descriptive).

A PACKET.

1681, March 23.—Treaty of peace (10 leaves of parchment) in Spanish, between King Charles II. and the Emperor of Morocco. Signed and sealed by Arlington, Hyde, L. Jenkins, and Godolphin, and signed by the Morocco authority.

1682, June 6.—Treaty of Peace (8 leaves of parchment) in Spanish, between King Charles II. and the Emperor of Morocco. Signed and sealed by Arlington, Halifax, Hyde, L. Jenkins, and S. Godolphin, and signed by the Morocco authority.

Vita di Lucezia di Pier Francesco de Medici e della morte del Duca Alessandro c. medesimo Lorenzo (about 60 leaves). *Begins* Nacque Lorenzo in Firenze l'anno 1514. *Ends* with a document dated 6 June 1579.

Inventaire des portraits et tableaux du feu Roy Charles I., qui furent estimés et vendus par les rebelles en 1641 (67 pp. folio). There were 436 statues and 1,474 pictures.

A PACKET.

4to., French, by Samuel Bonelle, rector of Braylesford, near Derby. 20 *devises* for the Duke of Marlborough, preceded by sonnets. Each *devise* has a comment.

4to., French, by the same. Five *devises* for Lord Godolphin.

11 pp. 18th century.—Discourse between the Earl of Essex and his Governour (Mr. L.). *Begins*, O, son of Essex, you are without doubt surprised.

4to. (23 pp.).—Dialogue between A. and B., two Oxford scholars. *Begins*, As I expected, according to the assurances you gave me the last time I was at the College that I should now have found you an errant Whig, but I have found you are as violent a Jacobite as ever.

PACKET OF PAPERS SELECTED BY ARCHDEACON COXE TO ILLUSTRATE HIS LIFE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1. Account of the Duke of Marlborough's estate in trust, from 1712 to 1718.

2. Mons. Schoulenbergh's Memoire from the Duke of Savoy, 1708, "pour le projets de la campagne prochaine.—Relation des operations de l'armée Royal en Dauphine, 1708.—Etat generale de l'armée dans la campagne de 1708, avec un état de l'armée sous le Marechal Villars.—Troupes dont l'armée de Son Attesse Royal etait composée, 1708.—Repartition des troupes ennemis au commencement de 1708.—Memorial from Prince Ragotsky about the peace of Hungary, 1708-9.

3. Proceedings of the Commissioners for the Union between England and Scotland, 1706.—Memoire touchant l'attaque de Mons, 1706.—Relation de la bataille de Tainiere, 11 Sept. 1702.—Etat des revenus des Pays Bas.

4. Memoire pour remettre l'armée d'Espagne en état d'agir.—Reflexions sur les operations de la campagne de 1711.—Memoire touchant les operations de la campagne de 1711, dans les Pays Bas.—Memoire, &c. de la campagne de 1711 sur l'haut Rhine.—Projet for an expedition against France.—Copie d'un Memoire pour servir à delivrer les vrayes François du gouvernement qui les opprime. Memoire touchant les affaires du Pays Bas.

5. Account of the attempt to pass the Ysche, and the opposition made to the Duke of Marlborough by Stangenbergh, &c.—A state, showing what forces have been from time to time supplied by the Queen for service in Flanders since the beginning of the war, 1701-1711; and a state showing what forces, &c. by the States General for service in Flanders since the beginning of the war. (The Queen supplied 72,197, the States 129,548, from which 42,000 were deducted for garrisons; so that the total of the forces for the field was 159,655.)

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1708, Sept. 14, o. s., London.—J. Craggs to the Duke of Marlborough. The Lord Treasurer was pleased to approve Mr. Stanhope's engagement for the 4,000 men, but does not think it possible to let a squadron winter in the Mediterranean till we are masters of Port Mahon. I communicated the subject of the King of Spain's letter to your Grace, which he recommended me to be very silent of, and the Duchess did the same. His Lordship assured me that I should obtain the Residentship in Spain by your Grace's recommendation.

6. 1707, March 7, Valencia, June 11, Barcelona, July 11, Barcelona.—Copies of letters of these dates from the King of Spain to the Duke of Marlborough.

1706, Dec. 28.—Earl of Sunderland to Earl of Peterborough. (Copy) Sends the recall by the Queen of Lord Peterborough, in consequence of Lord Galloway being appointed Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in Spain.

1707, Feb. 23, n. s. Valencia, and 1708, March 5, Valencia.—Extracts from Mr. Mead's letters of these dates.

7.—Letters from Mr. Jo. Chetwynd, British Envoy at Turin, to the Earl of Sunderland, of the following dates, 1707, Nov. 2, s. n., Nov. 9, n. s., Nov. 30, and Dec. 3, n. s., 1708, Jan. 7, Feb. 11, n. s. Feb. 13, March 3, n. s., March 7, n. s., March 10, n. s., March 19, March 30.

8.—1708, Feb. 21, Whitehall.—Earl of Sunderland to Earl of Marchmont. (Copy) Church matters. 1708, Feb. 2. Two letters from some one at Calais to the Earl of Sunderland, and copies of 2 letters by the Earl to him.

—1710, July 3. Extraits du Registre des Resolutions des Hauts et puissants Seigneurs les Etats Generaux des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas. (On the dismissal of the Earl of Sunderland).

1707, March 28, Kensington.—Original letter by Queen Anne to the Counts and Senators of the Associated Grisons. Thanks for allowing the Emperor's troops to pass thro' their territory into Italy, and ratifying especially clauses 1 and 5 of the Articles (set out in German) given by Her Envoy Mr. Stanyan.

9.—Affidavit of a nonjuring clergyman (Mr. Thomas Hutchins) against the nonjuring Archbishop of Canterbury (Mr. Spinkes).—Representation to the King on the Public Debts.—On the projects of the Regent Duke of Orleans on the Crown.—1714, Oct. 18, New York. Ro. Hunter to Lord (Stair). Hunter was a brigadier in the army; he complains of his salary and authorized expenditure not being paid.—Abstract of the produce of the revenue of Ireland, from March 1713 to March 1714.

10.—Keys to different cyphers.

11.—Nine letters from the Queen to the Duchess of Marlborough when Lady Churchill. In one she says, "As to Mr. Hodely who you are desired to recommend to me, the Archbishop of York did, amongst others, name him as one he thought might be proper to succeed Dr. Beveridge, but said too that he was young and might stay for preferment better than others; and the last time I saw him (which was Saturday), he told me that by all the inquiries he had made he believed Dr. Waugh would be the fittest man for this living of Dr. Beveridge's, and upon his saying so I told him he should have it.

12.—1717, Dec. 13.—Receipt by Dan' De Foe to the Earl of Sunderland by the hands of Mr. Buckley for 25*l*. being 17 Nov. last.

1702, July 17, Whitehall.—C. Hedges to the Earl of Marlborough. In consequence of the Queen being informed that some English merchants have been confined and their effects seized in Spain, she has given orders for confining the Spanish merchants and seizing their effects here; but no such persons or effects are to be found: only the Spanish Consul is in custody. The fleet was under sail on Tuesday morning, standing westward from Torbay. Sir John Munden is cleared by a court-martial.

1707, March 23, Turin.—Victor Amade' to the Duke of Marlborough. Informs that he is put in possession of Alexandria, La Lomelline, and the Valley of Sesia.

1708, Oct. 13, Turin.—Fra. Palmes to the Duke of Marlborough. (4 pp. military.)

1703, Jan. 1, Cell.—De Robethon to the Duke of Marlborough. The Conditions of Peace opened by M. de Megercron to the Court of France by order of M. de Plessen are six. The 6th is a commercial treaty with England and Holland. Warns him against M. van Stucken, the Envoyé from Denmark to England, as one who has a penchant for France.

1707, Dec. 18, Whitehall.—Earl of Sunderland to Earl of Peterborough. (Copy.) The Queen is dissatis-

fied with Peterborough's answers to the several particulars mentioned to him by her order in Sunderland's letter of the 28th of September, 1st, he did not march to Madrid as he ought to have done, &c.

Considerations sur la guerre en Italie (4 pp.).

Disputes with Sir C. Wren and the workmen relative to the building of Marlborough House.

1708, Aug. 13.—From our Camp at Chaumont. J. Chetwynd to the Duke of Marlborough. Chetwynd seems to have been then filling Palmes' place, in attendance on the Duke of Savoy.

A large bundle of warrants to the Lord Treasurer.

NO. XIX.

Journal (in English), of the Campaign against the Turks, in 1738. *Begins*, 27 May, 1738, Semlin. Marshal Wallis took the command of those troops that were to rendezvous. (95 pp. with maps.)

All the MSS. above noted are in the Manuscript room.

The following large collection of letters and papers is in what was formerly the Sunderland Library in the Bachelors' Gallery at Blenheim.

A 1-1. 1604, to about 1650. Among these are,—

Copy of the Treaty with Spain, 1604—1615. Articles which the chief constables of every hundred are to observe and answer unto at the beginning of every assizes by commandment of the judges. (14 pp.)

Resolutions of all the judges on divers questions concerning Popish recusants.—List of recusants (131), sued for their wives recusancy, Michaelmas Term 1619

—List of recusants convicted, indicted, and prosecuted in 1625, in the co. of Northampton.—The Commission and Instructions concerning Popish recusants.—Form of commission to a pursuivant to seize priests seminary. Secular popish priests and others and their agents, &c. Dated at Lambeth.—Letter from Sir Geo. Heneage, 1625.—Copy of Marriage Articles between the Prince of Wales and Henrietta Maria.—1626, April 6. Copy of the remonstrance by the Commons in Parliament to the King.

A 1-2.—Copies of letters by George Digby (Earl of Bristol) to Cardinal Mazarin.—1646, Dec. 7, Dublin; 1647, Dec. 7; 1647, Dec. 17, Louvre; 1648, Feb. 16, Louvre. Having expected the commands of your Eminence all this week touching the Marquis of Montrose and *la depesche* to be made into Ireland, and both running risk by delay, I remind you the condition of the Marquis does not permit him to wait longer. And there is such a change in the affairs of Ireland, that if *la depesche* is not very soon made, and you do not give instructions to your ministers conformable to its present state, you will reap no fruit.

1648, April 23.—Wants money, has bought over officers from the enemy, who only wait their passports to join him at the frontiers, they promise to get two or three good companies.

1648, July 1.—Has received from M. le Tellier 1,000 of the 1,500 pistoles promised for mounting and arming a company of 100 maistres; for the ordinary rate of 15 pistoles each, "instead of asking assistance from "those whom I make my officers I have to give it, "they being persons ruined in the service of the King, "my master, and in following my fortune." Asks for the other 500 pistoles, "Le Tellier will tell you that I "have had 1,600: true, but the 600 was for bringing "over 200 men from England for my company and that "of the Marquis of Ormond.

1648, Dec. 5, Louvre.—A merchant has come express on the part of my correspondents in England who undertakes to land for you 4,000 men at Calais or Dieppe for the service of France at 10 crowns a man; but nothing to be paid until they land.—He proposes alternative modes of securing the payment.

n.d. The Marquis of Ormond has resolved to take service in France. Some persons have come from Ireland, who should be sent back when Mazarin has taken his resolution; and having retained a light frigate for that purpose he (Bristol) could not make them wait and bear the expense.

n.d. Is surprised at Mazarin's coldness yesterday in what related to the Marquis of Ormond, and is more so to-day since he has received an express from Ireland assuring him of the contrary of what Mazarin seems to have learned by the letter of M. de la Moignerie, viz., "that they continue their resolution and have greater "power than ever to transport the forces they whom "already proposed to the service of the Prince to whom "I shall engage myself: for the Marquis of Ormond, "he learned at the time of sending the dispatch that

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"the Parliamentarians had taken him prisoner. They say nothing will divert them from their resolution if occasion do not present itself of bringing back that kingdom to obedience to the King, of which they say there is more hope than ever, not only because of the power which the King's party have acquired in the council of the confederates, but also by reason of intelligence formed with some very considerable chiefs of the Parliament who seem at this time to be well inclined, and for that effect they have sent the Marquis of Antrim and Viscount Muskerry to see if the affair can be arranged here with the Queen and the Prince of Wales." In that case the writer says Mazarin must not expect a corps d'armée from Ireland, or that the Marquis of Ormond can for long engage in person, but he may be assured of the friendship of Ireland and that Spain can then make no use of it.

1649, Aug. 2, Casteau Cambresis; Aug. 29, De Condé; Nov. 12.—Three letters of these dates.

1649. Viscount Muskerry and the Marquis of Ormond are both about to quit.

1650, June 17, St. Quentin.—Tells what the Marshal intends to do for the relief of Guise which has corn for only 4 days, viz., during a skirmish to send in 500 horsemen with corn behind them. The enemies troops desert excessively, if any place would hold out 10 days they would not have one-third of their infantry left; not a day passes but 30 come in, every Spanish regiment has lost more than 200 men.

1650, June 17, La Fere, 11 at night. Alludes to the previous letter. Doubts if the scheme can be put in force, and explains why. Asks Mazarin's determination.

1650, July 3.—Congratulates Mazarin on the success of the siege of Guise.

1650, July 4.—Recommends the bearer, the Sicur de Feau, capitaine dans Persan, for his services in the siege of Guise.—July 13, Paris.—July 27, Robemont.—Sept. 22, Argenteuil.—Oct. 8, Mante. (This month of October is the third in which his pension of 1,000 francs a month has been unpaid).—1652, Jan. 16.—1652, Feb. 24.—Hears that people are wishing to deprive him of the command of Mante.—1652, March 25, Mante. Thanks for the government of Mante.—1652, March 26; 1654, Jan. 22; 1654, Feb. 23; 1654, June 14, Montauban. He has explained to M. le Tellier the reasons which obliged him to choose (according to the liberty which Mazarin gave him) the service of Piedmont, where he is going to march his troops with all diligence.—1654, July 1; 1654, Sept. 8, College des Jesuites, Fior d'Alby. Asks for his pay.—1655, Aug. 10, D'Alby. Hears from le Tellier that Mazarin has kept his troops for him; and from the Abbe Montague that the Cardinal destines the writer to the service of Italy, so he goes at once to join his troops. Montague will explain his miserable condition.—1655, Aug. 23. I will go at once to Prince Thomas, and will try by my application this campaign to let you see how wrong those are who have tried to do me a bad turn.—1655, Sept. 17, Camp de St. Martin. A short notice of the siege of Pavia (Pavia), and their being obliged to raise it. Wants to know Mazarin's answer about the Irish.—1655, Oct. 18. Complains of want of pay, asks leave to serve jointly the Duke of Modena.—1655, Dec. On quitting the service.—1655, Dec. 29, Paris. Mazarin to the Earl of Bristol.—1660, April 29, Grenada.—Bristol to Mazarin.

A 1-3.—Letters from foreigners (French and Italian) to the Earl of Bristol in 1650-55. In a letter of 20th Sept. 1655 is an account of a quarrel at Pavia between the Earl and M. de Toucheprest; and drafts of letters by the Earl (he was Lieut.-General des armées du Roi).

A 1-4.—Letters to and drafts of letters, by the Earl of Bristol, 1656-1662, among them are letters by Fouquet and Louis de Bourbon, Prince de Condé. In 1656 are letters to and by Sir James Dillon, who was in the French service.

1656, Sept. 20.—Copy of the King's order to Col. Grace to come with his regiment to Bruges.

1657, April 4, Bruges.—"Charles R." and wafer seal). To our trusty and well-beloved subjects, all or any of the officers and soldiers of the Irish nation in La Bassie. The Catholic King has a war against our rebels, and is resolved to give us the best assistance he can for recovering our dominions, and to that purpose has assigned quarters to such of our good subjects to resort to who desire to serve us, where they shall be put into regiments under our commission. He commands them to repair to him with those under their command. (Counter-signed by Edw. Nicholas.)

Copy of another royal proclamation, dated 27th August.

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1657, July 30.—Copy of paper delivered to the King by the Earl of Bristol about Spanish assistance for his restoration.

Lord Newbourg and Mr. Strodé's relation of what took place between the Earl of Bristol and Lord Taaf about some Irish soldiers who staid behind in St. Gislain after the yielding of the place.

1657, Feb. 27.—Copy of the King's command to the Irish soldiers, Dillon's regiment, in the town of St. Gislain to repair to him at Bruges.

(1657).—Instructions to M. Blague, who is to explain to the King why the writer left Bruges (for Zealand) His secretary was Sir H. Bennet. (4 pp. folio.)

1657, March 10, Bruges.—Copy. Commission by Charles II. to John Ferdinando de Marchin, Comte de Gravelle, to be Commander-in-Chief of horse and foot.

Copy (in Spanish) of memorial to Don John of Austria about the quartering of the troops of the King of Great Britain.

Draft Memorial à Son Attesse, about troops for England. (6 pp. 4to.)

6 pp. folio. What His Highness ordered the Marquis de Caraza and Don Alonzo de Cardenas to answer to the Earl of Bristol on the propositions made on behalf of the King of Great Britain for the expedition into England.

Memoire (in French), by King Charles II. to His Highness. The King having sent the nobility who were with him into England is expecting news of the last arrangements for the undertaking. He is receiving news of some intended notable outbreak against Cromwell on the occasion of his pretension to the Crown, so that the King urges His Highness to put the last touch to the preparations for the descent into England. 1st. That the 10,000 crowns be put into the hands of some one named by His Highness to be distributed amongst those to be named by His Majesty. 2d. The 1,500 infantry and 1,000 horse to be put under His Majesty's command, and lodged near the sea, and the artillery promised be sent to Ostend by the 10th of next month at latest. 3d. Some of the 10,000 crowns to be advanced at once for the equipage of the King and his brothers and general officers.

1657, April 27.—Copy of a paper given to His Highness. The King of Great Britain is persuaded that the assistance of an army, &c. promised to him by the treaty which His Catholic Majesty signed in April 1656, to make a descent into England before the end of the said year has not been given, only by reason of accidents and inevitable misfortunes. He thinks it will be well to put it off till November next; but the army must appear to be purely the King's; if that be conceded the Spanish may have the use of them. And the King has made such arrangements with regard to his subjects still remaining in the service of France and Sweden and elsewhere that he engages to make up his body of infantry to 6,000 by the 1st of July, if His Highness will contribute the moderate assistance mentioned below. Six points.

1657, Feb. 4.—Copy in French of Don John's engagement to Lord Dillon that if he succeeded in getting Arras into the power of the King of Spain, 300,000 florins should be paid by instalments.

1657, May 9.—Draft in French of a Memoire. He is expecting from Spain orders on the subject of the formation of an army for the King of Great Britain.

1657, Jan. 18.—Memoire to His Highness. The King of Spain has only perhaps 500 Irish under arms, but there are many more in the kingdom, and some say that 3,000 of that nation can be got together if they have the avowal of the King, and can tell their compatriots that they are got for an undertaking capable of re-establishing them in their country, or certainly for the descent into considerable ports.

6 pp. folio. French Memoire to His Highness.—On the paper which M. le Marquis de Caracion and Don Alonzo de Cardenas gave me yesterday at noon on the part of your Highness and on your discourse thereupon, I take the liberty of presenting for your consideration the following things. (It is an argument against the feasibility of a descent into England.)

1657, Oct. 12, Burbourg.—S. Reynolds to Major General Morgan. Since you went we have prepared for the cleaning and fortifying of this place; orders being sent to Mr. Shomberg, that this town be divided into two equal parts for the winter garrison; one-half whereof is to be left to the English. Whereupon I have wrote to Marshal Turenne to mind His Highness of his resolutions when no French force appeared (which I hear are now rallied) that the English should be quartered here

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according to their number equally with the French foot. I have likewise mentioned the exchange of Major Pickering, and the other English prisoners, whereof some have been exchanged this summer.

1657, Sept. 12, Burbourg.—S. Reynolds to the Lord Ambassador. I now find Burbourg is at length to be for the quarters of 2,000 English and the like number of French, which is another slip from resolutions taken here, as the giving the English a third part of Burbourg was a slip from resolutions before in your Lordship's presence. I have wrote a long letter to Marshal Turenne, wherein I insist upon a third part at the utmost of this garrison to be of English. But if Mardyke were well fortified I should willingly endure three battalions to be here. Marshal Turenne intends four, and not to return with the army to Mardyke, which I fear will be thereby lost. How to get more men into it is difficult, and to lodge them no less; but to fortify the place, except the wooden fort in the sea, I judge impossible. Nevertheless, if your Excellency advise, I shall try what may be done by putting myself into it.

1657, Feb. 12.—Instructions, in French, for les Sieurs de Fay et Lane to go to some place near St. Gelain, and get all particulars about it, and the fortifications, and troops there, and see if the Irish there would leave and serve King Charles.

Orders, in English, to Lane to pursue the instructions given at Brussels, and to give an account by letter to Col. Slingsby, and let him know under what name and to what place Col. Slingsby shall direct letters to him. He may offer the person with whom he treats, over and above the proportion of money which he is authorised to promise, that a regiment shall be provided for him in the same manner that the King's other regiments, in case the design upon the place succeed by his means.

1657, Feb. 19.—Lane to Earl of Bristol. His kinsman does not answer as to the strength of the garrison. Hopes he will not be so shy when he is acquainted with the overtures which Lane is to make.

1657, Feb. 25, Tournay.—De la Rue or Mr. Lane to the Earl of Bristol. Desires to be recommended to His Highness Don Juan. Wants money.

1657, Feb. 28.—Lane to Lane. His Highness is so satisfied with Lane's cousin's manner that he has commanded to be deposited with the writer 40,000 florins to be given to him if the town of St. Gislain is His Highness's 15 days after the regiment quits it. (Other alternative rewards.)

1657, March 1.—De la Rue or Lane to the Earl of Bristol. Your Lordship will find that I sent His Majesty's first orders, it being expressly promised in the first paper, for fear it should occasion any delay in the work.—He acknowledges Lord Bristol's directions of Wednesday at noon, "which I have just now received, it being sent in by the courier over the walls with direction to the guard to bring it to the secretary of the King of England, for whom they demanded in my lodging; but tho' I denied myself, yet looking upon the address, I shewed it to the guard, telling him that the letter was for me, but that I was no such person as the courier told him. I wonder how the devil any messenger employed from thence can be so indiscreet."

1657, March 2, Tournay.—The same to the same. Within a few hours after sending my letter of yesterday M. de Fay came . . . Your Lordship will find by the enclosed that the writer dare not undertake the business, and I fear, tho' M. de Fay is most confident that he will get somebody else to venture with the dispatch I gave him into the town, that he will find none to be attempted while the Governor is in any apprehension of those troops drawn so close unto him. However rather than the business should not be attempted for want of that despatch, I have committed it to his discretion; being to confident of it, that I believe he will not hazard the discovery of the design, or the ruin of all my friends, by exposing it to the possibility of being intercepted.

1657.—Question to the King, whether it will not be better to demand of the Spaniards in lieu of the whole army and embarkation promised by the treaty the sum of 500,000 crowns, which paid by the 1st of November next, and your troops maintained either in the field or in quarters until the 1st of December ensuing, your Majesty will oblige yourself to raise such a war in England as they shall be fully satisfied of the well employment of that sum; or in case that your measures in England, or in the execution here should so fail that you should not go through with the designed embarkation, that from the 1st of December forward you would free them from all charge in maintaining your troops upon

your account, and leave them entirely to their disposal in such way as they should judge most expedient to their own interest, severed from the consideration of yours.—At the foot of this is written the following by the King's hand. "I approve of this proposition, and command the Earl of Bristol to make it to Don Juan in my name. "Brussels, the last of July 1657. C.R."

1658, Feb. 13, London.—Marquis of Ormond to the Chancellor. As I could not effect a rising, and being exposed to danger by Cromwell laying hold of all sorts of people, and by some bruits of my being in England, I thought my best course to pass immediately over to France, whence I might without much hazard pass into the west to head the insurrection, which will be infallibly there in case the assistance designed from Flanders appear, or if not, wait suddenly upon His Majesty to serve him in what other resolutions should be taken. Although our friends will not venture their lives and fortunes upon the uncertainty of the winds, nor of the the Spaniards preparations, which they will not believe to be in a readiness, the dispositions are universally better, and the grounds they go upon solidier than I could have imagined.—Recommends Yarmouth, or Sold, or Alford for the King to land, where there can be nothing to oppose him, Cromwell not daring to draw any of his army out of London nor trust the train-bands to assemble. I have left all things disposed and in the best hands, therefore let me know suddenly at Paris the King's and Don Juan's, resolutions, that accordingly I may either pass into the west to Bristol from some port in Normandy or Brittany according as I have promised our friends if the business go on, or, having signified to them that there is no hope of the Spaniards assistance, return to you into Flanders.

1661 and 1662.—Letters to and from the Duke of Modena.

A 1-5.—Letters to the Earl of Bristol, mostly undated.

The Cardinal's and Cromwell's undertakings.

The Cardinal undertakes to hinder, by all ways and means, the general peace; and if a treaty thereof is begun, he is to acquaint Cromwell from time to time with all the proceedings in the treaty, that he may, in case the treaty comes near to a peace, break or hinder it by making an incursion into France, and stirring up the Hugonots there for that purpose. And if the general peace be forced upon them, then the Cardinal is to include therein Cromwell and exclude the King, &c. &c.—To hinder any strong alliance with the King &c. in France and everywhere else, and to give speedy intelligence when any such thing shall be begun.—The Cardinal to take into his own or his surest friend's hand the government of two or three of the strongest seaports in France, &c.—To gain and continue a good understanding and amity for Cromwell with the Pope and other Princes of Italy, and in order thereunto some English Catholics have or do promise to use some endeavours with the Pope to get the King excommunicated upon some undertakements of Cromwell.—To procure in a convenient time for the Hugonots of France some new liberie of conscience and the exercise of public and other offices, and that at the instance of Cromwell for the more gaining and securing to him the affection of the people of England and Hugonots abroad.—The Cardinal is by the King of France's countenance to gain the affections of the Scotch nation to Cromwell, and a Scotch colonel is sent by the Cardinal already to Scotland for that purpose, whereof they find already good effects. The Cardinal is upon any urgent occasion of Cromwell, as hindering the peace as aforesaid, or the carrying on of any other business of equal concernment to them, to lend Cromwell a considerable sum of money, not exceeding a million francs.

Cromwell undertakes to hinder a general peace by all ways and means,—and to furnish and send anywhere 20 or more ships of war with 4,000 land soldiers over and above the 6,000 already in France, with much more arms, ammunition, and other furniture of war, and to stir up the Hugonots of France against their King, of purpose to hinder the general peace when begun, or a treaty thereof.—And in the meantime he is to give and continue to the Cardinal the love and affection of the said Hugonots of France whereof he thinks to find some effects already.—He is to furnish the Portugals with 5,000 soldiers and 20 ships of war at their charges, which is already in the way of preparation.—A safe retirement in case of necessity for the Cardinal and his friends and his goods in England.

Draft memorial (in Spanish) to [Don Juan] for placing Lord Middleton at the head of troops to effect a rising in Scotland, and for raising troops for that purpose.

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Memoire pour l'entreprise d'Angleterre.—It must be made by the beginning of December at latest, so that during the three months that the weather hinders formal sieges, they work at fortifying the post. 2,500 foot, 500 horse, and horses to mount 200. Ten cannon (4 battery and 6 field) and other particulars. Calculation of expense of ships.

Draft memorial to Don Juan for a passport for the Marquis of Ormond, Viceroy of Ireland, to go to Prague.

Memorial (Spanish) by the King of England to Don Juan for permission to correspond with Antwerp, which he thinks is favourably disposed to him.

Memorial to the King asking him to write to Don Alonso that His Excellency may advertise the King of Spain's ambassador at Rome how the Bishop of Clowmacnott, Goghagan, and others of the Irish nation are all endeavours to continue a breach between their countrymen, by renewing old quarrels, &c., to the end that such only as opposed His Majesty's service in Ireland may bear sway for the future, and be provided for in all vacant places of dignities and benefices, excluding others because they have opposed the Pope's Nuncio in a lawful matter out of the Nuncio's sphere. . . . That the Spanish Ambassador be warned against Bishop Goghagan and a Franciscan friar called Daniel Guilgrim, of which two in particular His Majesty has reason to beware, as also the Secretary of Propaganda.

Memorial (English) to [Don Juan] Since it is of the greatest concernment to both their Majesties that Cromwell receive as much disturbance as is possible, as well in Scotland and Ireland as in England, that both his shipping and his men be diverted from sending succours to the Indies, and for the expedition into Scotland, Lieut.-General Middleton is making all preparations. His Majesty asks His Highness if he thinks it agreeable to the King of Spain that the Irish now in Spain, and such as come over from France, shall be sent immediately into Ireland. If so the king will send a person to Madrid to solicit the same, and also send a person of honour, a Catholic, to command the men.

Answers (Spanish, and another in English) to the three propositions made in the French memoir to His Highness by King Charles (see A. 1-4). All are negatived.

Dessein pour la campagne (3 pp. French). If His Highness approves the design proposed for the formation and employment of an army under the name of the King of England, he will consider that if the formation is deferred until approbation came from Spain, the greatest usefulness of it will be lost. Reasons. Measures to be taken to insure success.

Draft proclamation by King Charles inviting all his good subjects of his kingdom of England to the uniting themselves for the vindication and restoration of His Majesty and the people to their just rights, laws, and liberties. Alludes to the assistance of the King of Spain. Offers pardon to all who within 20 days after publication of the proclamation, by any public act declare their acceptance, except Bradshaw and Oliver Cromwell, and those who shall be legally convicted of sitting in judgment and voting for the late King's death, and the executioners.

Bennet's note to [the Earl of Bristol].—Asks him to get His Highness to get Don Francis de Meneos to receive Bennet into his company to make the journey into Spain.—Your Lordship will let His Highness know that you have gained M. Richard, maitre de la grande poste de Paris, into whose hands all letters to and from all parts are brought, by whom under colour of making himself useful to the King of England's service, packets of any kind may be intercepted and copies taken.

Memoire touchant le duc d'York et les affaires qui viendront de la France.—If Don Juan think it well that the king should call immediately the Duke of York, the writer has the King's commands to issue such orders as His Highness shall think fit for drawing all his subjects to the service of the King of Spain.—About money for the officers.

Copy of instructions and recommendation for a movement in Scotland, at the same time the King expects his friends in the north of England to move, so that Monk may not be at liberty to march into England with part of his army, which consists of the best men the rebels have. With this view the King intends to send Lieut.-General Middleton to Dantzic to draw off the English and Scotch in the King of Swedes service, or shall be sent thither by him, the principal officers whereof expect a summons from the King, and some have engaged only to that end, with which and other levies he intends in those parts, he shall have

put himself into Scotland before the end of November, and he doubts not to find Monk work enough in that kingdom to divert him from visiting England.

Draft of instructions (French) to Sir Henry Bennet, Envoy to Spain.—1. To address himself in the first place to Don Louis d'Aro, and receive his orders in all things. He is to represent that King Charles would like it to appear that he was supported by the King of Spain. At the Diet of Ratisbon the Emperor gave him 100,000 crowns which are not yet paid.

Copy of instructions to Mr. Trevors, sent to the French Court (7 pp.).—About the revocation asked by the French King of an Order in Council about ambassadors' carriages, and about the precedence of French over Spanish ambassadors at public ceremonies.

Copy of a letter by the Queen (Henrietta Maria) to the Bishop of Alby.—Thanks him for his care of the Earl of Bristol. Has asked Lord Jermyn to write to him.

Memorial in Spanish (5 pp.) to the King of Spain on the whole design of the English expedition.

The present state of your (the King's) affairs with reference to England. (What aid he might expect in different parts.)

Translation into French of the King's reasons for coming to the army.—At the end is a copy of a letter dated from Brussels 22 Aug. 1657, saying that as Don John seems to object he will defer to his reasons tho' he does not see them.

In 1576 Queen Elizabeth lent 40,000*l.* to the States of Flanders with the privilege of Philip the Second, and the towns of Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, and Ipres became bound to the Queen under their common seals. King James and King Charles often asked for it. In 1640 and 1641 there was a suit for it in the court at Maelin. (King Charles the Second) offers to release it if he can get them to lend money to him. Wishes to begin with Antwerp if Don John approves.

Proposal to Don Juan by the King of England that all importation of English goods to Spain should be prohibited except such as was authorised by passport with increased duty.

Proposal that no English be allowed to pass or inhabit in Flanders except those in the King of England's service.

A paper indorsed propositions and papers of Mr. Chancellor.

1657.—Commission (in English) to John Ferdinand de Murchin, Earl of Graville, to be the King's Lieut.-General of all forces raised and to be raised and transported into England, horse and foot, and to command the same by sea and land, and of all to be levied in England and Wales.

Memorial to Don Juan of ways to obtain supplies of money.

Requisites for the execution of the undertaking (the enterprise on England.) (Spanish).

A 1-10, 1671-1684.—Letters to Robert, Earl of Sunderland. In 1671 are letters by Mr. Southwell at Brussels. In 1684 letters by Lord Preston at Paris.

1684, Sept. 6, n. s.—Lord Preston to the Earl of Sunderland. In pursuance of instructions he has laid before the Abbé Balati, the several particulars of the late horrid conspiracy against the King and the Duke, who answered that he was surprised that there was any occasion to remonstrate anything to the Princes of the House of Lunenburg, his masters; that being at Hanover the Duke expressed his detestation of it, and said if the chief person concerned applied to him for protection he should order him to withdraw from his estates, and he was sure the other Princes of that House had the same sentiments. He asked if I knew the name of any conspirator that had been protected by the Princes of Lunenburg, and said he never heard of any person disaffected to His Majesty who had been near these parts except Sir William Waller. I told him if the Princes had shown any countenance to that person they could not have done it to one who deserved it less, or merited worse from the King than he did.

1684, Oct. 11, n. s., Paris.—The same to the same. Will pursue the directions formerly received concerning the violence acted upon His Majesty's subjects at Port Nelson, and solicit that orders may be sent to the Governor of Canada not to continue hostilities against them there, but thinks that M. de la Barre will rather be ordered, by sending more forces thither, as he intimates in his letter to the Governor of Boston, to assure his conquest.

1684, Oct. 25, s. n.—The same to the same. The King of France gave him audience at Fontainebleau on Sunday last, when he acquainted the King that

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Don Pedro Ronquillo, Ambassador of Spain in the Court of England, having lately by a memorial to the King of England mentioned the deplorable condition of the Spanish Low Countries which renders it impossible for them to pay the great sums demanded by the King of France for the arrears of contribution within the time prefixed for it, tho' the Marquis de Grana had consented it by an inevitable necessity, and to oblige the French troops to go sooner out of the said provinces, the King, his master, had commanded him to communicate to the King of France what had been represented to him by the said ambassador, and to intreat him to consent to a prolongation of the term and that nothing might arise on that side to discompose the peace of Europe, which was of late so happily re-established by the conclusion of the late truce. He answered that the Spaniards made it their business to cry out against him, and represent his proceedings as unjust in all the courts of Christendom; that they had done it more in England than in any other place, and had never ceased to importune the King of England with their ill-grounded complaints; that he had already enough shown his bounty and charity to the subjects of Spain in the Low Countries, by having remitted three millions of livres and more due to him but that nothing would content them, and that they were not to be dealt with in any other way than that of constraint, and that he could not consent to any delay in the time of payment. Relates his conversation with M. de Croissy on the subject, who said the King, his master, was resolved to relieve Courtray and Dixmude till satisfaction should be given to him upon that point. (11 pp.)

A 1-11, 1681.—Letters to his Grace from various persons.

A to W.—These are 7 letters by King William in 1689 and 1690. Letters by the Earl of Sunderland, Heinsius (5), Sir C. Hedges, Frederick King of Prussia, Lord Rochester, the Duke of Brunswick, Lord Nottingham, Sophia Electress of Hanover, Duke of Shrewsbury, Duke of Wurttemberg, Count Wratislaw, Mr. Craggs, Earl of Galloway, Slingelandt, the States, the Duke of Buckingham. (This packet is marked as having been borrowed by Sir James Macintosh.)

A 1-12. 1690 to 1700.—Miscellaneous.

The Honourable Roger McEllycot, Brigadier of His Majesty's army in Ireland, Governor of the City of Cork, and Col. Owen Macarty, to the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and inhabitants within the city and suburbs of Cork. They promise (under their hands and seals) to secure them against plunder by the troops under their command.

1695.—Copy Commission for the Lords Justices. (Latin.)

1695, May 5, London.—Instructions for the Lords Justices in French; and English translation.

1697, April 5.—Copies of questions (and answers thereto) by Commissioners for exercising the office of Lord High Admiral, regarding Sir George Rooke's fleet.

1699, May 31.—Copy Commission to the Lords Justices. At the end are lists of those declared in Council in 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, and 1701.

Instructions to them in French and copy in English. Some regimental papers.

A bundle relating to Col. Hale's regiment.

A 1-13, 1701 and 1702.—Miscellaneous letters and papers.

A 1-14, 1701—1704.—Letters from his Grace to Lord Treasurer Godolphin.

A 1-15, 1703—1705.—Miscellaneous letters and papers.

A 1-16, 1704 and 1705.—Debentures for clearing the forces in the Low Countries from Dec. 24, 1704, to June 23, 1705.

A 1-17, 1704 and 1705.—Petitions and memorials.

A 1-18, 1705, Jan. 1 to March 25. Letters to his Grace arranged alphabetically, A to Z; mostly foreign, but some are from Mr. Stepney at Vienna.

A 1-19, 1705.—Letters to his Grace from the Emperor, King of Spain, King of Poland, King of Prussia, Prince Royal, Prince Ch. of Denmark, the States General, Duke of Savoy.

A 1-21, 1705. Letters to his Grace from the Elector Palatine, Elector of Hanover, Elector of Bavaria, Elector of Mayence, Elector of Treves, Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Hesse, Duke of Holstein, Magistrates of Cologne, Duke of Lorraine, Princess of Nassau, Prince

of Saxe, Prince of Taxis, Deputies of the Province of Luxembourg, Magistrates of Liege, Bishop of Raab.

A 1-22, 1705.—Letters to his Grace from the Prince of Lichtenstein, Count Wratislaw, Count Sinzendorf, Count Warthenberg, Baron Spanheim, Marquis de Prié, M. Schmettau, M. Bothmar, M. Slingelandt, Count de Goes, M. d'Almeida, M. Geldermalsen, M. d'Obdam, M. Van Stocken, M. d'Odyke, Prince of Salms, M. Dopff, M. Guiscard, Count de Welz, Count Lescheraine.

A 1-23, 1705.—Letters to his Grace from prisoners of war and others relating to them.

A 1-24, 1705.—Letters to his Grace from Mr. Davenant, Mr. Holl, Mr. Poley, Lord Raby, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Stepney, Mr. Stanyan, Lord Sunderland, Mr. Vernon, M. Vryborg, and Mr. Whitworth.

A 1-25, 1705.—Letters to his Grace from Mr. Harley and Sir C. Hedges, Secretaries of State.

A 1-26, 1705.—Letters to his Grace from T. Mansel, Lord Keeper Cooper, Lord Halifax, Major W. Churchill, Dr. Chetwood, Earl of Cromartie, Marquis of Carmarthen, J. Brydges Paymaster of the Forces, Earl of Bridgewater, Lieut.-Col. Browne, Count Briançon, Marquis de Bourg, Duke of Bolton, Col. Holcroft Blood, W. Blythwayt, Ensign Hen. Berkeley, Prince d'Anvergne, Count d'Avaux, Lord Coningsby, Col. O'Connor, Col. Corbett, Col. Cornwell, Mr. J. Craggs, Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Dalrymple, Lord Delawarr, Earl of Essex, Col. Evans, Major Eymes, Brigadier Farrington, Sir Henry Farnese, Earl of Galloway, Comte de Gramont, Sir Rowland Gwynne, Col. Handisyside.

A 1-27, 1705.—Letters to his Grace from various persons, L to W. The Earl of Leven, Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Peterborough, Duchess of Portsmouth, Matthew Prior, Admiral Sir D. Mitchell, Duke of Shrewsbury, Duke of Somerset.

A 1-28.—Treaties, resolutions, &c. of the States General, and reflections, proposals, &c. relating to the Prussian troops. Lists, &c. from the Imperial Court of their troops. Accounts of Mr. Sweet of the public money.

A 1-29, 1705.—Proposals and memorials from Comte Fleming, M. Schmettau, M. Guiscard, Comte Lescherain, Vandernath, and several other foreigners.—Papers relating to the troops of Lunenburg, Hesse, &c.—Dispositions for bread.—Memorials from the towns of Tirllemonts, Diest, and Liege.

A 1-30, 1705.—Recommendations and memorials for field officers in the new levies.

A 1-31, 1735.—The like.

A 1-32, 1705.—Original papers touching the loss of horses.

A 1-33, 1705.—Copies and extracts of letters from persons of note. Lines of battle, orders of march, lists and other papers of French prisoners, capitulations of several fortresses, and proceedings of courts-martial.

A 1-34, 1705.—Miscellaneous papers relating to the English and foreign troops.—Establishment, &c. of the hospital.—Petitions from several persons.—Warrants for bounty money.

A 1-35, 1705 and 1706.—Letters and papers concerning Mindelheim, with a description and plan of the Principality.

A 1-36, 1705 and 1706.—Letters to his Grace from Lord Treasurer Godolphin.

A 1-37, 1705—1707.—Letters from his Grace to Lord Treasurer Godolphin.

A 1-39, 1706.—Letters to his Grace from the Duke of Savoy, Prince Eugene, Prince of Salm, Count Sinzendorf, Count Wratislaw, Marshall de Trawn, Comte de Vaekerbadt, Duke de Moles, Comte de Schonborn, Mr. Methnen, Mr. Chetwynd.

A 1-40, 1706.—Letters to his Grace from the Elector of Bavaria, Margrave of Hesse, Prince of Hesse, Prince Ragotski, Prince William of Saxe Gotha, Prince of Baden, Cardinal Prince of Saxe, Prince d'Anvergne, Duke Regent and Duke of Wirtemberg, Cardinal Lamberg, Bishop of Paederborn, Princess of Austria, Princess of Montmorency, Duchess of Arenberg, Duchess of Portsmouth, Comte Frise, Comte Mafel, Comte Oxenstiern, Comte Konigsseg, Comte Lescheraine, Marshal de Villeroy, Marquis of Tullibardine, the Duke Administrator of Holstein, Bishop of Osnaburg, Col. Delapêche, Princess Dowager of Nassau, Sir Stafford Fairborn.

A 1-41, 1706.—Letters to his Grace from M. Spanheim, Marquis de Guiscard, M. Schutz, M. Bothmar, M. Gersdorff, M. Schmettau, M. Pacheco, M. Parisot, M. de Grumbston, M. de Cronstrom, Vicomte de Vooght, Col. Vooght, M. Ivry, M. du Mee.

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A 1-42, 1706.—Letters to his Grace from Count Wurttemberg, Baron de Rehbinden, Baron de Volmar, Baron d'Imhoffe, Marquis de Prié, M. Matcoff, Baron de Forstner, Baron de Bette, M. Schrader, M. de Staffhorst.

A 1-43, 1706.—Letters to his Grace from M. de Coxe, M. Van der Gote, Marquis de Tarazena, Comte de Clairmont, Comte de Maigret, Comte d'Ursel, M. Tersender, Comte de Clairvaux, Comte de Triment, Don Queros, M. Pascal, Duc de Mondragon, Marquis de Westerloo, Marquis de Winterfode.

A 1-44, 1706.—Letters to his Grace from M. d'Auvergne, Baron Sparr, General Salich, General Bulan, General Fleming, Lieut.-General Fagel, M. Netzme, M. Greffendorff.

A 1-45, 1706.—Letters to his Grace from the Earl of Galloway, Earl Rivers, Earl of Peterborough, Prince of Lichtenstein, Comte Nogelli, Earl of Essex, Lieut.-General Erle, Brigadier Shrimpton, Duke of Argyle, Earl of Orkney, Earl of Albemarle, General Churchill, Lieut.-General Lugoldby, Major-General Ross, Major-General Murray, Brigadier Cadogan, Brigadier Meredith, Earl of Portland.

A 1-46, 1706.—Letters to his Grace from the Duke of Ormond, Duke of Somerset, Duke of Shrewsbury, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Montagu, Duke of Bolton, Duke of Queensberry, Duke of Schomberg, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Scarborough, Earl of Sutherland, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Leven, the Lord Keeper, Lord Halifax, Marquis of Tweedale, Mr. St. John, the Board of Ordnance, the Commissioners for the loan of the Emperor.

A 1-47, 1706.—Letters to his Grace from Lord Raby, Mr. Stepney, Major-General Stanhope, Mr. Stanyan, Mr. Howe, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Davenant, M. Robethon.

A 1-48, 1706.—Letters to his Grace from the States General and their several Deputies.

A 1-49, 1706.—Resolutions of the States General.

A 1-50, 1706.—Letters to his Grace from the State of Flanders, State of Brabant, Magistrates of several towns in Flanders and Brabant, the Circles of Suabia and Westphalia, and the Chapters of several places.

A 2-12, 1706.—Miscellaneous.

1706, Nov. 9, Gant.—Resolution of the States of Flanders to present his Grace with a picture.

Proposals by Lord William Hay to raise a regiment of 300 men in Scotland to serve under his Grace abroad next campaign.

Sur la campagne de l'an 1706, vers irreguliers (6 pp.), by an old French minister at the Hague.

Begins, Quel peintre, quel main hardie.

Urganda's prophecy, designed to conclude The British Enchanter. (2 pp.) *Begins*,

Prophetic fury routs within my breast.

Printed Manifeste aux François, by Antoine Marquis de Guiscard, Lieut.-General des armées de leurs Majestés Impériales et Britanniques.

Relation of the burning of the magazines at Namur.

Reasons why the lighthouse at Helygoland should remain in the management of the Hamburgers.

Manifeste de sa Majesté la Reine Britannique et de leurs Hautes Puissances, adressé aux François.

1706, Nov. 20, Hague.—Relation à Son Altesse Electorate de Brunswick Luneburg, par le Baron de Bothmar. (It is about the invasion of Saxony.)

Copy of the answer of the Emperor to a letter of the Count de Gocs, on the Duke of Marlborough being appointed Provisional Governor of the Low Countries.

1706, Aug. 17.—Extract of the resolutions of the States of Holland and West Friesland about the Succession and the Barrière.

1706, Nov. 19.—Disposition pour le secours de Courtray en cas d'attaque.

1706, Nov. 17.—Resolution du Conseil d'Etat touchant les troupes de Prusse qui ont leur quartiers entre la Meuse et le Rhin.

12 July, 23 July, and 4 Sept.—Extracts of other resolutions of the States.

1706, Oct. 11.—Translation of the Comte de Zurich's letter to Mr. Stanyan, about Messrs. Westmiller, recommending them, being the sons-in-law of Brigadier Capel, deceased.

A 2-19, 1707.—Letters to his Grace from the Czar of Muscovy, King Augustus, Elector of Hanover, Elector Palatine, Elector of Treves, Elector of Mayence, Duke of Lorraine, Princess of Baden, Prince of Vandemont, Landgrave of Hesse, Duke Regent of Wirtemberg, Cardinal of Saxe, Duke of Saxe Eysnec, Bishop of Munster, Princess of Nassau, Prince of Nassau, Henry, Prince of Baden Dourlach.

A 2-20, 1707.—Letters to his Grace from the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal, Count Wartenberg, Count Wartenslein, Lord Raby, Count Piper, M. Grannbrow, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Pulton, M. Robethon.

A 2-25, 1707. Letters to his Grace from the Duke of Queensberry, Duke of Somerset, Duke of Shrewsbury, Duke of Montagu, Earl of Ailesbury, Earl of Carlisle, Earl of Bridgewater, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Cardigan, Earl of Albemarle, Earl of Leven, Earl of Portland, Earl of Clancarty, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Coningsby, Lord Berkeley, Mr. St. John, Marquis de Guisgards, Mr. Brydges, the Board of Ordnance, Mr. Craggs.

A 2-27, 1707.—Letters to his Grace from the Pensioner, M. Buys, M. Geldermalsen, M. Singelandt, M. Vryberg, the Greffier Fagel, M. Bothmar, Count Maffei, Count Lescheraine, Count Goes, Count Gallas, Baron Spanheim, Baron Schyzt, M. Matucoff.

B 1-1, 1708.—Letters to his Grace from the Earl of Sunderland and Mr. Boyle, Secretaries of State.

1708, April 13, Whitehall.—Sunderland to the Duke. Has laid the Duke's letters to Boyle before the Queen, "who says that as there is no probability of obtaining "any troops from King Augustus, or getting any others "to replace the Imperialists proposed to be sent to "Catalonia, and that therefore there is no possibility "of any more troops being sent thither without levy "money being given, she is so sensible of the necessity "of such a body of troops for the supporting the war "in Spain that she would have you conclude this "matter with Prince Eugene as soon as may be upon "the best terms you can, and that when it is concluded "you would send over the account how much the levy "money for the 4,000 men amounts to; and she wishes "that Prince Eugene may immediately dispatch the "orders to Italy for their being in a readiness to embark when our fleet arrives. . . . I send you "enclosed a copy of the Queen's letters to the States, "by which you will see Her Majesty leaves the matter "of your coming here again, or not, to what you and they "should judge best for the common cause."

1708, April 30.—The same to the same. The Queen approves what the Duke has done in relation to the 4,000 Imperialists to be sent to Catalonia. "I can't but hope "that if that body of men can get there by the second "campaign that we may recover our affairs in that "country. I am glad you have settled everything so "well in Hanover. . . . P.S.—Our own campaign "began this day by the election of Southwark, which "has gone as one could wish, and without being "sanguine, one may venture to prophecy a better "Parliament by much than the last."

1708, May 4.—The same to the same. By command of the Queen he sends an extract from a letter by Mr. Chetwynd, in which the Duke will see the heavy complaints the Duke of Savoy makes against the Court of Vienna. Comte Briançon has also represented the same. The Queen directs Marlborough to write to Prince Eugene and Count Wratislaw in the strongest manner. (Extract from Chetwynd's letter is enclosed.)

1708, May 7.—The same to the same. Sends inclosed by the Queen's order a copy of a memorial by Count Briançon by which the Duke will see that things get worse and worse at the Court of Vienna. . . . Prince Eugene's part has been so very extraordinary for a great while towards the Duke of Savoy, that it is not to be expressed how far people's suspicions do carry them. Sends inclosed a copy of Sir John Leake's instructions with relation to the Pope, which as it will be for the Queen's honour, so he dares say will be of use to the common cause in striking a terror into those Italian Princes. Our elections go on hitherto very prosperously, and there is no reason to doubt we shall have a very good Parliament; but if the court go on in the way they are it will be much alike whatever Parliament be chosen. (The instructions to Sir John Leake are to demand 400,000 crowns of the Pope for abetting the late intended invasion by the pretended Prince of Wales. Sir John is to sail to the coast of Italy, and at Civita Vecchia or some other port, and tell the Pope that if the demand be not instantly complied with his country is to be put under military execution by burning and destroying his ports and shipping, and by any other means that shall be judged most proper.)

1708, June 15.—The same to the same. Acknowledges the Duke's letters from Tesbank of the 17th inst., n.s., with the enclosed memorial of M. Guiscard. . . . "I "can't but think we might make some use of Guiscard "if he were employed in a proper place. . . . I have "a letter from Venice from Mr. Palmes of the 6th, n.s., "in which he tells me that everything in relation to

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"the Duke of Savoy, and the Palatinate is finished, so that I suppose he will be now soon at Turin."

1708, June 25.—The same to the same. Sends copy of Mr. Burchett's letter, in which Marlborough will see the opinion of the Prince's council in relation to a wintering of a squadron in the Mediterranean. "Indeed I believe they are right, that it can be with no safety but at Port Mahon."

1708, July.—The same to the same. Col. Cawfield taken prisoner at the battle of Almanza, wants M. D'Orivall, who is prisoner in England, to have leave to go over on parole to endeavour to get himself exchanged with Cawfield. D'Orivall is positive that the Court of France will consent to this exchange, and he has the same under the Duke of Berwick's hand.

1708, July 27.—The same to the same. Sends inclosed letters from Lieut.-General Erle and Sir Geo. Bing, by which Marlborough will see the difficulties they apprehend in this expedition. However, it is resolved they shall go on and do all that is possible towards landing and seizing Abbeville, only with this difference from their first order, that they are now ordered to come straight to the Downs to join the store ships and other transports there, by which as the wind sits they will lose no time, for they will certainly with this wind be in the Downs to-morrow morning.

1708, July 27.—The same to the same. Recommends to Marlborough's favour and protection Mr. St. Clare, son of Lord St. Clare.

1708, May 2. Althorp.—The same to the same. News received of Admiral Wager's having fallen in with the galleons, and having taken and destroyed most of them, and by the accounts they are the richest that have for many years returned to Europe. This must in all probability prove a fatal blow to France, for I believe this was one of their last resources for carrying on the war.

1708, Sept. 6, at night, Whitehall.—The same to the same. Her Majesty has ordered Sir Geo. Bing to sail forthwith with the land forces aboard him to Ostend, where he is to land them, and then return to carry the Queen to Portugal. The Queen was willing to comply with all the pressing desires of the States in this; they are directed upon their landing to obey such orders as they shall receive from you.

1708, Sept. 7.—The same to the same. Marlborough's letters of the 7th, 8th, and 10th of September were laid before the Queen on Sunday night, who approves of what the Duke of Moles writes much better than of Mr. Palm's proposals. You may be sure no notice shall be taken of the Duke of Moles's letter. I acquainted you yesterday by the Ostend packet that the Queen had ordered all the troops on board the fleet except the dragoons to sail immediately to Ostend in compliance with what the States desired. You will please to let the States know that nothing but their pressing instances and the great desire the Queen has of doing anything they think may be of use to the common cause, could have induced her to comply in this matter; the sending of the troops there discontinues entirely all the other services for which they were designed. You will send your orders to meet the troops at Ostend as soon as may be . . . I have by the Queen's order writ to my Lord Galloway to prepare a draft of a new convention with Portugal in relation to the payment of the troops, and the other points insisted on, because, since it will make the expense considerably greater, the Parliament will never agree to it without it be settled by a formal treaty, and with the prospect of advantages. (Enclosed is a copy of Sunderland's letter to the Earl of Galloway.)

1708, Sept. 14.—The same to the same. Acknowledges Marlborough's letter of the 17th instant to Mr. Secretary Boyle, with the enclosed convention, signed by Marlborough and the Prince of Savoy. Is sorry to find the siege goes on so slowly, but hopes it won't fall at last. The Duke of Savoy presses extremely for the renewal of the treaty with the King of Prussia for his troops that are in Piedmont, apprehending he designs to recall them; though I believe he means nothing but to get something more for them. However Her Majesty would have you, as soon as possible, renew that treaty for another year . . . I send you enclosed by the Queen's order an extract of Mr. Stanhope's letter in which he gives an account of the violation of the capitulation of Tortosa by the French in forcing so many of the garrison to take service with them. The Queen thinks it absolutely necessary to make some reprisal upon them, and as she hopes it will be in your power at the taking of Lille, Her Majesty would have you do it in the manner you think properest.

1708, Sept. 17.—The same to the same. Is sorry the

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siege has gone on so slowly . . . By the account the Ostend letters give us of the attack upon the outworks last Friday, and their being taken, I hope we may reckon ourselves now pretty secure of taking the town.

1708, Sept. 21.—The same to the same. Sorry to find Marlborough has so little hopes of success in the siege, but the news of Major-General Cadogan having defeated M. la Motte's party, makes us hope things are altered for the better.

1708, Sept. 24.—The same to the same. Went yesterday to Windsor with the good news Marlborough's letter of the 29th, n.s., brought. One can't but think they must be in very great want of ammunition in Lille when they attempted supplying it in so desperate a manner. . . . We have ordered a great supply to be sent to you to Ostend, which together with the convoy, will be ready to sail by Sunday or Monday, so that if the wind serves it will be at Ostend by Monday or Tuesday, so that you will please to send your orders to Ostend what you will have done with it when it comes. There will go with the same convoy a great quantity of provisions for the garrison of Ostend, and the troops with Lieut.-General Erle, he having written that they were in great want of them.

1708, Sept. 28.—The same to the same. The Queen is very uneasy at the account we have from Vienna that they intend to bring back their troops with the Duke of Savoy so far into Italy as not to let them quarter in France, which is just doing what they did last year when they refused to comply with the Duke of Savoy's proposal for quartering in Savoy; so that next year the whole campaign will be spent in passing the mountains and doing nothing. This Her Majesty would have you represent to Prince Eugene as a proceeding of the Court of Vienna not to be borne, which the Queen thinks will have much more effect than anything that can be said by the Envoy at Vienna. Her Majesty would also have you at the renewal of the treaty with the King of Prussia, which nobody but yourself can bring about, insist upon his troops being entirely under the command of the Duke of Savoy, that they may not scruple quartering where he would have them; for except the Prussians, the Saxe Gotha's, and the Imperial troops be under his direction all the expense the Queen is at there is to no manner of purpose.

1708, Oct. 1.—The same to the same. Acknowledges Marlborough's letter of the 4th instant, n.s. Hopes they may reasonably expect now to hear of the taking of the town in a few days. Sends a copy of what he wrote to Lord Raby about the Prussian troops in Italy, and what he wrote to Mr. Palmes by that post by the Queen's order. Her Majesty would have you speak to Prince Eugene in relation to this dispute with the Pope, to convince him of the necessity of putting an end, one way or the other, to that affair; for otherwise it must necessarily end in a lingering war, which will draw all the Imperial troops from Piedmont. I have just now an account from Portsmouth of the two regiments of Hill and Macartney, and 3 or 4 hundred sick men that Mr. Erle left behind who are since recovered, of their being embarked and ready to set sail with the first fair wind. Orders are gone to Scotland for embarking the regiments of Stranhamer and Grant for Ostend, that you may have all the force can be sent you from hence for the reduction of Bruges and Gand, or any other operations you shall undertake.

1708, Oct. 5.—The same to the same. Incloses by the Queen's orders, and an abstract of Sir Philip Meadows's letter, in order that Marlborough may be apprised of that whole matter in order to take what measures he shall judge properest to prevent the King of Prussia making use of this pretence not to leave his troops in Italy. To-morrow the Queen intends a Council to order a proclamation for appointing the Parliament to meet on the 16th of November. The Lord Treasurer went this morning to Newmarket. Major-General Webb is not yet come to town.

1708, Dec. 28.—The same to the same. Congratulations on Marlborough's good success at Gand, which puts so complete an end to this glorious campaign.

H. BOYLE'S LETTERS.

1708, March 30.—H. Boyle to the Duke of Marlborough.

1708, April 2.—The same to the same. Yesterday, about 5 p.m., Her Majesty prorogued Parliament to the 13th.

1708, April 6.—The same to the same. Has sent to the Lord Treasurer a copy of the Prince of Savoy's proposal about the 5,000 men for Spain. There is nobody now in town of the Cabinet Council except Lord Sun-

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derland, my Lord President, and myself, and my Lord Privy Seal, who is not well enough to stir abroad.

1708, April 9.—The same to the same. . . . M. Vryberge delivered this afternoon a letter from the States desiring Her Majesty to dispense with your Grace's return to England, and to allow your Grace to go to Hanover to concert measures with the Elector and the Prince of Savoy; but Her Majesty, not having your Grace's sentiments by this post, and this request seeming to differ from your Grace's intentions expressed by the last, Her Majesty will return no answer 'till my Lord Treasurer return to town.

1708, April 20.—The same to the same. I send your Grace a copy of Lord Mordaunt's letter to me in answer to mine, which expressed Her Majesty's displeasure to him for his behaviour to the Justices of the Peace at York. Since he puts himself upon his justification I beg your Grace's direction in what method to proceed. Yesterday my Lord Griffin, Lord Middleton's two sons, and Lient.-Colonel Walpole, a Scotchman, were of the Queen's order brought from the yachts at Deptford to Whitehall to be examined before Lord Sunderland and myself. The first (who looks almost just as he did 20 years ago) said he knew nothing against anyone, nor more of the invasion himself than that a few days before the King's leaving St. Germain (as he called him) he was asked if he would not attend him, upon which he went. The Middletons said they were in the French King's service, and when ordered to their posts thought it their duty to obey, without knowing or inquiring where they were to be sent. The last went into France upon the treaty of Limerick, and has been in that service ever since; he has been employed in Italy most part of this war, and was at Cremona when M. de Villeroi was taken. They were all four committed to the Tower for high treason. The rest of the Queen's subjects that are prisoners will be committed to-night to Newgate for the same crime. The French prisoners are intended to be sent to Nottingham in a few days. . . . The writs for a new Parliament will be ordered next Thursday in Council. The execution of Grey will be to-morrow se'nnight. To-day I received the Queen's order to prepare a warrant for Dr. Fleetwood to be bishop of St. Asaph. (Enclosed is a copy of the Queen's gratulatory letter to Stanislaus 1st King of Poland).

1708, April 23.—The same to the same. The new writs were ordered yesterday in Council, but are not to bear date till next Monday, at the desire of the Scotch, for the greater convenience of their elections. The Queen has signed a warrant for Sir Charles Turner to be a Commissioner of Trade in the room of Mr. Stepney.

1708, May 21.—The same to the same. The Court goes into mourning next Sunday for the Prince of Orange, which the King of Prussia ought to take as a great distinction, it being an unusual compliment for so young a child.

1708, June 1.—The same to the same. The Queen's Bench has made out a rule of court upon an outlawry for the execution of the late Lord Griffin on Wednesday fortnight.

1708, June 15.—The same to the same. I am sorry any disgust should be given to King Augustus from hence, especially where it was not intended, any more than by barely acknowledging King Stanislaus according to Her Majesty's promise. . . . The Queen is not at all inclined at this time to allow of any exchange for Lord Middleton's two sons, and Her Majesty thinks that the prisoners taken in the Salisbury, especially her own subjects, ought to have the least favour and not to be the first exchanged. Lord Griffin, who was to have been beheaded to-morrow, is reprieved, not upon account of any discovery he has made, but because the Queen cannot bring herself to let him suffer, whom, she says, she has known so long.

1708, June 18.—The same to the same. . . . The Prussian Ambassador has pressed very often for the Queen's answer for his master's letter about the title of Mecklenburg, and to-day he sent his secretary to demand that all the titles as Prince of Orange shall be given to the King at the same time; but I believe Mons^r. Spanheim will not much insist upon this at present, knowing that it can serve to no other end than to put a stop to Her Majesty's answer upon the other point. I must observe that the Envoys of Sweden and Hanover are against the King of Prussia having the title of Mecklenburg, tho' the former says he has received no instructions about it, and the other has orders not to appear against it publicly.

1708, June 22.—The same to the same. . . . I am commanded to send to Mr. Dayrolle by this post an extract of Sir John Leake's instructions relating to the

Pope, that he may communicate it to the Pensioner, and obtain the consent of the States to join their ships to that expedition, which Vice-Admiral Wassauer does not think himself empowered to do without an express order from his masters. The Prince was very ill last week, but is now pretty well again, and the Queen is so much better of the gout that her journey to Windsor is fixed for next Saturday.

1708, June 29.—The same to the same. . . . Lord Sunderland received this morning an express from Col. Collier, Deputy Governor of Jersey, giving an account that they were under great apprehensions of an immediate invasion from France. I send your Grace a copy of that letter, with other papers relating to that intelligence. The Lords who met this afternoon upon this occasion thought it advisable that Sir Geo. Bing and Lord Dursley, who are now in Plymouth Sound with 16 men-of-war, should have orders to leave three ships of their squadron with the transports to sail with the first fair wind to Ireland to bring over the regiments, and that the admirals, with the rest of their fleet, should sail to Jersey and Guernsey to take care of those islands, if they are really in danger, and also to look into St. Maloes, and as soon as they find that the coast is clear they are to come into Spithead.

1708, July 2.—The same to the same. The day after I sent your Grace an account of the intelligence from Jersey, Col. Collier sent another express to Lord Sunderland, which does in a great measure contradict what he wrote before; for the ships which were seen prove to be French merchantmen, with two privateers for their convoy, upon which the orders that were sent to Sir G. Bing upon this occasion are countermanded. (Enclosed are letters by Col. Thomas Collier and Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of Guernsey, on the subject, and copies of depositions by three persons who escaped from prison at Dinan).

1708, July 6.—The same to the same. Congratulations on the victory at Oudenarde.

1708, July 13.—The same to the same. The Queen has appointed the public thanksgiving for the victory to be on the 19th of August.

1708, July 19, Windsor.—The same to the same. In reply to Marlborough's letter to the Lord Treasurer relating to the descent upon the coast of Picardy, Her Majesty has ordered me to send this express to acquaint your Grace that (wind and weather permitting), the fleet and the troops, amounting to above 6,000 foot, shall be at St. Valery the last day of this month, old style, with orders to make themselves masters of Abbeville as soon as they can, and expect your detachment to join them; there, with instructions from your Grace to General Erle for the guidance of his future proceedings, as your Grace shall judge most proper.

1708, July 20, Windsor.—The same to the same. I had the honour to write to your Grace by the express which went from hence last Sunday night. Lient.-General Erle and Sir Geo. Bing were sent for from Plymouth, and attended Her Majesty this morning at the Cabinet Council, when they were acquainted with the intended expedition they are to go upon . . . and those two gentlemen are to return this afternoon to their commands.

1708, July 23, Whitehall.—The same to the same. . . . Last Wednesday, the Muscovite Ambassador was arrested and taken out of his coach by bailiffs; this I believe is an outrage without precedent, and yet I doubt our law will not admit a reparation equal to the offence. . . . I find him in a better temper than I should have imagined upon such an occasion; at the same time our Russian merchants are very apprehensive of the consequences of this affront. I have this day acquainted the Secretary at War that there is a vessel at Dover ready to carry over the English officers that ought to return to France upon their parole.

1708, July 27.—The same to the same. Last Sunday, by order of the Queen in Council, the bailiff, three attorneys, and three of the creditors were committed to the custody of a messenger for being concerned in taking the Muscovite Ambassador. I am to wait upon him this morning by the Queen's order, to give him an account of it, and to acquaint him with the great concern Her Majesty is in for the indignity that has been put upon him, and to assure him that he shall have all possible reparation; he says he will acquaint his master with it; but at the same time desires a passport to go to Holland with the Dutch convoy that is to sail next Saturday. He refuses to take with him his recredentials or to accept of any present, and has hired a private vessel, because he will not go over in the yacht.

1708, July 30.—The same to the same. I gave the

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Muscovite Ambassador an account yesterday that the Council had committed to prison ten more persons concerned in the arrest, and that they were ordered to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour. However, he thinks himself under the necessity of going away, and will be gone for Holland to-morrow. I acquainted him this morning that the Queen intended to send some person of distinction to the Czar upon this occasion, with which he seemed very well satisfied. Lord Carmarthen is at present thought of for that employment.

1708, July 31, Windsor.—The same to the same. Last night Lord Sunderland received letters from Sir Geo. Bing and General Erle of the 29th, with the resolutions of a council of war of the same date from the Downs, wherein it was agreed that the fleet and transports should sail over to Boulogne Bay, and there expect further orders, and that it was not advisable to attempt landing the troops near St. Valery, as all the pilots that could be met with have given it under their hands. This I am commanded by Her Majesty to communicate to your Grace.

1708, Aug. 6.—The same to the same. Encloses copy of a deposition by John Pocock, of Maidenhead, about a conversation which he overheard in a wood near Maidenhead between two foreigners and an Englishman, about what he considered an intended assassination of the Queen. . . . Several of the persons concerned in arresting the Muscovite Ambassador have been admitted to bail by Lord Chief Justice Holt.

1708, Aug. 10.—The same to the same. Last Sunday evening the fleet under Sir Geo. Bing appeared off Dover, and the next day sailed to the westward, being joined that morning by the transports with the dragons on board; they intend directly for the coast of Normandy in pursuance of their first instructions. . . . The Queen agrees to the exchange between Col. Canfield and M. D'Orival . . . and I send to Mr. Lewis by this post Her Majesty's commission appointing him Secretary at Brussels.

1708, Aug. 17.—The same to the same. Enclosing copies of letters by General Erle, aboard the "Humber" in La Hogue Bay, and minutes of a council of war declaring the landing of the troops unadvisable.

1708, Oct. 19.—The same to the same. Congratulations on the taking of Lisle. The surrender of the castle of Port Mahon has determined the dispute about keeping a fleet in the Mediterranean after this time of the year, since orders are gone to-day to Sir Geo. Bing signifying Her Majesty's pleasure that he should winter in that port with 16 or 17 men-of-war. This will at least terrify the Italian Princes and States from engaging in the Pope's quarrel.

1708, Oct. 26.—The same to the same. The Prince is so dangerously ill, in the manner he used to be, that the doctors don't think he can live many days. The Queen watched with him all last night, but Her Majesty has promised to take some rest this afternoon.

1708, Oct. 29.—The same to the same. Yesterday morning the Prince grew worse, and died between 1 and 2 in the afternoon. The Queen removed soon after to St. James's, and is under the greatest affliction.

1708, Nov. 2.—The contest that was like to happen between Sir Richard Onslow and Sir Peter King about the Speaker's chair is thought at an end, and the latter will be persuaded to desist by some of those that set him up. . . . I find by Mr. Whitworth's letters that the Muscovite Ambassador has aggravated all he can the affront he received here; the satisfaction demanded, amongst other things, is that the bailiffs that arrested him be put to death.

1708, Nov. 9.—The same to the same. The Prince will be buried next Saturday, much after the manner of King Charles. The Parliament will be opened next Tuesday by Commission, which is to consist of all the Peers of the Cabinet Council; the speech will be spoke by my Lord Chancellor; there is no precedent of this since the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

1708, Nov. 16.—The same to the same. The Parliament met this day and was opened by Commission. The House of Commons have unanimously chosen Sir Richard Onslow for their Speaker, who is to be presented on Thursday for the Royal approbation, at which time the speech here inclosed [not there] will be spoke to the two Houses by the Lord Chancellor as first commissioner.

1708, Nov. 23.—The same to the same. Congratulations on Marlborough's victory at the passing of the Skeld.

1708, Nov. 30.—Sends copy of the Queen's letter of the same date to the States General animating them to continue the war.

1708, Dec. 3.—The same to the same. The Land Tax has been read a first and second time, and committed. The Malt Act is not intended to pass until after Christmas.

1708, Dec. 14.—The same to the same. I am sorry that those passages were put into our Gazette, that your Grace complains of in your letter of the 17th; whatever Mr. Cardonnel has wrote to Mr. Tilson against Mr. Steel putting anything in the public news relating to the operations of your Grace's army except what came directly from your Grace's camp, was showed to him, and 'tis very strange that it has not had a better effect. . . . Now I hope there is care taken that the same error shall not be repeated.

1708, Dec. 22.—The same to the same. In consequence of the States' letter to the Queen, she leaves it to Marlborough to do what is most proper for the good of the cause. Congratulations on the taking of Gand.

B 1-2, 1708.—Letters to his Grace from General Erle, the Board of Ordnance, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Brydges, and Mr. Craggs, senr.

B 1-3, 1708.—Letters to his Grace from the Earl of Manchester, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Stanyan, Mr. Chetwynd, Mr. Newton, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Palmes, Mr. Davenant, Mr. Craggs, junr.

B 1-4, 1708.—Letters to his Grace from M. d'Auverguere, Mr. Cadogan, M. de Quiros, M. Pascal.

B 1-5, 1708.—Letters to his Grace from the States General, their Deputies at Brussels, and the Army, the Pensioner, M. Buys, and the Greffier Fagel.

B 1-6, 1708.—Letters to his Grace from the Council of State, the Deputies of the States of Flanders and Brabant, the Magistrates of Gand, Mechlin, Antwerp, Audenarde, Courtray, Cambrai, Ipres, and Furnes, the Marquis of Tarazena, M. de Chandos, M. de Cronstrom.

B 1-7, 1708.—Letters to his Grace from several persons surnamed in D, E, F, G, and H. The Marquis Desporcielles, Princess Despinosis, the Fishers of Dieppe, M. Dezvassuez, M. Dolmas, Mad^e Dalmas, Col. J. Dudley (of Boston, in America), Earl of Denbigh, Lord Delawarr, Comte d'Enghien, Comte d'Erbach, Earl of Essex, M. Rinald d'Este, M. D'Eltz, Col. William Evans, Capt. David Eyton, Comte Fleming, M. Farasin, Col. John Farwell, Kath. Farwell, Sir Stafford Fairborne, Capt. Thomas Foxon, M. Frahenberg, Richard Franks, Col. Geo. Freke, M. Fischer, St. Pierre de la Font, M. Fideli, Baron de Fagel, Comte Dohna Ferrassieres, Col. J. Denyish, Dr. Charles Davenant, Earl of Derby, M. Darmiez, Mad^e de Lede, Earl of Dunmore, M. Dompré, M. Dopff, M. Dujardin, Lt.-General Dedem, Countess of Dorchester, Comtesse d'Egmont, M. Ellemect, F. N. Baron de Fagel, Israël Fielding, M. Guethem, Comte de Grandbreucq, M. Gassande, Sir Rowland Gwynne (at Hamburg), Earl of Glencairn, Sir William Gordon, M. Grefendorff, M. de Gedeath, Capt. M. Graham, Mr. S. Grahme, Col. Alex^r Grant, M. Gorlingen, Vicomte de Gand, François Comte de Gand, Earl of Galloway, Marquis de Guiseard, Lord Hervey, Marquis de Grimaldi, M. A de Heems, M. Heespen, Frederick Landgrave of Hesse, Charlotte Sophia Abbess of Herford, Mr. Habaud, M. Hochheimer, Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Hartford, Princess of Holstein Beck, Col. Alexander Hara, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Hamilton, M. de la Haye, Col. P. Honeywood, Mrs. Eliz. Hamilton, Mr. J. Howe, M. Huyghens, Prince Henry of Hesse, Prince Philip of Hesse, M. Ferdinand Harrsch (at Friburg) enclosing Relation de la trahison que la France a proposé pour Fribourg en Brigasud l'an 1708, 11 pp. folio, Robert Holl, Col. T. Hartopp, M. Heldevier, William Hooke, Ant. Hammond of the Navy Office, Comte de Hompesch (many), Robert Harley, and Earl of Halifax.

B 1-8, 1708.—Letters to his Grace from several persons surnamed in I to O. General Jahnuus, Baron d'Imhoffe, Lieut.-General R. Ingoldslly, M. Iroy, Lord Jersey, Lord Mark Kerr, Lord John Kerr, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Kennedy, Brigadier G. Kellum, M. Laspiur, Lieut.-General Lumley, M. Lespaignol, J. Laws, Cardinal Lamborg, Lieut.-General Langston, Earl of Leven, Edward Leigh, Marquis de Langey, Mr. M. Lundie, M. Laussac, Col. S. de Lalo, M. Lintello, M. Linden mayor of Menin, Earl of Deloraine, M. de Lescaillaide, M. Lamartinerie, Comte de la Mothe, Major-General Meredyth, M. Mahien, Sir Solomon Medina (at the Hague), Earl of Mar, M. de la Memardiere, Mr. Maitland, Major-General R. Murray, R. Milborn, M. Molié, Baron de Neufville Montmorency, M. Milekau (a Major-General), Archbishop of Mechlin, Sam. Masham, Lord Mohun, M. Meirsch, Anne Moody, Mad^e de Mosgrigny, M. Machado. Comte de Maignet

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1708, June 26, Hamburg.—Rowland Gwynne to the Duke, asking him to interpose to get Gwynne restored to favour with the Queen.

1707, March 21, St. James. — Original instructions from Queen Anne to the Duke, Captain-General of our forces, &c., and Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General. Is informed that the President Ronillé has been despatched from the Court of Franco to Antwerp with overtures of peace, and has had conference with certain Deputies of the States. The Duke is to go to the Hague and see the Pensionary, and tell him that no negotiation of peace should be entered upon with France till the preliminaries are first adjusted between the Queen and the States General. Hopes that the States General will be of her mind that no peace can be safe unless the whole Spanish monarchy be restored to the House of Austria. Expects at a peace that the French King be obliged to own her title to the Crown, and the Protestant succession as established by law. That the Pretender be removed out of the French dominions, and not be suffered to return to disturb her. That the fortifications and harbour of Dunkirk be demolished. A sufficient barrier for Holland.

Two letters by David Flotard.—Memoire sur les moyens de soutenir les mécontents en armes dans le Vivares et les Cevennes.

1709, March 21.—Extrait de la déclaration d'Estienne de la fons contre le Marquis de Guiscard. (Cevennes business).

1709, June 20, Lisbon.—Copy of a project for a descent in Galicia.

1709, April 2, Hague.—David Flotard to the Lord Treasurer. And copy of another about the Cevennes and the Marquis de Guiscard.

B 1-17, 1709—Letters to his Grace, from the Emperor, Count Wratislaw, the Prince of Savoy, Sir Philip Meadows, Count Sinzendorf, and Col. Felz.

B 1-18, 1709.—Letters to his Grace from the King of Spain, King of Portugal, Prince of Lichtenstein, Duke of Moles, Earl of Gallway, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Craggs junr, Mr. Zinzerling.

B 1-19, 1709.—Letters to his Grace from the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal, Lord Raby, Count Wartenberg, and Comtes Wartensleben and Lottum, and Baron Spanheim.

B-1-20, 1709.—Letters to his Grace from the King of Denmark, King of Poland, Duke of Savoy, Duke of Lorraine, Elector of Hanover, Elector Prince, Elector Palatine, Elector of Mayence, Elector of Treves, Landgrave of Hesse, the Hereditary Prince, the Duke Regent of Wirtemberg, Duke Rodolph of Wirtemberg, Duke of Saxe Gotha, Duke of Holstein, Princess of Baas, Comte Maffei, Comte Briançon, Comte Lescherain, Comte Laynasc, Comte Fleming, M. Schulemberg, M. Schraden.

B 1-21, 1709.-Letters to his Grace from Comte Tilly, Earl of Albermarle, Prince of Holstein, M. Huffel, Marquis de Tarazena Marquis de Pascal, M. Chanclos, M. Caris, M. Van Stocken, M. Bulow, Comte Van der Nath.

B 1-22, 1709.—Letters to his Grace from the Earl of Sunderland and Mr. Boyle, Secretaries of State.

B 1-22 (b.), 1709.—Letters to his Grace from Lord treasurer Godolphin.

B. I.-9, 1708.—Letters to his Grace from several persons surnamed in P, R, and S.—M. Petit, Earl of Peterborough, M. Pestors, Col. Pearce, Baron de Pallandt, J. Pagetti, M. Packers, Col. Peyton, Comte Papper, Earl of Portland, Col. Preston, Marquis de Prié, Earl of Stair, Baron Sparr, Col. Southwell, Duke of Somerset, Col. Solares, J. Smith, Sir John Shaw, Col. Sichterman, Lient-General Seymour, M. Sersanders, Comte de Schonborn, Comte Schlik, M. de S' Laurant, Edward Shadwell, Duke of Schomberg, Earl of Seafeld, M. Savary, M. Schulembourg, M. de Schmettan, M. de Scholten, Baron Schutz, M. S' Eloy, M. Tilly, Col. Swintowne, M. de Sarmont, Col. Stenavage, the Bishop of Buremoude, M. de Salisch, Lord Ryalton, Col. Romer, M. Roosendale, M. des Recques, M. de Roubay, M. Routh, Mr. Row, Lient-General Ross, M. Rochebrune, M. de la Roche, M. de Rochede, Earl of Bochfort, M. de Ressions, the Rangrave, Col. Richards, Baron Rehbinden, M. Reimand, Major-General Rantzan, Brigadier Pulteney, M. de Pritzelwitz, L'Anteur du Prigat, Marquis de Pungion, Lord Somers, James Stanhope at Turin (the Duchess has written on the cover, "Mr. Stanhope was extremely insolent to the Duke of Marlborough when he got into power, and I have very good reason to believe that if he had lived "a few years longer he would have been made a "general, tho' in time of peace"), Duke of Shrewsbury 4, Matthew Prior (May 28, asks the Duke's influence with the Treasurer for an appointment. Oct. 19, Congratulations on the taking of Lisle).

B 1-10, 1708. Letters to his Grace from several persons surnamed in T, Y, W, and Z. Lord Tynrawley S. Travers, Prince de la Tour et Tassis, Comte Trimont, Comte Tilly, Sir Richard Temple, Col. Phil. Talbot, Maréchal de Tessé to the Pope (copy). Col. Tettall, Lord Townshend, Earl of Tullibardine, Capt. Charles Trelawny, Lord Tunbridge, Baron de Thungen (many), M. de Villegas, M. de Vryberge, M. Vegelin, La baronne denarière de Villers, M. Vanderaen, Vicomte de Vooght, M. Urbiack, James Vernon, Comte Vellen, M. van Berghie, M. Vimar, Comte Dal Verme, M. Van Stocken Marquis de Vaubonne, M. Vandernath, Prince or Wirttemberg, M. de Wyker, Marquis de Westerlo, Si, James Wood, Mr. W. Wilkins, Brigadier Wightman, Col. Wheler, G. Wake, General Wills, H. Wither, Major, General Webb, Barlow Wickham, M. Weiss, M. Wrangel, Baron de Winterfeldt, Margnis de Winterfeldt, Comte de Nassau, Lieut.-General Wood, Baron de Walef, M. le Zelé. Comte Zoborow.

B 1-11, 1708.—Letters to his Grace from prisoners of war surnamed in A to Z.

B 1-12, 1708, May, June, and July. — Drafts of letters by the Duke to different persons.

B 1-13, 1708. August and September.—The like.

B 1-14, 1708, October, November, and December.—
The like.

B 1-15, 1708. Miscellaneous. Letters to his Grace from M. Buys, Prince Eugene, S. van Slingelandt, Comte Maffei, a letter signed by Jurien, Basmage, and De Superville (to incite him to secure Protestantism in France), Comte de Rechtern (copy), King of Poland, Brigadier Howe to Mr. Cardonnell, Cardonnell to Mr. Palmes, Copy of Imperial Memorial against the Duke of Savoy, Copy of a letter by Marouis de Grimaldi, Governor of Bruges, to the Duke de Popely at Madrid about the passage of the Scheld, Minutes of proceedings of General Officers on the examination of the complaint of Lord Charlemont against the Earl of Peterborough.

170⁸/₉.—Papers relating to the augmentation of the Prussian troops in the Low Countries.

Resolutions of the States. — Contract between the English and Dutch contractors for furnishing bread and forage for the army.

170^s/₉, Jan. 17 (delivered to the Duke at the Hague).
Project of a treaty for the Imperial troops in Cata-
lonia.

Memorial upon which the treaty was signed for the Imperial troops in Catalonia, 20 Jan. 1708.

Same date. Treaty for 2,467 recruits for the Imperial troops in Catalonia.

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Chancellor, Lord Somers, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Comyngham, Earl of Seaford, Sir Richard Onslow, Mr. Smith Chancellor of the Exchequer, General Earle, the Board of Ordnance, Mr. Craggs, Mr. Robert Lowther, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Brydges, Lieut.-General Ingoldsby.

B 1-24, 1709.—Letters to his Grace from Lord Townsend, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Chetwynd, Mr. Newton, Mr. Cadogan, Mr. Palmes, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Howe, Mr. Davenant.

B 1-25, 1709.—Letters to his Grace from the States General, their Deputies, the Pensioner, Greffier Fagel, M. Slingelandt, M. Vryberge, Comte Rechteren, M. Petkam.

B 1-26, 1709.—Letters to his Grace from the Council of State, the States of Brabant and Flanders, the Bishop and Chapter of Tournay, the Magistrates of Gand, Bruges, Comtray, and Nivelles, the States, &c. of Lille, the City of Dantzic, the Chapters of Cologne, Munster, Liege, Denain, and Cambray.

B 1-27, 1709.—Letters to his Grace from persons surnamed in A to I.—Duke of Berwick, Dr. Davenant (4), Col. Edgworth, Dr. Francis Hare, Earl of Halifax (3 borrowed by Sir James Mackintosh and returned in 1816), Marquis d'Arzellers, M. D'Albenas, Major Abercromby, Earl of Ailesbury, Duchess of Arenberg, Duke of Arenberg, Princesse d'Anvergne, Comte d'Arco, Capt. Arundel, Baron d'Audegnies, M. D'Alloune, Princesse d'Anstriche, Hen. Ashurst, J. Briscoe, M. Bragard, Princess of Berghes, Comte de Baiard, J. Broughton, Marquis du Bourg, Edmund Bray, M. Blaton, Comte de Blaznac, Elizabeth Banger, James Bush, Dorothee Blundell Abbess of the Benedictines at Brussels, M. Bothmer, M. Brixy, Comte de Briay, Comtesse de Brnay, M. de Berujeres, J. Burchett, Major Abner Bird, Capt. L. Boys, M. Pergomi, M. Barner, M. de Bois Fresne, Richard Berkeley, M. Basnage, Earl of Belcarres, Earl of Barrymore, Duke of Bolton, M. le baron de Begne, La baronne de Bette, Baron de Bentinck, Dr. Knightley Chetwood, Don Joseph Benitez de Lugo, M. Cornes, M. Certain, M. Cronstrom, Baroness of Courthuy, Nich. Cooper, Chevalier de Courcy, John Connell, M. de Crone, Wm. Churchill, Jon. Churchill, Earl of Cromartie, M. Des Champs, Marquis de Campo, Col. Caulfield, M. de Courchelet, Prince de Chimay, Earl of Carrigan, M. Castano, M. Cavalier, Elector of Cologne, L. de Cluzels, W. Chetwynd (at Genoa), M. Courvreur, Ch. Chetwood, M. Comberose, Mr. Cadogan, M. de Courteville, Brigadier Crowthor, Baron de Cossonay, Princesse de Croy and other ladies, Mad^{lle} de Caron, John Clarke, T. Coke, Abbe de Crespin, M. Comaro, M. Crabeels, Jo. Cuninghame, M. de Cunha, John Dayrolle, M. D'Eltz, Lord Dorchester, M. Delsu-pexthre, M. Dujardain, Marquis Desporcellets, Col. Dalhousie, Chevalier Daequille, M. Domprie, John Dancer, M. Demesgrignes, Col. Dudley, Thomas Dawson, Lord Dumbarton, M. Dofft, Madame de Drevon, Col. Douglas, Brigadier Dutrossel, Madame Desnoyer, Marquis Desporcellets (2), one is about Guiscard, denouncing him as faithless), Comte d'Erlbach, Robert Eohlin, Brigadier Evans, Capt. Evans, J. Farey, Comtesse de Fieumes, M. de la Font, Sir William Furness and Sir William Scawen, M. Fromant, Col. Franks, John Farewell, Marquis de Guiscard (7), Comte François de Gand, Prince François de Gand, Col. J. Grahme, Col. H. Grove, William Gill, Henry Griffith, Abbess of Ghislingien, Comte de Gosseau, Rowland Gwyne, M. de Goulaine, Sir John Gibson, Baron Goertz, M. Guirau, M. Geldermalsen, M. Grunbkow, Princess of Holstein, Col. Hartopp, M. Hoffmiller, Fred. Howard of Norfolk, Col. Jo. Hales, M. Horne, M. Henketom, Robert Hemington, Baron de Haggin mayor of Lille, Abbot of Hanou, Mad^e Henchin, Lord Hay, Lord Hervey, Comte de Hompesch, M. Heemes, M. Heespen, M. Hotterman, M. Hooft, M.d'Imhoff, M. Jendakever envoyé from Algiers, M. Ivoy, M. Jahnnus. (A vast number of these are congratulations on victories).

B 1-28, 1709.—Letters to his Grace from persons surnamed in K to Z.—Lord Mark Kerr, Lieut.-Col. Kerr, M. Keyersfeldt, M. le Col. Kneyl, M. de Koch, Col. Koseritz, M. Krafft, M. Labarre, M. Lamartinerie, Major La Bene, M. Lambert, Marquise de Langey, M. Lavieren, Col. Lambert, M. de Launoy, Comte de Lion, Thomas Le Fever (at Lisbon), M. Lemmons, Comte de Liunage, Richard Long, Earl of Lothian, H. Lunley, Sir Humphry Mackworth, Brigadier McCarty, Comte de Maigret (8), Lieut.-General Maine, Comte de Muldeghen, M. Malloy, Baron de Malknecht, Capt. de Mangum, M. Marechale, Comte le Maerschalsh, Comtesse de Mecino, Sir Solomon de Medina, Comte de Mercey, Mad^e Mesgrigny, Major R. Milborn, M. Milekau, M. Mole, Mr. Montgomerie, Lord Mountjoy, Lieut.-

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General Mordaunt, Mr. Mordington, Comte de la Mothe Hondaneoust, Mad^e de la Monssaye, Bishop of Munster, Major-General Murray, M. de Nasmir, Princesse de Nassau, Anne de Wattenille, Claire Princesse de Nassau, M. A. Princesse de Croy and M. H. Comtesse de Hornes, Comte de Nassau, Tho. Nevill, Princesse de Neville, M. Oekinga, Velt Mareschal Ogilvy, Prince of Orange, J. Pagetti, Marquis de Paleotti, M. Palmquist, M. Pangaert, Mr. Parke, Edward Paston, Brigadier des Pasturs, Lord Pelham, Earl of Pembroke (at the Admiralty Office), William Penn (2 enclosing heads for a treaty of peace, by Penn), N. Pestors, Earl of Peterborough, Comtesse de Piper, Comte Piper, M. Pignery, John Plate, Lord Polwarth, Earl of Portland, Edmund Prendergast, Marquis de Prie (4), Matthew Prior (3), in one he asks the Duke's influence to procure him a post in the Commission of Trade vacant by the death of Lord Herbert. Says he has presented a copy of his collected works to the Duchess). H. Pughe, M. du Quesney, Duke of Queensberry, Prince Ragotzi (inclosing an address in Latin to the Duke from the Confederate Evangelic States of either Confession in Hungary and the parts annexed), M. de Rantzau, M. de Reede, Mrs. J. Revett, Chevalier de Leon Rohan, Le Prince de Rohan, Comte Ribeira, Earl Rivers, M. Robethon, M. de Rochebrune, Earl of Rochford, Marquis de Rochede, Thomas Romain, M. Romer, M. der Roques, Pere Thadée Deschamps superieur des Recolets de Rosimbois, M. Roth procureur to King Augustus, Prince de Rubempré, Col. Russell, Lord Ryalton, Henry St John, M. Sansin, M. Talisch, M. de Salis (enclosing a letter to him by Henry Boyle), M. Sarsfield, M. Savary, Sir John Schaw, M. de Schilde, Comte Schlik, M. de Schmettau, Duke of Schomberg and Leinster, M. Schmeling, M. Schlumdt, Baron Schutz, Col. Seissan, Mad^e Seranders, Duke of Shrewsbury, M. Somerfeldt, Comte Stampa, M. Steingheus, Comte Stetter, Col. Stewart, M. Storf, Lord Strathnaver, Col. Sutton, Benjamin Sweet, Mad^{le} de Sallanges, le Prieur de Theomolin, M. Tas, Baron de Thungen, Mr. Travers, Lord Tullibardine, Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Tyrwley, Marquis de la Valliere, Mad^e de Vandeuil, Comte d'Ursel, M. Van der Heck, M. Van der Vehen, M. Van Stocken, M. Van der Broeck, M. Van der Kaa, Comte de Velen, James Vernon, Capitaine de Villiers, Comte de Villalongue, M. de Vimare, M. Urbick, Magistrates of Ulm, M. Welderen, Marquis de Westerloo, Charles Whitworth (at Moscow), M. de Wilcke, Col. de Winckel, Marquis de Winterfeld, Duke of Wurtemberg, Lieut.-General Wood, Sir James Wood, M. de Wrangel, Baron de Zint, M. Zontlandt.

B 1-29, 1709.—Letters to his Grace from M. Villars, M. Bonfflers, M. Chamillart, M. Torey, M. Surville, M. Grimaldi, Duchess of Portsmouth, Col. Ruffey, and several French prisoners placed alphabetically.

B 1-30, 1709.—Papers relating to the Peace.

B 1-31, 1709.—Drafts of letters by the Duke to different persons.

B 1-32, 1709.—Miscellaneous, military. A 4to. of 12 pp. intituled The Naked Truth, laudatory of the Queen, the Union, and the Duke.

M. St. Saphorins credentials from the city of Berne. Information touchant l'affaire de Northansen (received from M. Robethon), 10 pp.

Printed and manuscript verses to the Duke.

Memorials for passes.

1709, Nov. 15.—Copy of thanks of the House of Commons.

Dates of the commissions of field officers.

1709, Dec. 13.—Copy of the Queen's letter to the States General.

List of the general officers and colonels of Her Majesty's army, showing the dates of their commissions.

List of the lieut.-colonels and majors of the Army according to their respective seniorities.

Rank of the field officers in Flanders.

Estimate of the charge of Her Majesty's forces to serve in Spain and Portugal on board the fleet as the service may require in 1709. Total, 1,081,083*l*. 0*s*. 4*d*.

Estimate of the guards, garrisons, and land forces in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and the Plantations, and for sea service, with the charge thereof for the service of the year 1709. Total, 539,427*l*. 4*s*. 0*d*.

Lists of general officers and field officers.

List and quarters of Her Majesty's forces in Great Britain.

B 1-33, 1709.—Miscellaneous, military.

Memorial for the Marquis de Guiscard.

Memorials for passes and appointments.

1709, Jan. 24.—Extracts from resolutions of the States General.

1708, Dec. 20.—List of the officers with the 2nd battalion of the footguards in Flanders.

1708, Nov. 12.—Printed broadside of revocation by Louis XIV., of all passes granted to the Allies.

List of the officers taken at Loffingen, 14 Oct. 1708; and another list showing those released and returned to duty.

1708, Jan. 23.—Resolution of Messieurs les Etats touchant le gouvernement des Pais-bas.

Memorial (French) concerning the disputes about the Duchy of Mecklenburgh.

List of the officers in England of the seven battalions Antwerp the 6 Feb. 1708.

Some questions (12) relating to the election of Scotch Peers, which are to be considered to-morrow, Wednesday the 26th inst., by the House of Lords.

A list of officers that were commanded by the Government of Ireland.

1708, March 7.—Abstract of the Musters of Her Majesty's forces in North Britain: total of private soldiers, 2,666.

1709, Feb. 23.—Copy of letter by Prince Eugene to Mr. Cadogan.

1708, Feb. 5. s. v.—Abstract of the effective men in the seven regiments of Her Majesty of Great Britain's troops in garrison at Antwerp. Eight regiments, 2,026 men.

B 1-34.—A few letters by the Duke to Mr. Sweet in 1709, 10, 11, and 12.

B 1-35, 1710.—Letters to his Grace from the King of Spain, King of Portugal, King of Denmark, King of Poland, King of Prussia, the Prince Royal, Duke of Savoy, Duke of Lorraine, Elector of Hanover, Electoral Prince, Elector Palatine, Elector of Treves, Elector of Mayence, Landgrave of Hesse, Cardinal Bonillon, Duke of Wirtemberg, Prince of Anhalt, Count Wartenberg, Prince de Menzikoff, Duke of Moles, Baron Zinzerling, Count Maffei, Marquis de Bourg, M. Schrade, Baron d'Inhoff, M. Petkum.

B 1-36, 1710.—Letters to his Grace from the Emperor, Count Sinsendorf, the Prince of Savoy, Count Wratislaw, and Mr. Palmes.

B 1-37, 1710.—Letters to his Grace from the Elector of Cologne, Duke of Berwick, Marshal Villars, Marechal Harcourt, Count Bergeick, and several French prisoners placed alphabetically.

B 1-38, 1710.—Letters to his Grace from the Prince of Orange, Earl of Albemarle, Baron de Fagel, Count Hompesch, M. Colyear, M. Schulemberg, M. Pascal, Marquis de Tarazena.

B 2-1, 1710.—Letters to his Grace from the Earl of Sunderland, Lord Dartmouth, Mr. Boyle, Mr. St. John, Duke of Queensberry (Secretaries of State), Mr. Walpole, Mr. Glanville, Mr. Brydges, Mr. Lowndes, Sir H. Furness, Lieut.-General Erle and the Board of Ordnance.

B 2-2, 1710.—Letters to his Grace from Lord Raby, Mr. Cadogan, Earl of Stair, Mr. Chetwind, Mr. Pulteney Mr. Newton, Mr. Stanyan, Mr. Davenant, Mr. Whitworth, Earl of Gallway, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Craggs, and Mr. Carpenter.

B 2-3, 1710.—Letters to his Grace from Col. and Brigadier D'Avila, Comte D'Arco, Col. Abercrombie, M. Albergotti, M. Dayrolle, M. D'Alais, M. de Bernage (several), M. Le Blanc, Major-General Barner, Baron de Bothmer, M. La Bastie, Lieut. Brocades, Marquis de Becclear, Sampson Brady, Earl of Bradford, Earl of Barrymore, M. Bulow, Edmund Bray, Lord Belcarres, Col. Bennett, M. Bada Dujardin, Duke of Bolton, John Bourke, M. Bellendorf, Captains Bourcards and Collins, M. de Bischof, M. Bellespine, Mad^e Baltwein, Prince de Berghes, A. Churchhill, M. Boismont, Major Delabene, M. le Begne, M. Byron, Duke of Bedford, Earl of Bridgewater, M. Chancelos, M. H. Cooke, M. Castano, Major Henry Cookman, Earl of Crawford, M. Caverson, Earl of Cromartie, Major Cuninghame, Major William Churchill, Vice-Chamberlain Coke, Col. Crofts, M. de Calvo, Lord Cholmondeley, M. Chambrier, M. Cambronne, M. de Cuper, M. La Coste de Croye, M. Cavalier, Brigadier Crowther, Comte Dohna Ferassieres (5), Thomas Dawson, Abhess of Denain, Duke of Devonshire, Marquis Desporrellets, Benjamin Devenish, Edm. Dunmer, Sir David Dalrymple, M. Dopff, Mad^{lle} Damoreantz, Comte de Daun, Lieut.-General Desseuille, Princess D'Espinois, Marquis and Prince D'Este, Jo. Evelyn, M. van Els, M. Destaing, John de Fonseca at Brussels, (tells the Duke of the fighting in Spain), Comte Fels, D. Fairfield, rector of the Scotch College at Douay, Col. Richard Franks, Comte Fleming, M. Fierlants, M. Lenglet du Fresnoy, Piers Fineux, Lord Forbes, M. Felhingoe, William Godolphin (the Duke's grandson), M. Gaillof, William Gnidott, Henry Guy, Capt. Gordon,

Duc de Guiche, Col. Gledhill, H. Goring, Col. Gore, Baron de Goick, F. Grahme, M. Gosebrand, Comte de Gand, M. Clement, with papers relating to Prince Ragotsky and the war in Hungary.

B 2-4, 1710.—Letters to his Grace from Lord Halifax (3), Duke of Hamilton (4), Lord A. Hamilton (2), Fred^e Herne, Prince William of Hesse (2), M. Hettermann, Col. Highens, Duke of Holstein, Princess of Holstein, G. Holt, M. Hooke, Brigadier Lepell, David Nairne, Col. Kirke, Brigadier Hill, A. Henley, Thomas Horde, M. Haguetan, M. Huntheim (2), M. Huffell, M. Jacquin (6), M. Jahns, (3), Lieut.-General Ingoldsbly, M. Ivoy (5), M. Keppilfox (3), M. Korbeyliss, M. Lambert, Earl of Leicester, M. Lelew, M. Lemmens, Countess de Liancourt (3), Prince of Lichtenstein, Comte de Lille, M. Carnin Lillers, Thomas Lloyd, Signor Cesare Loredi, Prince Charles of Lorraine (2), Robert Lowther, Col. Lucas, States of Hainault, M. de Lugo, Lieut.-General Lumley (2), M. de Lynden (2), Sir Humphrey Mackworth (2), M. Madoctz, Lieut.-General Maitland (2), Lieut.-General Maine, Comte de Maersigatsa, Comte Maignet, Comte de Mareschalch (4), M. Matueof (to Mr. Boyle), M. Mazar, Sir Solomon de Medina (8), M. Mezquitta, M. Moicha, M. de Merbach, M. de Mendoza, M. Melin, Col. Molesworth (2), Princesse de Montmorency, Capt. Moody, Comte de Nassau (2), Princess of Nassau, M. de Nazmer (3), M. La Neuville (2), Madame de Neuville, Sir John Norris, Mad^{lle} le Hulle, M. Ogilvy, Comte D'Oisy (2), Lord Orford, Princess Dowager of Oostfrise, J. Pagetti (3) M. Palyart (2), T. Panton, Marquiss de Paleotti (8), Col. Parke, M. Pangaart, Edward Paston, (President of the English College at Douay (3), Brigadier Pastur (2), Col. Pendlebury, Brigadier Pearce, M. Pestors, M. de Pesaux, Earl of Portmore (3), William Potter (Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company), Marquis de Prié, Brigadier Pulteney (2), Prieure of Thurnolin, M. Putte, M. Quelene, Comte de Rebendow (2), M. Roth, Lazarus Macculloch (a surgeon).

B 2-5, 1710.—Letters to his Grace from M. Roberthon, M. de Rochebrune (7), M. Regnier, M. Rivaion, Marquis de Rochedue (3), M. Des Roques, Chevalier de Rose, Lieut.-General Rosse, M. Rousseau, M. Rosenkrantz, Don Riuela, Don Diego Ruiz, Relation de la bataille de Lerida, 27 July, 1710, Duke of Shrewsbury, Comte St. Maurice, Abbé de St. Pierre, Mad^e St. Rist, M. St. Pierre, Jos. Sabine, M. Salian, Major Savary, Comte Stampe (2), Prince de Saxe, Duke of Somerset, Sir John Schaw, Earl of Seafeld (3), J. Smith, the Commandants of the four regiments of Saxe Gotha in juncture pay, M. Seranders, M. Secken dorf (3), M. Seissan (4), M. Scholten (2), M. Schmecttan, M. Spanheim, M. Spiegel (6), Comte Stenboch (2), Il Conte Stella, Col. Stearne (3), M. de Stain, Mad^e Strick, Lord Strathnair, M. de Surville (2), M. Schlik, Lord Somers (2).

1710, June 6.—Lord Somers to the Duke. Complimentary. (On the cover the Duchess writes, "My Lord Somers' letter of 6 June 1710 is a very good one, and "I believe sincere, so far as he wished the Duke of "Malborough good success; but it is certain that he "betrayed him to the Queen, and made his court both "to her and Mrs. Hill about the time that the dispute "was about giving him my Lord Essex's regiment; "after he was brought into her service she was "persuaded by private ministry to be very kind to my "Lord Somers, and that was so well managed that "he passed many hours with her without ever saying "the least word to make her uneasy, but put the "task upon the Duke of Malborough and the Earl of "Godolphin, and did think that he should be the chief "and govern all things in a little time. I had a "thousand proofs of this, and both the Duke of "Malborough and Lord Godolphin gave in at last; "and one thing was very plain, that when the Whigs "were put out and some of them quitted, his message "from the Queen was much civilier than the Duke of "Devonshire's; and after all the Whigs were out he "went oftener than was natural for the head of his "party do doe, at that time; and I know a very "honest gentleman that was very intimate with "my Lord Masham, and spoke of my Lord Somers "with great kindness before the Whigs went out, and "said he did not know why he might not serve the "Queen tho' the others were out; this looked as if the "reports at that time were true that he went to my "Lady Masham; but this I am sure of, that after he "knew I had lost the Queen's favour, which I showed "him myself in a month after he came into the Court. "he left off visiting me, and after I was removed out of "my employments he never came near my house, no

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"more than if I had had the plague, tho' I had been a master for him and his friends; and we never had any quarrel or the least difference; but when he saw I could do him no more services he thought it righter to court those that had the power. I know a thousand scandalous things as to his double proceedings with Lord Godolphin and my Lord Marlborough, and everybody knows how he deserted in Dr. S's (Sacheverell's? trial)." (1710), Jan. 19. Lord Somers to the Duke of Marlborough. Tells of his conversation with the Queen, who said that her friendship for the Duke was as great as ever. Recommends the Duke to see the Queen. (On this the Duchess writes, "but that which appears most extraordinary is that he should write as if he believed 'her' at that time when he knew the contrary, and 'when there was reason to think he had done the Duke of Marlborough ill offices in order to serve himself.'")

Col. Symonds, Col. Swartz, Comte Tilly, M. Thisquen, M. de Villiers (2), Comte D'Ursel (2), M. Jodours de Vos, M. Vargas, M. Van der Kaa (2), M. Vandal, Comte de Villars, Comte de Vackerbart (3), Mr. Travers, Comte Valasine, M. la Valée (2), M. Del Valle, General de Valery (2), J. Vanbrugh (5 about Blenheim), Comte de Valderez (2), G. Wynne, Col. Withers, M. de Wrangel (2), Baron de Walef, A. Wedderburne, Comte Wels, Sir Edward Whitaker (3), Col. Wheeler (2), Mr. Williams, Jane and Mary Widdington (3), Sir C. Wren, Marquis de Ximenes, Major Zehe.

B 2-6, 1710.—Resolutions of the States, projects, drafts of treaties, papers relating to the foreign troops, accounts of prisoners of war, and memorials, &c. concerning passes.

B 2-7, 1710 and 1711.—Miscellaneous letters and papers.

1711, Aug. 28.—Earl of Oxford to the Duke of Marlborough. Sept. 8th The Queen has had a fit of the gout, attended with more pain than usual . . . she is now very well. This has hindered Lord Stair's departure, Her Majesty having resolved to write by him to your Grace. You will learn by this post of the sudden departure of Lord Jersey at 5 on Sunday morning . . . I have delayed mentioning a particular of great moment because I have no cypher to write to your Grace, but I shall reserve the whole to send by Lord Stair. In general it is this: the French made an offer to the Queen of a general peace, and to do it by the canal of England. The Queen's answer was she would enter into no separate treaty, neither should it be transacted here, she had several things to demand for the good and quiet of her dominions, but she was resolved not to act without her allies, and particularly the States. They sent a paper in general promising satisfaction to all the allies, in barriers, in trade, and all other articles: this being thought too general they have sent a man over to explain it: what he says will all be transmitted over by Lord Raby. The Queen is come to a resolution to make the Bishop of Bristol Lord Privy Seal, his ability and integrity your Grace knows very well. I am heartily glad the siege of Bouchain goes on so well.

Draft of reply by the Duke to the above, dated 17 Sept. 1711, Oct. 13.—Copy of a letter in French signed G., to Lord Dartmouth, asking him why he sent a copy of the preliminary articles on the part of France for a general peace, and if they were new preliminary articles which the Queen had actually arranged with France, observing that the Sieur Mesnager had used, in signing, the expression "We, &c. have decreed."

Copies of letters by the Duke of Marlborough to the Lord Treasurer, dated from the Hague, 10 March 1711; 1711, Aug. 10, Sept. 24, Oct. 15, Oct. 22, Oct. 26, Oct. 27, Nov. 10. On that of Oct. 22, the Duchess writes, "I imagine that Mr. Walkin writ these letters, who I believed betrayed the Duke of Marlborough all the time 'he served him, and it is certain L^d Oxford made use of what the Duke of Marlborough writ to the disadvantage of himself and of the allies."

1710, June 1.—Intelligence (in French) concerning the French army.

1710, Jan. 2.—Copie du plan envoyé à M. Petkum par M. le Marquis de Torcy.

Articles d'accommodement proposés par les deux Princes à Son Altesse Royale sur les différends avec l'Empereur, et réponse de S. A. R. audits articles du 3^e May 1710.

Memoria d'alcuni riflessi sovra il Decreto Cesareo de i 19 Aprile 1710.

1710, May 7, Rotterdam.—A long letter by the Comte de Venzat, who had been to London by order of the Duke of Savoy.

Order of battle of the French army in Catalonia received from M. Schmecttan, 30 Dec. 1710.

Order of battle of the Duke d'Ajou's army in Spain received from M. Schmecttan, 30 Dec. 1710.

Army accounts.

A state of the subsidies annually granted by Parliament, and payable to foreign princes, pursuant to the respective treaties, from the commencement of the present war, from 1701 to 1706. Signed by H. S^t John, and indorsed "for Mr. Craggs."

A state showing what forces have been supplied by the Queen and States General for service in Spain since the beginning of the war, 1705-1711. Signed by H. S^t John. 57,973 men from England, 42,200 by the States, indorsed "for Mr. Craggs."

1711, Nov.—List of all the troops in the States' pay. 1711, June 14.—Ordre de bataille au camp de Lens.

List of officers en second serving with regiments in Portugal.

Various memorials.

State of the British foot and dragoons in garrison at Lille, 29 Nov. 1711.

1711.—Abstract of the effective numbers of the non-commissioned officers and private men in the English forces in the low countries at the opening of the campaign 1711.

The like of the English horse and dragoons.

Other papers on army matters.

B 2-8, 1710.—Letters to his Grace from Lord Treasurer Godolphin.

B 2-9, 1710, 1711, and 1713.—The like.

B 2-10, 1711.—Letters to his Grace from Prince Eugene, &c. given to George Duke of Marlborough by the King.

B 2-11, 1711.—Letters to his Grace from the Elector of Bavaria, the Elector of Cologne, Marechal Villars, and several French prisoners, placed alphabetically.

B 2-12, 1711.—Letters to his Grace from Comte Sinzendorf, Comte Wratislaw, Duc de Moles, Comte Fleming, Comte Wackerbacht, Baron Gersdorff, Baron Bothmer, Count Maffei, Marquis de Bourg, M. Schrader, M. Robethon.

B 2-13, 1711.—Letters to his Grace from the Earl of Albemarle, M. Wortmauller, M. Idsinga, Comte Wrangel, Comte Hompesch, Comte Dohna, Marques de la Tarazena, Lieut-General Murray, M. Chandos, M. Pallandt, M. Lyndon, M. Madoets, M. Grovestein, the Governor of Tournay, the Commandant of Tournay, Commandant of Lille, Commandant of Brussels, Governor of Donay, Governor of Mons, Governor of Antwerp, Governor of Courtray, Governor of Audenard, Governor of Ath, Commandant of Menin, Commandant of Bruges, Governor of Bouchain.

B 2-14, 1711.—Letters to his Grace from Lord Townshend, Lord Raby, Earl of Strafford, Mr. Whitworth, Earl of Orrery, Mr. Palmes, Mr. Stanyan, Mr. Newton, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Chetwind, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Scott.

B 2-15, 1711.—Letters to his Grace from the Duke of Shrewsbury, Earl Poulett, General Erle, the Board of Ordnance, Mr. Craggs, Mr. Brydges, Mr. Granville, Mr. Sweet, Sir Solomon Medina.

B 2-16, 1711.—Letters to his Grace from the Elector Palatine, the States General, their several Deputies, Deputies of the States of Brabant, Flanders, Hainault and Artois, the Magistrates of Lille, Gand, Bruges, Audenarde, and Lens.

B 2-17, 1711.—Letters to his Grace from the Conference and Council of State at Brussels.

B 2-18, 1711.—Letters to his Grace from the Abbesse d'Annap, Capt. Abercomby, M. Dayrolle, Col. Armstrong, Baron D'Andegnies, M. D'Acuña, Col. de Moray and Major Aberty, Princesse d'Anvergne, Magistrates of Aix, M. Barner (4), M. de Borcke, M. Bernage (3), Lord Belcaires (2), M. le Begue, Duc de Berwick, Baron le Begue, M. Bulow (2), Lord Balmerino, William Bromfield (a Quaker), Richard Brett, M. Buys, M. Baenport (2), M. Bussy, Marquis de Broissia, Duke of Bolton, Marquis de Becclaer, Prince de Berghes, Earl of Bridgewater, Comte de Bevrès (2), M. Blenau, Henry Berkeley, M. Cuper (3), M. de Corbeck, Col. Cavalier, Major William Churchill (2), Baron de Corriere, Mad^e Camus, Earl of Crometie, Comte de Cleveraux, Capt. Cochet, Comte Collenberg (3), Capt. Cockburne, M. de Chevalier, Col. Chndleigh, the Chapter of Cologne (2), M. Cronstrom (6), the Chapter of Cambray, M. de la Caze, Mad^e Cazier de Bermont, Mad^e Carion, Comtesse de Cernay, M. Coulliez, Chevalier de Croissy, Marquis de Campo, Magistrates of Courtray, Deputies of the States at Cambray, La Dame de Demain (4), M. Delval, M. Deriffier (2), Baron de Diesbach, Mr. Devenish,

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Mad^e Douglass, M. Demitilly, Chevalier Duval, Earl of of Danmore, Comte D'Assigny, M. Doyrie, Comte d'Erbach (4), M. de L'Estant, M. D'Elorme, M. D'Elis, Count Finckenstein, M. de Franconville, M. Flotard, J. Furly (at Barcelona), Benj^t Farley (at Rotterdam), Abbe^s of Flines, M. de Palaizau (3), Comte de Fieres.

B 2-19, 1711.—Letters to his Grace from Lord Godolphin (grandson to the Duke), Brigadier Godfrey, M. Geldermalsen (3), Commanders of the town and citadel of Gand, Comte Francois de Gand (5), S. Garth (congratulatory), Bishop of Gand, Lord Hervey (2), July 2, thanks for favours to his son. Sept. 19, congratulations on the Duke's victory over Villars), Earl of Galloway (5), M. Gadalliere, Comte de Gosseau, Comte de Goes, Col. Andrew Hamilton, Robert Harley (promises to do his best towards finishing the building at Woodstock), M. Hardi, M. Haward, M. Heisenberg, Prince of Hesse, M. de Hohendorf, Princess of Holstein (4), Col. Hopkey, the French hostages (Lille), M. Huylenbroeck, M. Koniz, Lient-General Ingoldesby, M. Ignace, M. Jahms (2), M. Jausanne, James Jeffreys (2, at Bender), M. Jesuite, M. le Jeune (2), M. Keppel (2), M. Krayr, M. Langalerie, Comte Laynase, M. Lecamus, Mad^e de Lede, M. Leiffedre, Brigadier Lepell (3), Baron Leutrum (5), Deputies of the States of Liege, Lient. Michael Lister, William Lowther, Lient-General Maine, M. du Marest, Comte de Maldigham, M. Margry, the Burgomaster of Louvain, Comte S^t Maurice, Prince Menzykoff, Mad^e de Mesgrigny, Richard Milborn, M. de Millery, M. Molenschot, M. de Molo, Marechal de Montesquien (2), M. de Montargies, M. de Mortheirs (2), Major Montrosor, Baroness de Movarisky, C. Musgrave, Comte Nassau Wandenburg, Lord Edward Murray, Comte Nassa Weilbourg, Lord North and Grey, M. Norff, Mad^e du Noyer (3), G. Pepper, Earl of Portmore, Lady Newport, Earl of Orkney (2), Lord Oxford (12), M. Poisson, Major Pollexfen, several officers taken prisoners going to Portugal, Abbe^s of Pretz, Mad^e de Prigol, M. de Pionville, M^{de} de Pionville, Marquis de Paleotti (16), M. Pascal (3), M. Panwitz, Lord William Pawlet, Chevalier de Pesseux, Col. Peyton, Col. Pudsey.

B 2-20, 1711. Letters to his Grace from M. de Rives, M. Richell, M. Reinaud, M. Roningen, Baron de Roosendall (2), Lient-General Ross, Earl of Sunderland, Mrs. Steppney, R. Sutton, James Stanhope at Valladolid and Saragoza with copies of some letters by him to Lord Dartmouth, Comte Stella, M. Savorini, Earl of Seafeld, Earl of Stair, M. Sarner, M. Savary (2), General de Schullenbourg (3), Col. Schwaben (4), Bishop of Bristol Lord Privy Seal, M. Seissan, M. Sersanders de Lana, the Grand Bailiff of Gand (3), Col. Soffi, William Southwell, Col. Spicer (2), Bishop of Spires, Mad^e Salisch, M. Salis, M. S^t Victor, Comte S^t Maurice, Mad^e de S^t Just, Duc de S^t Aignan, Earl of Tyrrawley, Prince de Theomulir (2), Col. Thomé, Bishop of Tournay, Edward Tyrrell (4), Sir Richard Temple, Duchess of Tyrcornel, M. Van Brock, Comte Vehlen, M. Vulsion (2), Comte D'Ursel (2), M. De Vos, M. Vandenbergh, M. Vanderkae, Baron Walef (9), Marquis de Westerloo (11), Anne Wedderburn, R. Walpole, Barlow Wickham, Mrs. Widdrington (2), M. Wignacourt, M. Wilcke (3), Bishop of Winchester, Marquis de Winterfeld (2), the Duke Regent of Wirtemberg (2), Comte de Wilerval, General Wroth (2), Marquis de Zelada (2).

B 2-21, 1711.—Resolutions of the States, projects, states of the forces, lines of battle, and other papers relative to the troops abroad.

B 2-22.—State of Her Majesty's forces in the Low Countries in May 1711.

B 2-23, 1711.—Miscellaneous. Draft of M. Fagel's memorial relating to the capitulation of Bouchain, and that of Col. Fagnei on the same subject. Marshal Staremborg's relation of the battle near Brihnege. Declaration relating to the dispute between the States of Hainault and Comte Bergeyck about the capitulation of Mons. News letters in French from various places. Copies of orders to prevent marauding of the army. Papers about passes. Memorials, lists of officers and troops. The King of Sweden's Declaration against the Act of Neutrality, 30 Nov. 1710. Numerous other papers relating to military matters.

B 2-24, 1712.—Letters to his Grace from the Earl of Albemarle (2), H. Burnaby, Cardinal Bouillon, Capt. Cartwright, William Cadogan at the Hague (4), M. Franconville, States of Flanders, M. Grombkow, M. Grimaldi, Col. Graham, Baron Hompesch (9), Col. Harport, Prince of Hesse, Sir John Jennings, Capt. Leathes, Vicomte de Nieuport, H. Lunley, Lient-General Natzmer, M. d'Oyrie, John Dochford, Marquis Tarazena, M. de Riflier, M. Robethon, Prince of Savoy, M. Schrader (3), M. Seissan (2), Col. Savary, Lord Stair

(on this the Duchess writes "My Lord Stair's letter to "the Duke of Marlborough, Aug. 17, 1712, in which he "expresses what a ruin it has been to the common cause "and to the obtaining of a good peace, his not having "commanded the army"); General Schuylenbourg (4), James Stanhope, M. S^t Victor, Marechal Villars, Comte Wratislaw (2), Comte Wackerbart (2), Major General Wilson, Marquis de Westerloo.

B 2-25, 1712-15.—Miscellaneous letters and papers, 11 Anne, 9 June. "Anne R" and seal, countersigned "Dartmouth." Credentials for Armand de Bourbon, Marquis de Miremont, employed by the Queen to negotiate with the ministers and all princes and states at the Congress at Utrecht, to better the condition of the French Protestant refugees.

1712 Sept. 13.—Memoranda relative to Parke, the late Governor, and to Douglass, the present Governor, of the Leeward Islands.

1712, Oct. 27.—Memoranda relating to the Governor of the Leeward Islands.

1712, Dec. 12.—Declaration under the hand and seal of Charles Randolf, Duc de Wurtemberg, about the 2½ per cent. paid to the Duke of Marlborough.

1712, Dec. 7.—Copy of a declaration by H. Petkum about the like payment. Petkum was Resident of the Duke of Sleswig Holstein with the States General.

Other papers about the same subject.

Propositions de la part des Seigneurs des Etats Generaux pour la traite de Barriere, 9 Oct. 1714, and other papers.

1712, Oct. 20.—Letters of safe conduct for John Duke of Marlborough and his attendants, as in schedule. Signed by the Queen, and countersigned by Bolingbroke.

Drafts of letters (by the Duke ?) to various persons.

1712, Jan. 29
Feb. 9.—Copy of a letter by Baron Bothmar to Secretary St. John about the Barrier treaty.

1712, Feb. 2.—Copy of St. John's answer.

A list of noblemen and gentlemen of distinction taken at Preston and carried to London by Major Bland.

Papers about foreign troops.—Copies of letters from various persons abroad.

B 2-26, 1713, 1714, and 1715.—Letters to his Grace from the Duke of Argyll (3).

1715, Oct. 7, Camp at Stirling.—Complains of being pitched upon to command a detachment which is only to serve to keep the enemy in play.

1715, Nov. 4.—Says that the troops of Ireland have at last arrived, half battalions. Thinks it impossible to drive the enemy out of Perth at that time of year. If they advance, as they pretend they will, he thinks he is strong enough for them.

1715, Dec. 1.—Is glad the Duke of Marlborough thinks he has done his duty. Wishes that the Dutch troops may arrive in time, that no misfortune may happen after all the good fortune they have had.

A paper indorsed "Paper sent by Lord Cardigan."

1715, Oct. 14.—Memorandum of passages in conversation with the following persons during my stay in Paris and since my return to England. He talked with the Duke of Ormond, old Mr. Lesly, young Mr. Lesly, the Queen Dowager, one Cameron, a person much intrusted by Ormond and Bolingbroke. In England he talked with the Duchess of Ormond at Richmond and with the Earl Arran (in favour of the Pretender). 8 pp.

William Cadogan, at Antwerp, in April, May, June and October, 1715, writes to the Duke and to Lord Townsend about the Barrier Treaty, and in December he writes from Stirling complaining of the Duke of Argyll.

Letters from William Mackintosh (2), Lord Stair (5), M. Slingelandt, Prince Eugene (5), M. Robinson, Baron de Reede, M. Schuylenberg, Ben. Bennett at Bermuda, Baron d'Imhoff, Lord Chief Justice King, M. Jacquin, M. Hetzler, M. de Bourgmainaire, M. Petit Dunoyer, Lord Albemarle, M. Grumbkow, P. Vanderkan, Elector of Treves, Duke of Lorraine, Lord Molyneux, Count Zinzendorf, M. Jaussain, Duke of Tuscany, Mr. Cardonnel, Moses Leathes, M. Rangrave, M. Reek, Comte Wackenbath, Prince of Anhalt, J. Brydges, Geo. Clifford, M. Bollaert, M. Sudabgoz, King of Prussia (3), Benjamin Furby, James Vernon, M. Van der Beke, Charles Wills (4), M. Van der Meere.

B 2-27, 1716, 1718, and 1719.—Letters to his Grace from various persons surnamed in A to W. Duke of Argyll (in one of January 1716, he says he is preparing to attack Perth), M. Borange, Lord Cadogan (a bundle, January May 1716, at Stirling and elsewhere in Scotland), George Clifford (12 in 1717), Lord Cornwall, Princess of Holstein, Lady Nairne, Lord Widdrington, Lord Stair, Lord Sunderland (2), Lord Townsend to the

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Duke of Argyll (Jan. 23, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$). The King approves marching against Perth.

1716, June 16, Paris.—Lord Stair to the Duke of Marlborough. Your Grace will see that I have writ to Mr. Secretary Stanhope upon the subject of Lord Bolingbroke, you'll see the conditions he puts there, which he thinks necessary to preserve his reputation with his friends, but these reserves don't regard your Grace; he orders me to tell you that he will have no reserves of any kind with you, that he will tell you all he knows, that he will depend upon your protection and be entirely governed by your advice; he will likewise freely tell the King everything he knows, and do everything to deserve His Majesty's pardon; but he would avoid being put into the hands of some persons who may have personal ill will to him, and would give such persons no hold on him to bring him to a public examination before the Council. In my humble opinion his intentions are very sincere to do the King and his country all the service he can, to make amends for the false steps he has made; he speaks to me already with great freedom, and tells me he will give me an account of everything he knows as soon as he hears from England that he may hope for the King's mercy.

B 2-28.—Original treaties.

1701, Sept. 7.—Treaty of peace between the Emperor, Great Britain, and the States General.

1701, Sept. 26.—Treaty between the King of Sweden, Oct. 7.
Great Britain, and the States General.

1701, April 18, Hague, April 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, London.—That Great Britain and the States General will continue the war against France, on account of the Spanish succession.

1701, Nov. 11, Hague.—Renewal and confirmation of the Treaty between Charles II. and the States General, dated 3 March 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ (against France by reason of the Spanish succession).

1703, Jan. 7, Hague, Dec. 30, n.s., 1701, London.—Separate articles about the command, &c. of the troops to be supplied by the King of Prussia.

1702, Feb. 7.—Treaty between the King, William III., the States General, and the Landgrave of Hesse.

1702, May 1.—Agreement between the Earl of Marlborough and the Duke of Wurttemberg for the deduction of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the pay of the Danish troops.

1702, Nov. 16.—The like between the Earl of Marlborough and Baron Bothmer for the Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

1703, March 14.—Convention for the neutrality of Italy, signed by the Imperial and British plenipotentiaries.

1713, March 7, Utrecht.—Declaration made upon the convention for the neutrality of Italy; signed by the British and French plenipotentiaries. (In the last two the Bishop of Bristol and the Earl of Strafford signed for Great Britain).

B 2-29.—Miscellaneous, without date. Army matters.—Abstract of the establishment of England as signed by Her Majesty.—List of the troops of Hesse Cassel.—Abstract of the troops of his Electoral Highness of Hanover and Zell.—Soots names in the list of half-pay of foot.—Lists of recruiting officers.—Lists of the officer's names in the several battalions in the States General's service.—Abstracts of returns of Major-Generals and Lieut.-Generals.—Reponse de M. le Comte Coningseck aux demandes des députés touchant Dendermonde.—Memorial by Count Lecheraine to Mr. Cardonnel to get from the Lord Treasurer an arrear of 8,000*l*. sterling due to the troops of the Elector Palatine.—The ranks and establishments of the several corps of horse dragoons and foot in Ireland.—Disposition of the horse and dragoons in South Britain.—Other papers and accounts relating to the army.

B 2-30.—Miscellaneous papers without date.

B 2-31.—Letter to John, Duke of Marlborough, by Prince George of Denmark. Letter from the 8 lords. Penny post letter enclosing one to the Queen. Copy of Lord Churchill's letter to King James at the Revolution. (I did not see this packet).

B 2-32.—Letters from Queen Anne to the Duke of Marlborough, and to Lord Treasurer Godolphin, with several of their answers.

1706, May 17, Kensington.—The Queen to the Duke. Congratulations on victory. The Prince desires me to congratulate your great success.

1707, Aug. 25, Windsor.—The Queen to the Duke As to what you say, I must either put my business into the hands of 4 or follow 10 measures, I should be glad you would explain yourself a little more on that; for I know no measures 10 has but what were laid down when 40 was here, and I do not know I have

broken any of them; for I can not think my having nominated Sir William Daws or Dr. Blackall to be bishops is any breach, they being worthy men, and all the clamour that is raised against them proceeds only from the malice of 18, which you would see very plainly if you were here. I know this is otherwise represented to you, and I believe you have been told, as I have, that these two persons were recommended to me by 4, which is so far from being true that he knew nothing of it till it was the talk of the town. I do assure you these men were my own choice; they are certainly very fit for the station I design them; and indeed I think myself obliged to fill the bishops' bench with those that will be a credit to it and to the Church, and not always take the recommendation of 29 who all the world knows is governed by 26 Now I must give some answer to a long letter 10 read to 17, which he received by the last post from 40. In that I find 41 has said 17 had an entire confidence in 4. I know so much of 17 inclinations that I am sure she has a very opinion of 4, and will never change it without she sees cause; but I wonder how 41 could say such a thing when she has been assured from 17 by me that 17 relied entirely on none but Mr. Freeman and Mr. Montgomery. 40 seems very much concerned at this thing that 41 said, and upon that tells 10, Mr. Freeman and Mr. Montgomery, should speak their minds freely to 17. It is what I desire of all things they would do, for I can't see any other measures to be taken than what has been already laid down; and I am sure 17 has no thought of altering them. I can think of but one thing to be added, which is a resolution to encourage all those that have not been in opposition that will concur in my service, whether they are 18 or 19, which is a thing I wish might be put in practice, believing it would do a great deal of good, and I am sure it is not for 17 service to dissolige anybody In the meantime continue your justice to 17 in believing her intentions are honest, and be assured she will be to her last moment most sincerely your humble servant.

1707, Sept. 11.—Lord Godolphin to the Queen (copy). The liberties of all Europe, the safety of your Majesty's person and of the kingdom, the future promotion of the Protestant religion, and the glory of your reign, depend upon the success of the next session of Parliament, and indeed upon every session of Parliament while this war lasts, to which, except it please God to give a favourable conclusion, your Majesty can never hope to enjoy any settled quiet during your whole reign. This being truly the case what colour of reason can incline your Majesty to discourage and dissatisfy those whose principles and interest lead them on with so much warmth and zeal to carry you through the difficulties of this war? and what appearance will it have, what reflexion will it not cause in the world that all these weighty things together cannot stand in the balance with this single point, whether Dr. Blackall at this time be made a bishop, or a dean or a prebend? Your Majesty I am sure will remember how uneasy the Parliament was about the extraordinary expenses of the war in the last year, tho' that was a year of greater success than had ever been known before; the present is a year of great misfortunes and disappointments, and yet the extraordinary expense, by the pay of the Saxon troops, and the attempt at Thonlon, is greater than in the last; how then can one hope to be supported in unsuccessful irregularities against an inveterate number of men who will hearten and encourage one another from this mark of your Majesty's favour to their friends and adherents, unless there be a considerable majority in either House that will shew a warmth and a spirit to support your Majesty and your administration in all your zealous endeavours towards a good and speedy conclusion of the war.—Begs the Queen to give him leave to retire from business. (With this are 3 pp. by the Duchess in praise of Lord Godolphin. She says, at this time the Queen was under the influence of Mr. Harley and Mrs. Hill, but made all their counsel her own opinion, and assured Lord Godolphin and Lord Marlborough that she loved nobody but them.)

1707, Sept. 15.—Copy of the Duke's answer to the Queen's letter (ante) of the 25th of August. (From this it appears that 10 means the Lord Treasurer and that 17 means the Queen.)

1708, June 22.—The Queen to Lord Godolphin. I write to let you know I have had better success in the elections in Scotland than could be expected after such opposition, and such extraordinary ways used to get an ill election. I send you inclosed a list of the peers that are chosen, and it is very plain from all the accounts that come from Scotland, if it had not been for the industrious endeavours from

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hence, the whole list would have been such as would have voted as I would have them. Lord Sunderland has assured me he has neither directly nor indirectly made use of my name, but at the same time owned he had writ his own thoughts about the elections to some Lords of the Squadron, as they call them; and I find by all his discourse on that subject he intends to continue in opposition to what I think for my service; now though he did not mention my name, I think in effect what he has done is the same thing, for whatever comes from one in such a post on such a subject must be looked upon as done by my approbation; so that I cannot but still resent this usage very much, tho' I have not yet taken the seals from him. I can not forbear putting you in mind of the promise you made to me when I first took this person into my service, which was that if he did anything I did not like, or something to that purpose, you would bring him to make his leg and to take his leave. I need not mention the many instances that are past of his behaviour; you must remember them very well, and I have now given you a very fresh one.

1708, July 22, Windsor.—The Queen to the Duke of Marlborough. Complaints of not receiving particular answer to the last of her two letters, "For tho' you say you will serve me as general, but not as a minister, I shall always look upon you as both, and never separate those two characters, but ask your advice in both capacities on all occasions. You seem to wave giving any answer to these two letters I have mentioned, and, after answering my sincere congratulations on your last glorious success, you tell me you think I am obliged in conscience as a good christian to forgive and forget all resentments I may have to any particular person or party. I thank God I do forgive all my enemies with all my heart, but it is wholly impossible in human nature to forget people's behaviour in things so fresh in one's memory so far as to have a good opinion of them . . . I can never be convinced that Christianity requires me, nor that it can be for my service to put myself entirely into the hands of any one party." Gives an account of her interview with Lord Haversham, who told her his business was to let her know that there was a design laying between the Whigs and some great ones to have an address made the next session of Parliament for inviting the Electoral Prince over to settle here, and that he would certainly come to make a visit as soon as the campaign was over; and that there was nothing for her to do to prevent her being forced to do this (as she certainly would) but her shewing herself to be Queen and making it her own act. "I told him I was sensible this was a thing talked of to asperse your reputation . . . but if this matter should be brought into Parliament, whoever proposed it, whether Whig or Tory, I should look on neither of them as any friends, nor would I ever make any invitation, neither to the young man, nor his father, nor grandmother. To this he answered he did not think you had anything to do in this design, but that it was certain the Whigs were laying it . . . I am of opinion that there are designs laying for giving me uneasiness of all kinds, and this I do not doubt is one. Now what I have to say upon this subject at this time is to beg you to find whether there is any design where you are that the young man should make a visit in the winter, and contrive some way to put any such thoughts out of their heads, that the difficulty may not be brought upon me of refusing him leave to come if he should ask it, or of forbidding him to come if he should attempt it without asking; for one of these two things I must do if either he or his father should have any desire to have him to this country, it being a thing I cannot bear to have any successor here, tho' it were but for a week; and therefore I shall depend upon you to do everything upon the other side of the water to prevent the mortification from coming."

July 3, Windsor.—The Queen to the Duke of Marlborough. I am very sorry you continue still in the desire you mentioned to the Lord Treasurer of retiring after the campaign . . . but though you are never so desirous to be at quiet, I conclude, till you see in what condition you can leave things abroad and how you find things at home, you can take no resolution, and therefore I will not now trouble you with everything I could say to persuade you out of this melancholy thought; but leave it to you to consider how mortifying a thing it must be for me if ever you put it in practice . . . What you desire concerning Lord Treasurer was not at all necessary, for I have so true a sense of his friendship to me, and so real a value and esteem for him, that if ever anybody should endeavour to do him any ill office,

it would have no effect upon me . . . great care must be taken that no cause be given to our friends abroad to think that there is any fear of business going ill in England, and you may be sure I will advise in every thing with those you desire; the partys are such bugbears that I dare not venture to write my mind freely of either of them without a cypher for fear of any accident. I pray God keep me out of the hands of both of them (on the back of this the Duchess writes "a letter of the Queen's to the Duke of Marlborough, very kind, and she desires to be kept out of the hands of either party; but then was advised by those that turned out the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Godolphin. I hope when she wrote this letter she was not trusted with her own affairs.")

[1708], May 4, Kensington.—Having attended a council, and being tired, she will defer answering his of the 9th until the next post.

Copy of a letter by the Duke to the Queen acknowledging hers of the 26th of last month. Agrees that both parties have it too much in their heads to govern. Abuses the Tories, praises the Lord Treasurer, and begs she will lose no time in taking such measures with the Lord Treasurer as may make the next sessions of Parliament enable her for the carrying on of the war, without which all must run to ruin, for the French are so insolent upon the success they have had that they talk of nothing but continuing the war. Says he shall never make court to any of either party.

1708, July 6.—The Queen to the Duke. Compliments on victory.

July 17, Windsor.—The Queen to the Duke. Thanks for his two letters, and the pains and cure he has taken in his last great success. "I am very glad to find by Mr. Secretary's letter that he has such good hopes of the new Parliament. I must confess I am of a more desponding temper than he is . . . what you have done will it is to be hoped have some effect upon the parties . . ."

1708, June 18.—The Queen to the Duke. I had thanked you for yours of the 18th by the last post, but that I was then troubled with a sore eye, which made it uneasy to me to write. I heard soon after I had writ to you about your proxy that it was gone, so that it has got there in good time, which was all I was in pain about, for one would not lose the least assistance at such a critical time as this that there is such a mighty struggle, and there is no wonder opposition should increase when one of my own servants is at the head of it, as you will see by the inclosed, which I could not forbear sending you to give you a view of the ill treatment I receive from the person that is mentioned in it: there are larger accounts come to day from other hands, all to the same purpose; it is such a behaviour, I believe, as never was known, and what I really cannot bear, nor what no other I dare say would one minute; but I am willing out of sincere kindness and consideration I have for you to defer taking away the seals till I receive again more confirmation of what the enclosed contains; not that I have doubt of the truth of it; all Lord S's own actions having shown so much of the same spirit. I have told all my thoughts pretty freely to 10 on the subject, and I do not doubt but what he will give you an account of what passed between us, and what his opinion is, and therefore will not say more on a subject, which must be so disagreeable to you, only that it is impossible to bear such usage; and I am sure you are too reasonable, if you consider this matter impartially, to blame me when I send for the seals, and be assured I shall ever be the same sincere and faithful friend to you as ever. (The Duchess writes on the cover "A letter of the Queen about Lord S. and the Scots business, and Lord Marlborough's answer. I understood that Lord S. was misrepresented by the Jacobites, and if he gave any occasion for the Queen's displeasure, it was really for her true interest and the good of England; but at that time she was persuaded that nobody should be chosen in Scotland or anywhere, but such as would blindly obey her directions.")

Copy of the Duke's reply to the above. He acknowledges the Queen's letter of the 18th and 22nd of June, which took such an effect upon my body as to make me very ill, but it pleased God to bless me with such great success as in great measure recovered me . . . I am glad to observe that the impressions which your Majesty seemed to have in yours of the 18th of my Lord S. having made use of your name in his letter to Scotland had been so far set right by the assurances he gave you as to let you see that all possible endeavours had been used from thence to incense you against him; and tho' he may have

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"done upon that occasion what your Majesty does not like, yet I beg leave to say with all humility and duty to your Majesty, that I did flatter myself nobody could have prevailed with you to carry your resentment so far against him in my absence as is mentioned in your letters, and to give me so great a mortification in the face of all Europe at a time when I was so zealously endeavouring to serve you at the hazard both of my reputation and of my blood; but tho' any consideration of me were wholly out of the case, I should hope for your own sake you would suspend any further resentment in this one matter, till I have the honour to see you, and opportunity of thoroughly examining and reasoning upon it with your Majesty. For God's sake Madam, consider that whatever may be said to amuse or delude you, it is utterly impossible for you to have more than a part of the Tories; and though you could have them all, their number is not capable of doing you good, no more than their inclination; they can do you hurt by making the Whigs jealous and uneasy, and that is their great aim, for they know that that must have the consequence of dividing the Whigs, and by that means enabling them to cast the balance on the side of those who are and will always be in opposition to your Majesty's administration and government. These things are so plain that I can't doubt but that your Majesty will be convinced nothing can be so fatal to your service as any way to discourage the Whigs at this time, when after the blessing of this victory you may be sure that if you show a confidence in their zeal for your interests they will concur very cheerfully to make you great and happy as I wish."

1709, Oct. 25, Windsor.—The Queen to the Duke. Hopes he will alter his resolve to quit her service when the war is over. Defends Masham.—I saw very plainly your uneasiness at my refusing the mark of favour you desired, and believed from another letter I had from you on that subject, you fancied that advice came from Masham; but I do assure you you wrong her most extremely, for upon my word she knows nothing of it, as I told you in another letter; what I said was my own thoughts, not thinking it for your service or mine to do a thing of that nature; however, if when you come home you still continue in the same mind I will comply with your desires. You seem to be dissatisfied with my behaviour to the Duchess of Marlborough. I do not love complaining, but it is impossible to help saying on this occasion I believe nobody was ever so used by a friend as I have been by her ever since my coming to the Crown. I desire nothing but that she would leave off teasing and tormenting me, and behave herself with the decency she ought both to her friend and Queen, and this I hope you will make her do. . . . Since I began this I have received yours by the Duke of Argyll, and have told him he shall have one of the vacant garters, and have enjoined him secrecy.

[1710], April 13, St. James.—The Queen to Lord Godolphin (marked printed, and on the cover the Duchess writes "At this time when the Queen writ to my Lord Godolphin she tells him that she hoped for his approbation in all her actions; but long before this letter did nothing but by the advice of Mr. Harley and Mrs. Masham, and in a few months after this letter she wrote another letter to him, where she ordered him to break the stick, as if she had been angry with him for many years, an account of which is given in "another paper.")

1710, April 15, Newmarket.—Lord Godolphin to the Queen. (Copy). A long letter arguing against the propriety of her having taken the Duke of Shrewsbury into her service.

1710, June 13, Tuesday.—The Queen to Lord Godolphin. Just before I saw you I had sent for Mr. Secretary in order to give him my directions to fetch the seals from Lord Sunderland, and I do not see why the Duke of Marlborough's letter should make me alter my resolution, unless I could agree with him that I had done him some hardship, which I am not conscious to myself I have, and I can't but think all impartial people will be of the same opinion. It is true indeed that the turning a son-in-law out of his office may be a mortification to the Duke of Marlborough; but must the fate of Europe depend on that, and must he be gratified in all his desires, and I not in so reasonable a thing as parting with a man who I took into my service with all the uneasiness imaginable, and whose behaviour to me has been so ever since, and who I must add is obnoxious to all people except a few. . . .

Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock.—The Queen to the Lord Treasurer. . . . I have no thoughts of taking

the Duke of Marlborough from the head of the army, nor I dare say nobody else; if he and you should do so wrong a thing at any time, especially at this critical juncture, as to desert my service, what confusion would happen would be at your doors, and you alone would be answerable and nobody else; but I hope you will both consider better of it. Yesterday, in the afternoon, Mr. Secretary Boyle came to me, and I then ordered him to go this morning to Lord Sunderland for the seals, which I think proper to acquaint you with before you hear it from other hands, and to let you know Lord Dartmouth is the person I intend to give them to, who I hope you will approve of.

1710, Aug. 8, Kensington.—The Queen to the Duke. The Lord Treasurer having for some time shown a great deal of uneasiness in my service, and his behaviour not being the same to me as it was formerly, made it impossible for me to let him keep the white staff any longer, and therefore I intend him this evening to break it, which I acquaint you with now that you may receive this news first from me, and I do assure you I will take care that the army shall want for nothing.

Copy of the Duke's letter to the Queen, complaining of the Earl of Essex's regiment being given to Mr. Hill, and reminding her of what he wrote to her the last campaign of the certain knowledge he had of Mrs. Masham having assured Mr. Harley that the Duke should receive such constant mortifications as should make it impossible for him to continue in the Queen's service. Begs she will approve of his retiring. (On the back the Duchess writes, "The Duke of Marlborough's letter to the Queen in 1710, concerning Mrs. Hill and her "worthless brother.")

May 21, Kensington.—The Queen to the Duke. Congratulations on victory.

July 9, Windsor.—The Queen to the Duke. Thanks for his news of the surrender of Ostend. "I am sure my Lord Treasurer has before now let you know I left it wholly to you to do what you thought most proper concerning the King of Spain's commission, and therefore I need not say any more on that subject, but that I should have been very glad both for your particular and for the good of the common cause that you had the government of Flanders in your hands. You may easily believe I shall be very willing to grant any request you make for anybody that I can, especially for one that is so near to you and that has shown so much zeal for my service as Lord Sunderland has lately done, but you know very well that it is not in my power at this time to comply with your desire. P.S.—The Prince gives his service to you."

Aug. 11, Windsor.—The Queen to the Duke. You will easily believe the good news Col. Parkes brought me yesterday was very welcome, but not more than hearing you were well after so glorious a victory. . . . The Prince congratulates your great success and safety.

Tuesday evening.—The Queen to the Lord Treasurer. Give my service to the Duke of Marlborough, and tell him I beg whatever great designs he undertakes that he would in the first place take care of his own person.

Dec. 28, St. James.—The Queen to the Duke. Congratulations for the happy and glorious conclusion of the campaign.

Copy of the Duke's letter to the Queen when she put him out of his employment. (Marked as printed in the Conduct, p. 30.)

Saturday.—The Queen to Lord Godolphin. Complaints of a resolution of the Duchess of Marlborough not to come to see her when she is alone. Asks his influence to make the Duchess change her courses.

B 2-33.—Letters to Lord Treasurer Godolphin.

1703, Sept. 20.—Mr. Harley to Lord Godolphin. . . . I find Poe is much oppress'd in his mind with his usage, and particularly the two lords who examined him in Newgate. I do find he lays the harshness he has suffered upon particular persons, and would be willing to serve the Queen. Your Lordship can judge whether he be worth it; there is a private attempt among his friends to raise the 200 marks for his fine; he is a very capable man, and if his fine be satisfied without any other knowledge but that he alone be acquainted with it that it is the Queen's bounty to him and grace, he may do service, and this may perhaps engage him better than any after rewards, and keep him more under the power of an obligation.

1706, Nov. 16.—The same to the same. An estimate of parties.

1707, Aug. 13.—The same to the same. Asks what should be done with Lord Peterborough as soon as he arrives. Should he not give an account in writing of

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his proceedings, and that being represented to the Committee if not to the Council, and it appears he has acted contrary to his instructions, ought he not to be committed? It is true he will be admitted to bail, but he may be tried by a common jury for a misdemeanour.

It is better to find him work to clear himself than leave him leisure to do mischief. (On the cover the Duchess writes, "Mr. Harley's letter to Lord Godolphin concerning my Lord Peterborough, who was afterwards a minister with him; before this letter he began to hurt Lord Godolphin and Lord Marlborough with the Queen.")

1703, Feb. 9, St. Paul's, a mile out of Rome.—Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Godolphin. Mentions the late earthquakes. He quitted Rome because of the melancholy sight of processions and scourgings. Mentions an alarm one night, when all the people turned out at night on a pretended command of the Pope saying that Rome was to be destroyed that night.

1703, July 6, n. s. Rome.—The same to the same. Writes in favour of Mr. Vernon, who is in fear of being dismissed from the Prize Office. Mentions a draught of Whitehall which he had sent with a letter containing a remark that if any part of the design pleased, the author desired it might be corrected and sent to the Duke, that whilst he remained there he might begin a new design after he was better informed of Her Majesty's pleasure. (On the cover of the letter of Feb. 9, the Duchess writes:—"The Duke kept a correspondence with the Earl of Godolphin and the Duke of Marlborough, and professed great friendship, but afterwards joined with Abigail and Harley to bring off Dr. Sacheverell, and to destroy the ministry that had done so much good for England.")

1706, July 9, Lisbon.—Jo. Methuen to Lord Godolphin. . . . The treaty with Portugal, and the prosecution of the war with Spain by that means, has made the Archduke King of Spain, put him on the throne at Madrid, and will put him in possession of all Spain and the Indies. . . . The present reason why I think fit to spare nothing and get Cadiz is with regard to the West Indies; by the first express in two or three days I shall press earnestly at Madrid the sending orders and persons of some consideration to all parts of the West Indies, for which purpose I shall offer some of the Queen's ships to go with them, and which to have a good effect must be dispatched from Seville and Cadiz.

1706, July 16, Edlington, near Doncaster.—R. Molesworth to Lord Godolphin. Gratitude to Lord Godolphin for having taken him up, altho' he was once much opposed to Lord Godolphin.

1706, Jan. 23.—The same to the same. Assurances of attachment.

1706, March 1.—The same to the same. 9 pp. on Dr. Sacheverell.

1705, Sept. 18, Hague.—Lord Portland to Lord Godolphin (French). Has advised the Duke of Marlborough not to leave the army for England yet.

1707, Feb. 22, Valencia.—Earl of Galloway to Lord Godolphin. (Copy.) Acknowledges the new commission the Queen has honoured him with, and her commands to continue in the service there.—Says that the King of Spain always agrees with him when he represents anything to him, but never does what he advises him to do.

1705, Sept. 26, Vienna.—Earl of Sunderland to Lord Godolphin. Oct. 7.

Refers to his letter to Mr. Secretary Harley about the project the Dutch and English ministers had formed with the minister of that Court of Vienna for the assistance of the Duke of Savoy and supporting the war in Italy, and that he will see that half of it is fallen to the ground, i.e., the troops of Wurtzburg and Saxony were refused. Hopes that the Queen has given leave to the Duke of Marlborough to come there; his presence is absolutely necessary.

1709, Sept. 26, n. s.—Earl of Mar to Lord Godolphin. Is obliged to the Duke of Marlborough, who has taken more notice of him than he deserves. The French are now extremely civil. They would not give Mr. Cardonnel a passport for him some time ago, but now they offer as many as are asked for, and in a manner blame Villars for refusing them before. Says he has never travelled abroad before, and is loth to think of returning to Britain. He asks Godolphin to get the Queen's leave for him to go to Italy. Professes duty to the Queen and Lord Godolphin.

1710, Sept. 30, Tedworth.—H. Boyle to Lord Godolphin. . . . Thanks for past favours.—The greatest concern I have at being out of employment is the occa-

sion of my requiring it. (On the back the Duchess writes:—"This letter is to Lord Godolphin from Mr. Boyle; he had vast obligations to him for many years when he had the power; but that did not hinder him from using a mean and a base part with the Duke of Shrewsbury and the new ministry when Lord Godolphin was going out.")

1708, Aug. 3, Edinburgh.—De Foo to the Lord Treasurer (Godolphin). In my last I noted to your Lordship the good use I hope I have been making of the humour of the people here, raised by the two public acts of the Government, one the proclamation for a thanksgiving, the other the letter to the royal burghs expressing the care taken of their ships, pursuant to which the ship "Norwich" is come in from the Bar of Timm' to convey their ships thither for London or the Baltick. I think verily such small things as these will in time bring this people to much better temper than they have ever yet shewn, and I shall not cease to improve it all I can to their conviction. I have often hinted to your Lordship that the Squadron have little or no interest here. I think 'tis discovered more evidently in this than in anything, one may perceive a kind of uneasiness among the best sort of people here, lest they should carry their point in England; which apprehensions chiefly rise from the general notion they spread among the people here that all the Whigs in England are with them, and that the Queen must come under their management, as they rudely call it, and which they gathered from letters which they basely shewed about here, of which I formerly hinted something to your Lordship, both of things and persons. Now they talk loudly of a letter from the Earl of Orkney from the army, which reflects upon the Duke of Marlborough, with respect to delays since the battail, and in which they say there is an expression to this purpose, that at last there is a detachment sent to the frontiers of about 15,000 men, but if it had been 5,000 more he could have gone to the gates of Paris with them; but complains they are both *too few* and sent *too late*. I am in hope to obtain all particulars of the letter, for they make nothing a secret here, and this insolence, my Lord, makes the people here apprehensive; for while I have assured your Lordship they have no interest and are not beloved here, it is a very just consequence that while their success is in prospect they will be feared in proportion, and indeed the honestest and best and most sensible people here are afraid of them and very uneasy about them. On the other hand it is not very easy to express to your Lordship what use they make of this letter, and how they value themselves upon it, and I am confident (according to what I formerly noted to your Lordship upon that gentleman upon whom they depend very much for making a party by him in the army), I say, I am confident they shall never want a misrepresenter of his Grace's proceedings on every occasion. This, I thought, very proper to lay before your Lordship for his Grace's particular service. They made their cavils at the victory a great while their shift, and now that grows stale, now they are raising exceptions to the conduct of the Duke, and both carry on the same cause. And here, my Lord, I crave leave to offer your Lordship another observation purely my own, and your Lordship will be judge whether it be just or not. It seems at this time, my Lord, very prejudiciall that the public newsmen, particularly the Daily Courant and the Post Boys, and a postscript by the Flying Post are suffered to translate the bluster and form'd stories which the Paris Gazette, the Mercure Gallant, and Gazette à la Main spread over the world. Without question, my Lord, it would be of no little use if a *true account* of things as we have them could be allowed to be printed in Paris, and it is most certainly of use to them that the glosses they put on their actions, and which serve to delude and to hoodwink their own people, should be spread among us where they want not emissaries to make use of them, pernicious enough to the publick peace. I remember some years ago an attempt was made to translate the Paris Gazette, and I was offered an annual summe to do it, but it was suppress by the Government. Now, my Lord, your Lordship will allow that the Government in vain suppress the publication of that paper, if the Daily Courant shall in every paper translate such paragraphs as serve their cause; for the authors and proprietors of that paper are known to be of that party. If it be objected that these papers cannot be suppress, I shall presume to say of my own knowledge they are a club of 20 booksellers who are concern'd in the paper, and whose aim is the gain of it, and if Mr. Secretary does not send for the author and reprimand him for the printing the French news, and threaten him, tho' they will not re-

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frain in respect of the Government they will for fear of prosecution, which would both ruin their paper and sink the profit of it; and if once the messenger of the press leaves word at the publishers that the Government has ordered him to prevent the publication and to prosecute, &c., tho' that prosecution would not do much, they would immediately submit from the apprehension, and if they did not it would ruin their paper. In one of the last Flying Posts which I saw here they have news from Ghent that all things were very plentiful and cheap in the French camp, and that their army increased every day; when our advisers from the army published that the enemy were very much straightened in their quarters and found it hard to subsist; at least, my Lord, this makes the people believe that the Government, according to the French mode, orders wrong accounts of things to be spread abroad, and that those are the only true accounts. I need not observe to your Lordship what irreparable mischiefs this brings among us here, and how usefull it is to them, especially at this time while a party among the people are so busy endeavouring to put false representations upon every public action. I submit this thought to your Lordship's observation. P.S.—I humbly ask your Lordship's pardon to remind your Lordship of my former request. I confess I ought not to be impatient, but the just concern which I have laid before your Lordship for a desolate family, and considering I have no advocate but your Lordship's meer goodness to me, these are powerful motives; I have lain, my Lord, at the pool for deliverance a long time, but have ever wanted the help needful when the moment for cure happen'd. I most humbly seek your Lordship's help, which with the breath of your mouth can restore the distressed of your faithful servant, who shall ever dedicate his life and strength to your Lordship's interest and service.

C¹-1. —Letters from the Duke of Marlborough to the Earl of Sunderland.

C 1-1. 1703. —Papers and examinations relating to the Scotch conspiracy.

Account of the conspiracy in Scotland (10 pp.), chiefly about Sir John Maclean, who came from France without permission.

Large notes of examinations of witnesses at Northumberland House.

Copies of 20 letters by Colin Campbell, 170³, to the Earl of Nottingham.

1703.—Lord Cromartie's letter to the Earl of Nottingham about Sir John Maclean.

1703, Dec. 27.—Mr. Ferguson's narrative.

1703.—Report as to the "Gayberichs" letters.

Several letters in gibberish deciphered.

C 1-2. 1705.—Instructions, credentials, cipher, and several letters and papers relating to Lord Sunderland's embassy to Vienna.

C 1-3. 1706, June 13 to 170⁷ March 23.—Earl of Sunderland's letters from the Admiralty.

C 1-4. 1707, March 25 to Dec. 29.—The like.

C 1-5. 170⁶, Jan 24 to March 24.—The like.

C 1-6. 1708.—The like.

C 1-7. 1703, Oct. 1 to 170³, March 24.—The like.

C 1-8. 1709, March 26 to Sept. 29.—The like.

C 1-9. 1709, Oct. 10 to 170¹⁰, March 18.—The like.

C 1-10. 1710.—The like.

C 1-11. 1706, Dec. 5. to 1710, April 28.—Reports from the Admiralty.

C 1-12. 1695-170³.—Letters to the Queen.

C 1-13. 1707, April 26 to 1709, Dec. 29.—The like.

C 1-14. 1706, June 10 to 170⁷, March 22.—Orders of Council.

C 1-15. 1708, March 26 to 1710, March 30.—The like.

C 1-16. 1707-1710.—Minutes of councils, memoranda, &c.

C 1-17. 1706-1710.—Letters from the Commissioners for Transportation.

C 1-18. 1706, Aug. 17 to 170³, March 18.—Reports.

C 1-19. 1709, March 31 to 1710, March 30.—Reports.

C 1-20. 1707, April 9, to 1708, Dec. 25.—Letters and papers relating to North Britain.

C 1-21. 170³, Jan. 1 to 1710, March 20.—The like.

C 1-22. 1705-1708.—Letters from Ireland.

C 1-23. 1709.—Letters from Ireland.

C 1-24. 170⁶ and 1710.—Letters from Ireland.

C 1-26. 1709 and 1710.—Foreign ministers' memorials and letters.

C 1-27. 1707 and 1708.—The Church and Universities.

C 1-28. 1706-1710.—Certificates and recommendations.

C 1-29. 1706-1709.—The Victualling Office.

C 1-30. 1706, Feb. 20 to 170⁷ March 18.—Letters from the Board of Ordnance.

C 1-31. 1709 and 1710.—The like.

C 1-32. 1706, Dec. 4 to 170⁷, March 11.—Reports from the Council of Trade.

C 1-33. 1708, April 28 to 170⁹, March 10.—The like.

C 1-34. 1709 and 1710.—Report, &c., from the Council of Trade.

C 1-35. 1706 to 170⁷.—Criminalia. Letters, petitions, depositions on oath relating to plots, robberies, libels on the Queen and Prince, &c. Several papers about Claude Band, secretary to Count Briancon having revealed secrets about the Duke of Savoy being to attack Toulon. On 8th January 1708 he was arrested and then escaped, but was afterwards taken, as there is a petition to Lord Sunderland for his release or his liberty in the house where he was confined.

1708.—A bundle of letters by M. Band.

Papers about two rival mayors of Devizes and a letter by G. [bishop of] Sarum to Lord Sunderland about the matter.

C 1-36. 1708 and 170⁹.—Criminalia.

Examinations taken by J. Addison, of Philipppo Gherardini, Tomazo Bianchini, and Giacomo Guaronani, stating who and what they were.

1708, April 22.—Duke of Buckingham to Lord Sunderland. Asks Sunderland to direct a messenger to let Lord Middleton's two sons know that they may command Buckingham's services.

Representation of Dugald Stewart, brother to the Earl of Bute, asking for trial or liberty on bail. "The Duke of Atholl, on noise of the late descent, having been summoned by council letters issued out against him and others in Scotland to compare before the Lords of Council and give sufficient bail for their own, their vassals, tenants, and followers' peaceable and legal behaviour; he sends in his footman with a packet of letters directed to his door and attorney at Edinburgh, desiring him to take advice of his friends how and in what manner he was obliged to find caution. In this packet were several letters of the Duke's enclosed, whereof one was directed to Lord Balmerno, another to the Bishop of Edinburgh, a third to the Lord of Saltoun, and a fourth to Dugald Stewart; the import of all was that his Grace had some time before written unto one Robertson of Stralock, whom he said he had ordered to come to converse with them, and that they might freely communicate their thoughts to him, and on the cover of these letters directed to one Mr. Scot (the Duke's writer and doer), he orders him that in case the former letters were not then delivered he should cause burn them; and that if they were, he would not fail instantly to deliver those second letters. This packet was intercepted and read in Council and then sent to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and thereupon warrants were sent down for securing and imprisoning all the persons to whom the letters were addressed, and accordingly they are actually secured and confined. Stewart says he never received the first letter, never received any letter from the Duke, nor ever wrote to him. Has always been loyal. His business (counsel-at-law) will suffer, and his clients. Stralock and Scot are in London."

1708, April.—Ja. Montague (Solicitor-General) to the Earl of Sunderland. Has had a meeting of Her Majesty's counsellors-at-law to consider in what manner it will be proper to proceed against Her Majesty's subjects taken on board the Salisbury. As for Lord Griffin, who stands outlawed in London for high treason committed in the late King's time, remove the proceedings by Certiorari into the Queen's Bench, to which bar he may be brought by habeas corpus, and the court will have nothing more to do than ask him what he has to say why execution should not be awarded against him, and if he has nothing material to insist upon, as we believe he has not, to award execution. As to the other prisoners they must be charged with levying war against Her Majesty and her subjects, and aiding and abetting the Queen's enemies, and be indicted before the Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, who are constituted by 28 Hen. 8.—Recommendation to have witnesses who were at the taking of them. This is the advice of Mr. Serjeant Powis, Mr. Serjeant Parker, Mr. Conyer, Mr. Eyres, and the writer.

State of the evidence against the prisoners taken in the Salisbury.—On the 13th of March 170⁷ Her Majesty's

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† See Burnet's History of his own Time under the year 1704.

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ship the Dover engaged a French man-of-war called the Salisbury, for two hours, the French ship gave several broadsides, and next day the Salisbury was taken by one of Her Majesty's ships of war. (Proved by 3 persons.)

The Salisbury was taken by the Leopard, Capt. Thomas Gorder, commander. (Proved by 3 persons.)

John Lord Clermont, now prisoner in the Tower, taken in the Salisbury. (Proved by 2 persons.)

Charles Middleton, Esquire. Do. (Proved by 3 persons.)

Francis Wauchop, Esquire. Do. (Proved by 5 persons.) 19 other prisoners in Newgate.

The main proof wanting is that the prisoners were born the Queen's subjects, for which I have caused inquiries to be made, but hitherto without effect, and without which the prisoners cannot be convicted.

1708, April 24.—Fr. Wauchop to Lord Sunderland. He was Lieut.-Colonel to Burkes' regiment in his most Christian Majesty's service. He understands that the prisoners committed to the Tower are allowed 40s. a day from Her Majesty. Asks that he may be allowed the same and to write to his friends in France.

1708, May 4.—The same to the same. Asks leave to write to his friends.

1708, March 31.—Certificate of the Mayor and other Justices of the Peace of the City of York of the persons to whom they tendered the oath mentioned in the Act for the better securing Her Majesty's person and government, and who refused (35 in number), alleging that they were strangers to it and desired time to consider of it.

1708, May.—Letter to Lord Sunderland by Griffith Rice, Sackville Gwynne, and J. Warter, saying that they had committed to Carmarthen gaol Samuel Davies of the co. of Montgomery (under the 27 Eliz.), a priest of the Church of Rome, he having on the 19th of April last administered the Holy Sacrament according to the usage and manner of the Church of Rome.

1708, May 10.—James Montague to Lord Sunderland. In obedience to the Queen's command he has caused the record of the proceedings against the late Lord Griffin to be removed by Her Majesty's writ of certiorari into the Queen's Bench.

1708, May 15.—The same to the same. That day be caused the late Lord Griffin to be brought before the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Court ordered a rule for award of execution to be drawn up. (He had been 12 years and more in France.)

1708, May 19.—The same to the same. Sends a copy of the rule, and says that the blank for the day and place of execution must be filled in by instructions from the Queen. He supposes the execution will be only by beheading, that is the usual method. (The rule directs hanging, drawing, beheading, and quartering.)

1708, May 24.—William Courtenay to Lord Sunderland, about a proposition for the escape of the prisoners in the Tower.

1708.—Letter by Patrick Scot in Newgate, asking liberation.

June 8, Tower.—E. Griffin to Lord Sunderland. Declares that he has nothing to reveal, and that he never had any prospect but the Queen's mercy.

1708, Sept. 10, Tower.—G. Maxwell to Lord Sunderland. Was no way concerned in the late intended invasion; has been four months in prison. Asks him to move the Queen to let him out on bail. (There is another letter by Maxwell of the same date reiterating his request to be let out on bail.)

1708, Sept. 10, Tower.—Robert Moray to Lord Sunderland. Asks to be let out on bail.

List of convicts in Newgate.

1708, Oct. 19.—J. Warter to Thomas Hopkins, Esq. Has found persons who will prove Lord Clermont and his brother to have been born in England.

1708, Oct. 18.—Deposition of 9 Frenchmen that on the 14th between 12 and 1, about 150 who styled themselves French prophets assembled in the open fields called Hackney Marshes, co. Middlesex. The deponents wishing to see their way of worship came to see them and staid a quarter of an hour; but the French prophets finding they were none of their sort, one Isaac Havy, one of them, declared to the rest that the deponents were none of their friends, and bade them draw their swords, which they had concealed under their coats, which they did, and fell upon the deponents in a desperate manner, and beat and wounded many of them. The prophets carried a green knot under their upper garment, to distinguish them from other persons.

Same day.—Deposition by Marie Charter, that in February last Francis Poincar, a French prophet, told her there was a young prince coming to England in a little time to take his rights, and that the Queen and Prince George should fall in agitation off the throne.

1708, Dec. 28. Farnham Castle.—Jonat. (Bishop of) Winton to Lord Sunderland. Is glad of the order for the confinement of the Bishop of Quebec and his chaplains for their late impudent perverting of Martha Newland to the Popish religion. Encloses depositions from Mr. Rider, of Petersfield. Complaints of a seminary kept in his diocese for withdrawing young persons from their religion and allegiance, and says that he had rescued two young gentlemen of Norfolk who had been stolen from their Protestant relations.

1708, Jan. 15.—Ja. Mountague to Lord Sunderland. Her Majesty wants to know what has been done in the prosecution of Lord Clermont and Mr. Middleton, his brother. He (Mountague) gave directions to have indictments drawn; but then the Prince, who was Lord High Admiral, died, and the commission determined.—When the Earl of Pembroke was nominated to that office I sent to Mr. Walters, the solicitor of the affairs of the Admiralty, and desired him to sue forth another Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and he informs me that the Advocate to the Admiralty has prepared the bill for Her Majesty's signature to the Commission. When it has passed the Great Seal I shall endeavour to get the Commissioners thereby appointed to proceed thereupon.

1708, Dec. 30.—Wm. Pitt to the Secretary of Lord Sunderland. Asking that the usual subsistence might be allowed to the 18 prisoners in Newgate (taken in the Salisbury), they being indebted in 120*l.*, and the sutler not able to trust them any longer.

1708, Sept. to 1708, Jan.—Packet of papers relating to an accusation against certain Justices of the Peace of Cambridge of their listing men and releasing them for bribes.

1707, March 20, Littleharle.—Ga". Aynsley to Lord Sunderland. Has received his Lordship's letter with an order to stop all persons going for Scotland who have not a pass. . . . Last Thursday we seized on Mr. Charles Carr, of Cnattee, in North Britain, who refused to take the oaths, and by his expressions and other behaviour gave just cause to believe he is not well affected to Her Majesty and Her Government. Most of our Papists horses and arms are put out of the way at present, or sold or given away, or pretended to be so.

1708, March 20.—Order signed by Lord Sunderland to keep Charles Carr in custody.

Letters to Lord Sunderland offering information and requesting advertisements in the Gazette.

Letters by mayors about prisoners.

C 1-37, 1709 and 1710.—Criminalia.

1709, June 13, Worcester.—W. Oxon (Bishop of Oxford) to Lord Sunderland. In favour of John Chape, condemned to death for killing one Kemp, a bailiff. (And certain depositions regarding the case.)

1709.—List of convicts at gaol delivery for Middlesex. (1709.) the 28th.—E. Griffin in the Tower to Lord Sunderland asking him to present "this petition" to Her Majesty.

1709, May 21, Bristol.—The Mayor of Bristol and others to Lord Sunderland. Account of 400 persons from Kingswood coming under pretence of demanding bread and committing great disorders.

1709, May 16, Ferry.—Nic. Corsellis to Lord Rivers (who sent it to Lord Sunderland). Above 100 women with clubs in Kelvedon, and as many more at Coggeshall that have come to this place, and several have threatened to fire divers houses, and shoot several persons, by reason they have been dealers in corn to London, on pretence that they make the same dear.

1709, April 23.—The Justices of the Peace of Northampton write about a Romish priest.

1709, April 2.—The Mayor of Hythe and three others to Lord Sunderland, telling that they have seized one who says he is Col. Robert Hunter, Governor of Virginia, landed by a French boat, and seven Frenchmen.

1709, March 28, Newgate.—Capt. Edward Fitzgerald to —, complaining of the behaviour of Mr. Pitt the keeper. (Indorsed "Left on the table by Mr. Addison.")

1709, June 12, East Loo, Cornwall.—Letter from the Mayor and two other persons about some gentlemen in a boat, who left it was supposed for France. They enclose depositions.

1709, June 6, Petersfield.—Jean Eveque de Quebec to Lord Sunderland. Asks that he will send him over

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to France by the shortest way, and that he will give a permit for his valet to take over his wife.

1709, June 22.—James Mountague, Attorney-General, and R. Eyre, Solicitor-General, to Lord Sunderland, saying that the persons committed by the Mayor of East Loo do not appear to be guilty of any crime for which they may be prosecuted, but think they should be bound over to the next assizes.

1709, July 22, Tower.—Fra. Wauchope to Lord Sunderland. Asking that he may be exchanged for 20 men as Col. Londy was.

1709, March.—Papers about pulling down Dr. Burgess's meeting-house in the parish of St. Clement Danes.

Petitions to the Queen by women condemned to death.
C 1-38, 1709 and 1710.—Letters and papers relating to the poor Palatines.

1709, May 12, Whitehall.—A letter to Lord Sunderland, signed by Stamford, Phil. Meadows, and R. Monckton (Council of Trade). They say that the German Protestants lately come from the Palatinate are in a starving condition, and that several have died of want. M. Tribbeko and M. Rupert, two of the Lutheran ministers, proposing that the medium to provide for the number of 852 persons now here if carefully distributed may amount to no more than 16l. per day, we signify the same to your Lordship for Her Majesty's pleasure.

1709, June 1.—The Council of Trade to Lord Sunderland. Two thousand have already arrived, besides others expected, and many more will probably follow.

Lord Sunderland wrote to the Mayor of Canterbury about them, and the mayor replied that they had not work enough to give their own poor. The Queen gave orders that tents should be pitched on Blackheath, and the Board of Ordnance wrote on the 21st of June, that being informed of the number of Palatines amounting to 6,520, for which tents will be wanting, they have given directions for providing the same, and carrying the same to Blackheath. On the 7th of July 1709 the Council of Ireland (J. Addison among them) proposed that the Queen should send a number of them to Ireland (and it seems from the Queen's letter to Lord Wharton that 500 families were sent), and a correspondence ensued on the subject between Secretary Boyle and Lord Wharton. It was proposed to transport 450 to Scilly. The Corporation of Liverpool took 150, 650 were sent to North Carolina, and 3,000 to New York. More afterwards came over.

C 1-39. 1706, Oct. 14 to 1707, March 8.—Inland letters.

C 1-40. 1709, March 26 to 1710, June 11.—The like.

C 1-41. 1706-1710.—Projects and proposals.

C 1-42. 1705-1710.—Letters from the General Post Office.

C 1-43. 1706-1710.—Instructions.

1705, Jan. 5.—Instructions to Brigadier Stanhope, Envoy to Spain.

1705, Feb. 7.—Letter from Secretary Hedges to Stanhope which was given to him in lieu of private instructions.

1705, March 10.—Private instructions to Paul Methuen, Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy.

1706, Aug. 3.—Instructions for John Chetwynd, Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy.

1706, Nov. 21.—Private instructions for Brigadier Stanhope.

1709, March 30.—Draft of instructions for Thomas Earl of Wharton.

Draft of Mr. Worsley's private instructions. (Spain.)

Draft of instructions to Sir John Leake to assist the Duke of Savoy if he attempted the town and port of Toulon.

1709, June 28.—Copy of instructions sent by Mr. Stanhope to Brigadier Wade.

1709, Oct. 8.—Instructions to Dr. John Robinson, Envoy Extraordinary to Augustus King of Poland.

Heads proposed to be added to his instructions.

Proposals by Dr. Robinson for his credentials.

Draft of full powers for him. (Latin.)

1709, Jan. 24.—Copy of instructions to Mr. Palmes.

Orders and instructions to Edward Nott, Esq., Lieutenant and Governor General of Virginia, in America. (32 pp.)

C 1-49.—Petitions and petitioning letters from persons surnamed in A and B.

C 1-50.—Do. surnamed in C.

C 1-51.—Do. surnamed in E, F, G, and H.

C 1-52.—Do. surnamed in I, K, L, M, N, and O.

C 1-53.—Do. surnamed in P, Q, and R.

C 1-54.—Do. surnamed in S, T, U, W, X, Y, and Z.

C 1-55.—Petitions and petitioning letters.

C 1-56.—Do.

C 1-57.—Do.

C 1-58.—Petitions of merchants.

C 1-59.—Do.

C 2-1.—Petitions placed alphabetically.

C 2-2. 1706, July 1 to 1710, May 30.—Letters from Count Gallas.

C 2-3. 1709, July 7 to 1710, May 27.—Letters from Count Maffei and Count Briançon.

C 2-4. 1707 and 1708.—Letters from M. Zinzerling to Lord Sunderland.

C 2-5. 1705-1710.—Spanish miscellanies.

C 2-6. 1705-1710.—Italian miscellanies.

C 2-7. 1703, 1706-1708.—Portugal miscellany.

C 2-8. 1706-1710.—Miscellaneous foreign letters.

C 2-9. 1706-1709.—Letters from the Portuguese

Envoys.

C 2-10. 1704-1706.—Letters to Sir Charles Hedges from the Earl of Galloway.

C 2-11. 1706-1708.—Letters to the Earl of Sunderland from the Earl of Galloway.

C 2-12. 1709 and 1710.—Ditto.

C 2-13. 1706, Nov. 1 to 1707, March 22.—Letters from Mr. Methuen.

C 2-14. 1707, April 26 to 1708, Nov. 9.—Ditto.

C 2-15. 1706, May 6 to 1710, May 14.—Letters from Mr. Stanhope.

C 2-16. 1706, March 6 to 1707, Jan. 7. Letters from the Earl of Sunderland to Lord Peterborough, with letters and papers relating to him.

C 2-17. 1708, Dec. 3 to 1709, Sept. 25.—Letters from Mr. Le Fevre (Lisbon).

C 2-18. 1706, Nov. 20 to 1707, March 19.—Letters from Dr. Henry Newton (Genoa and Florence).

C 2-19. 1708, March 26 to 1710, May 27.—Ditto.

C 2-20. 1706-1710.—Letters from Consul Thomas Kirke (Genoa), to Nov. 28, 1709; and from Consul John Sendamore from 11 Jan. 1709 to May 25, 1710.

C 2-21. 1707, March 24 to 1708, Dec. 8.—Letters from Lord Manchester (the Hague, Vienna, and Venice).

C 2-22. 1708, June 1 to 1710, June.—Letters from Mr. A. Stanian (Bern).

C 2-23. 1706, Nov. 10 to 1707, March 12.—Letters from John Chetwynd (Turin).

C 2-24. 1707, March 19 to 1707, March 13.—Do.

C 2-25. 1708, March 17 to 1709, Aug. 20.—Do.

C 2-26. 1709, Sept. 7 to 1710, May 28.—Do.

C 2-27. 1707, April 30 to 1710, May 29.—Letters from William Chetwynd, Resident at Genoa.

C 2-28. 1706-1709.—Letters from G. Broughton (Consul at Venice), John Fleetwood (Consul at Naples), and Christopher Crowe (Consul at Leghorn).

C 2-29. 1707, May 4 to 1707, March 22.—Letters from Mr. Christian Cole (Venice). The first is to Addison, the others to Lord Sunderland.

C 2-30. 1709, March 29 to 1710, June 7.—Letters from C. Cole.

C 2-31. 1706-1709.—Letters from John Milner (Consul at Lisbon), and Benjamin Heminge (Consul at Madeira).

C 2-32. 1708, June 3-Oct. 8.—Letters from Sir John Leake.

C 2-33. 1707-1709.—Letters from Admiral Baker, Admiral Jennings, and Admiral Whitaker.

C 2-34. 1707, Jan. 30 to 1710, May 14.—Letters from Sir John Norris.

C 2-35. 1706, Oct. 28 to 1707, Sept. 29.—Letters from Sir Cloudesley Shovell.

C 2-36. 1707, Jan. 17 to 1709, Dec. 28.—Letters from Sir Geo. Byng.

C 2-37. 1706, Jan. 20 to 1708, Dec. 28.—Letters from Turkey and Barbary.

C 2-38. 1707, Jan. 3 to 1710, May 31.—Ditto.

C 2-39. 1706-1708.—Letters and papers relating to Barbadoes.

C 2-40. 1703.—Ditto.

C 2-41. 1709-1710.—Ditto.

C 2-42. 1706-1710.—Letters and papers relating to Jamaica.

C 2-43. 1707-1709.—Letters and papers relating to Jersey and Guernsey.

C 2-44. 1707, Sept. 24, to 1707, Feb. 10.—Letters and papers relating to New England.

C 2-45. 1706-1707.—Letters and papers relating to New York and New Jersey.

C 2-46. 1709.—Ditto.

C 2-47. 1706, Nov. 8, to 1709, Sept. 12.—Letters and papers relating to Virginia.

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C 2-48. 1704-1709.—Letters and papers relating to the Leeward Islands.

C 2-49. 1706-1709.—Miscellaneous letters and papers relating to the plantations.

C 2-50. 1706-1709.—Letters and papers relating to Maryland.

D 1-1. 1706, Dec. 2, to 1707, March 12.—Letters and papers relating to Bermuda.

D 1-2. 170⁶ and 1707.—Advices from France.

D 1-3. 170⁷, Jan. 1, to 1708, Nov. 4.—Ditto.

D 1-4. 1708, Nov. 22, to 1709, Aug. 31.—Ditto.

D 1-5. 1709, Sept. 2, to 1710, June 19.—Ditto.

D 1-6. 1706, Dec. 2, to 1708, Dec. 20.—Advices from Brussels.

D 1-7. 170⁶, Feb. 22, to 1709, Oct. 17.—Advices from Mons.

D 1-8. 1706, Nov. 23, to 1710, June 5.—Advices from Dunkirk.

D 1-9. 1707, March 14, to 1710, April 17.—Advices from Marseilles.

D 1-10. 1706, Nov. 22, to 170⁹, March 11.—Advices from Brest.

D 1-11. 170⁶, Jan. 2, to 1710, May 31.—Advices from Rochfort.

D 1-12. 170⁷, March 8, to 1709, Dec. 5.—Advices from Lisle.

D 1-13. 1706, Dec. 1 to 1709, Aug. 30.—Advices from Geneva.

D 1-14. 1709, Sept. 3, to 1710, May 27.—Ditto.

D 1-15. 1706, Nov. 22, to 1707, Dec. 30.—Advices from Paris.

D 1-16. 170⁷, Jan. 2, to 1708, Oct. 26.—Ditto.

D 1-17. 1708, Nov. 1, to 1709, June 28.—Ditto.

D 1-18. 1709, July 7, to 1710, June 9.—Ditto.

D 1-19. Copies and drafts of various documents.

D 1-20. 1706-1710.—Minutes and memoranda.

D 1-21. 1706-1710.—Miscellaneous letters and papers principally addressed to the Earl of Sunderland, chiefly of an official nature.

D 1-22. 1708.—Letters concerning the election of Scotch peers from the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, Lords Montrose, Marchmont, Orkney, Sutherland, Rosse, Roxburgh, Forbes, Mr. d'Foe, Haddon, and Cockburn.

1708, May 20, Edinburgh.—De Foe to the Earl of Sunderland. According to your Lordship's orders to apply myself to your Lordship by Mr. Shute, I did the first post after my arrival here write at large to him, to which I humbly refer. But, my Lord, according to the liberty I humbly crav'd of your Lordship, and which I had your Lordship's permission in, I entreat your Lordship's pardon and paces while I lay before your Lordship impartially and in a manner I care not to trust but with your Lordship the particular observations I have made on the state of this miserable nation I am in. I cease troubling your Lordship with apologies and circumlocutions. I know nothing can be more agreeable to your Lordship or more useful to the public services than plain, naked, and unbiassed accounts both of persons and things, and your Lordship shall always find me endeavouring to act the honest rather than the artful part in my accounts. I know, my Lord, all the accounts are full of the steadiness of the people here, especially the Presbyterians, and of those more particularly the west, and it is very true in the gross that it is so, nor is it without its uses to magnify those reports, and much noise I have made about it myself, and much more praise I give them for it here, which I find they are fondest to hear who are most conscious they do not merit it. But, my Lord, when I view more narrowly the past circumstances of the invasion, when I see how much of the present principle has its foundation in the success, how it was procured, how shallow it lies in the affection of the people, how little of the out-of-humour principle is removed by it, how blind, how prejudiced, and how much averse to English government a large party even of our friends are here, I cannot but say the bank the French have received here is a double deliverance, and it is yet unknown in the greatest part of Britain what in this success we are delivered from. I am not treating now, my Lord, of the Jacobite interest here; for though it be in its turn formidable, yet it is visible, it is known, it is to be provided against by open measures, viz., forces and the iron hands of the law. But, my Lord, these poor honest but ill-natured imposed upon people are to be managed another way. They really merit the compassion of the Government, as they are ignorant, abused by others, and led by a certain je ne scay quoy of temper into violent extremes; yet I must acknowledge they merit some concern from the Government. I mean as to

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keeping them within bounds, and this with respect to public safety. It is most certain, my Lord, that there are party here who have always served themselves of this infirmity of these people, and, the Government having no agents among them, have wheeled them into several excesses, of which the tumult at Glasgow was a manifest example. The diligence of this party, my Lord, is but too successful, and has but too much matter to work upon. In the affair of the Union, they influenced them by a great variety of suggestions needless to repeat to your Lordship; the radicaded aversion to Episcopacy and to the English were the topicks then. The like aversions to the Union are the foundation now, and I am sorry to say, my Lord, this aversion to the Union had politickly enough been improv'd by that party 'till it had wrought the poor people up to a kind of neutrality, a thing as fatal itself as a direct opposition, and it began to be the general answer in the case of the invasion, That it was the effect of this Union, that it lay between the English and the French, and let them fight it out. There was nothing for the honest people, as they called themselves, to do in it. While they were increasing in this temper of neutrality, and perhaps were come to a greater height in it than your Lordship would imagine possible, the French appeared. What temper then began to shew itself, there was so little time between the appearing of the French and Sir Geo. Bing, *bring but one afternoon*, that little judgment can be made, and yet here are honest people to be found who speak of it with concern enough. Now my Lord, as I am far from accusing this people, so I think your Lordship, who I know will make a prudent use of it, ought to be informed of the most exact and nicest part of this affair, and to know who are the friends of Her Majesty's interest, and who the friends of her prosperity only. Two things have effectually turned the scale here. Success principally and the diligence of the Ministers. And I take the liberty to assure your Lordship that the strength of Her Majesty's interest in this country depends upon the Ministers, of which I have opportunity to give your Lordship other instances hereafter. But in this case it is remarkable to observe what diligence they used to awaken the abused people, going from house to house and engaging them under their hands and opening their eyes to the delusion they had been under, 'till in some parishes where they had been ready to stone their ministers for praying for the Queen they became the most forward against the enemy. And yet, my Lord, these are the men who will refuse the Abjuration, and tho' firm in Her Majesty's interest yet can not get over their scruples on that account; from whence, and my observation of the Jacobites complying with the Abjuration, I humbly offer your Lordship this Northern Paradox, that her Majesty is in danger from those that take the Abjuration and safe in those that refuse it. I am not pleading merit when I take the freedom to assure your Lordship I am not idle, and I hope not unsuccessful in clearing up the doubts and opening the eyes of these good but out-of-humour people. Here is now a new scene of office opened, viz., of elections of members for the Parliament, and in this there are some perfect novelties of conduct, *mysteria politica*, that are hard to understand. The Squadron,* and as they call them here the Court party, acting against one another. My Lord, I own I may at this distance take wrong aim, but if the gentlemen called the Squadron here act from a right principle, then the best meaning people here are quite wrong; for there is certainly an error in design or in conduct, that party now setting up Tories on the foot of their party in several places against the honestest gentlemen and truest Whigs in the nation. I am cautious of enlarging on this head, 'till if possible your Lordship will be pleased to signifye either directly, if I may obtain that honour, or by any hand that your Lordship think fit, that this reaches your Lordship's hands. According to what I hinted to your Lordship I have writt of this [to] my Lord T—r, yet I humbly refer to your Lordship my former entreaty that your Lordship will be pleased not to communicate to my Lord the favours I have received from your Lordship, least perhaps it may cool the inclination my Lord T—r has been pleased to express of doing something for me. I presume that Her Majesty's interest is the same in the hands of my Lord T—r, and your Lordship, and that it can not be offensive to either that I give equal hints of things of this nature; nor have I any reason for the caution but what I

* See Burnet's History of his own Time under the year 1706.

nakedly and honestly give your Lordship, for which I beg your Lordship's pardon, and am, may it please your Lordship, your Lordships most humble and obedient servant, De Foe.

1708, May 25, Edinburgh.—The same to the same. I have endeavoured to pay the debt of correspondence to your Lordship by the method your Lordship directed, viz., by Mr. Shute, but have not the favour of a line from him to signify the receipt of it, which makes me fear it is not come to his hand. Yet I could not satisfy myself with neglecting my duty to your Lordship on so weak an excuse, and therefore resolved to write directly to your Lordship, and on this head I wrote your Lordship the enclosed. Now you will pardon my weakness my Lord in this; were I keeping a foul and false correspondence between this part and England, a serving two masters, which would be in effect betraying one, I should want to engage either side to secresie. But my Lord, my strait is of another kind, and I find no remedy for it but in an open, candid, and honest stating the case to your Lordship, and depending on your Lordship's generous care for me, of which I have had sufficient testimony. I have, since my coming here, from time to time given my Lord Treasurer an account of affairs here in such a manner as I persuade myself shall be exact as to truth of fact, usefull to his Lordship, and for the good and advantage, even of this country too, and I have the honour and satisfaction of his Lordship approving my thoughts on those things. I have no reason to doubt but his Lordship finding me faithful and capable, will, as he shall think I merit, consider either my services or circumstances, and I leave that entirely to God, and his Lordship's goodness. But when I wrote to your Lordship as per the enclosed, and solicit your Lordship not to communicate the secret of my writing to your Lordship, which looks as if something clandestine was acting, a thing which I thank God in all my life I have abhor'd, it has stockt (stop't) my sending it without this explanation, and that has kept me from forwarding it for some days. I don't not my Lord T—r may have communicated to your Lordship what I have wrote, and I kno your Lordship and my Lord T—r are in one interest, and both entirely in the interest of England, the same interest of Truth, Liberty, and Peace, which all good men love and equally honour your Lordship for; and therefore all my concern, my Lord, in this case (shall I acknowledge it), has been my own interest, a thing 'till now I confess I never pursued, and my distress has been here. I hope your Lordship will not let it be said, I speak it with more ingenuity than discretion, that my Lord T—r supposing you support me, should decline what otherwise his Lordship may design to do for me, or your Lordship supposing my Lord T—r, &c., vice versâ. I need say no more, but begging your Lordship's pardon I venture the enclosed, and, laying myself at your Lordship's feet, recommend me onely for so much tenderness in this case as your Lordship shall think I merit. I have but one humble petition to close this matter with, that if it should be acceptable to your Lordship that I should continue to represent the affairs of this country to your Lordship in the best manner I can, your Lordship will be pleased either by a servant, *if not doing me the honour of a line from your Lordship*, directed to Robert Davis, at the Post House, in Edinburgh, to signify in two words the receipt of this, and what else your Lordship pleases to command. P.S.—I have some other things of consequence to communicate to your Lordship after I have the honour to kno that this comes safe to your Lordship's hands.

D 1-23. 1714 and 1715.—Letters to the Earl of Sunderland and his secretaries, &c., while he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from Mr. Addison, Lord Chancellor Brodrick, Mr. Budgell, Mr. Conolly, Col. Coote, Lord Chief Justice Drake, Bishop of Derry, Mr. Delafaye, Archbishop of Dublin, the Lords Justices, Lord Kildare, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Moore, Mr. Pratt, Mr. W. Stephen, Mr. Sterne, Lord Tyrawley, Lord Tullamore, and Mr. Whitshed.

1715, June.—J. Addison to "Sir" . . . Yesterday the King reviewed the Horse Guards in Hyde Park. His Majesty made so good a figure on horseback was followed by such prodigious numbers of people who press'd about him to kiss his stirrups, and huzza'd with such acclamations of joy and good will, that it is hoped by his friends that His Majesty will take more frequent opportunities of being seen by the meaner sort of his people. One of the mob called out High Church near the King at his going out of the Parke, for which he was immediately knock'd and used very

scurvily by the rest. I hear His Majesty was to dine afterwards with Lord Clare, from thence to go to Windsor, the next day to dine with Sir R. Onslow and to return to St. James's on Thursday next.

D 1-24. 1716 and 1717.—Intercepted letters in December, January, and February.

D 1-25. 1717.—Ditto in March.

D 1-26. 1717.—Ditto in April.

D 1-27. 1717.—Ditto in May, and June.

D 1-28. 1717.—Ditto in July, August, September, and October.

D 1-29. 1717.—Ditto in November and December.

D 1-30. 1717.—Intercepted letters. January.

D 1-31. 1717.—Ditto. February and March.

D 1-32. 1704-1710.—Miscellaneous letters to the Earl of Sunderland principally of a private nature.

D 1-33. 1714 to 1721.—The like.

1707, May 10.—R. Steele to my Lord the Secretary. Mr. Burchett informed me he had orders from the Prince to attend your Lordship with a complaint against the article from Ostend in the last Gazette, where 'tis said a fleet arrived to the great satisfaction and advantage of the people there. He says he was directed to take notice of that circumstance by Mr. Addison at your Lordship's order and used Mr. Stepney's very words . . . There is a dissatisfaction also about the late sea fight. Mr. Burchett indeed told me I had better stay until a further account, but such as there was I might have at the office. And it being Mr. Hopkin's and Mr. Addison's opinion that I had before stay'd too long, and that 'twould look as if the Government had a mind to stifle the account, I went to the Admiralty and made a relation from their letters.

1721, March 24, Wendover.—R. Steele to the Earl of Sunderland. On Wednesday I carried the election here by a majority of 71 voices above Sir Roger Hill, and hope I am in a method of continuing member for this place on any future occasion.—Asks Lord Sunderland to send him the like sum he did before, till he can adjust some affairs of his own.

D 1-34. 1716 - 1722.—Miscellaneous letters principally to the Earl of Sunderland, chiefly of an official nature.

D 1-35. 1713 to 1717.—Miscellaneous papers belonging to the Earl of Sunderland.

D 1-36. 1718.—Ditto.

D 1-37. 1720.—Ditto.

D 1-38. 1721 and 1722.—Ditto.

D 2-1. 1721, 1722, &c.—Letters by the Earl of Sunderland to Judith, Countess of Sunderland, and a few of her letters to different people.

D 2-2.—Miscellaneous letters without date, principally addressed to the Earl of Sunderland.

The Duchess of Kendal writes (in French) to Lord Sunderland asking him to influence Mr. Mountain to support Mr. Haldane, who was putting up to be M.P. for Clithrow.

The Earl of Carlisle congratulates Lord Sunderland on his being acquitted on the South Sea business.

The Duchess of Hamilton, writing from Sandon, tells how some of her servants entered the house at Gerard's Bromley and took possession for the Duke of Hamilton; the people in the house came upon them and beat them, and rung the great bell on the top of the house, and in a little time above 200 papists assembled, and bound and took her servants prisoners after they broke a door or two and shot at them. She complains of the conduct of Mr. Justice Broughton; she herself was threatened.

Two long letters by J. Shute on the means to prevent the mob from assembling to accompany Dr. Sacheverell to and from Westminster Hall.

A long letter by John Sinclair detailing his part in the Scotch rebellion, and expressing penitence and soliciting the King's pardon.

(1722).—Proposition by R. Hampden to be appointed Ambassador to Turkey when Mr. Staunyan's five years expire; with answers to objections.

Petition (French) to the King by Count Henri de Brandenbourg for assistance. He says that he has only six shillings a day and is in want. (It is accompanied by a letter to Lord Sunderland.)

C. [Bishop of] Norwich to Lord Sunderland about the succession to the see of Worcester on the death of the Bishop, who was not expected to last many weeks.

A paper indorsed "Memoir for the Lord Chamberlain." If dear Hoppe will have the goodness to forgive this trouble I shall be happy. Lord S. I suppose is now in town, and upon this great solemnity, I hope the Bugg will be attending the Queen. If we could get Lord S. to speak to the Bugg of swearing the poor fellow an

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extraordinary messenger 'twould be a great charity

Lord Onslow asks Lord Sunderland's assistance towards the expense of an election in Surrey which will be contested.

John Philipps urges the propriety of a Custom House at Haverford West.

Lord Chancellor Parker explains to Lord Sunderland why he did not appoint Mr. Warren to the church of St. Michael in Wood Street. The Bishop of Winton does not think he is fit for it.

The Duke of Rutland writes because "our antagonists" press upon us in Lincolnshire, where they have set up "Sir Jeffrey Palmer and Mr. Maurice and made a purse of 1,500 guineas to support them." Asks Lord Sunderland what he thinks proper in order to gain Lord Denbigh's interest, who will remain neutral, as his mother says, and that will have the same effect as declaring against us. Lady Denbigh said she would do what service she could, but doubted 'twould not be in her power to do much, for as the tenants had leases of their farms it was not in her power to force them, and that her steward had declared he would give his vote against us, and thought her tenants would do so also; but if Lord Denbigh and her do lay their positive commands upon them I dare answer they'll not dare to refuse them.

D 2-3.—Papers and letters relating to South Sea stock, &c.

D 2-4.—Papers relating to secret service and bounty money.

D 2-5.—Miscellaneous papers of all dates belonging to the Earl of Sunderland.

1714, Aug. 2.—Copies of the will of Louis XIV. and of the codicils dated 15th April and 23rd August 1715.

Copy of petition to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations by the mayor, &c. of Norwich, and the headmen, wardens, and assistant of the worsted weavers of the said city, about the bad state of their woollen and silk and woollen manufactures by reason of the excessive consumption of wrought East India goods and printed linsens.

Reasons (in French) for engaging the allied powers to procure for His Royal Highness (the Duke of Savoy) the most ample barrier against France. (19 pp.)

1701. Copy of treaty between the King, the King of Prussia, and the States General, read in Council, 28 Dec. 1701.

Representation (French and English) of Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon concerning the office of Earl Marshal, to the King, on the warrant to assign the arms of the late Francis Barrington, of Tofts, co. Essex, to John Barrington, formerly Shute. He objects to the words "without distinction," as Francis Barrington was only a younger branch, and to the quarterings of Barrington being given to Shute, a stranger. He gives a list of the peers' arms which Barrington was entitled to quarter.

Sussex, M. to the Earl of Sunderland.—Notifies that the King has appointed Sunderland to be carver at the coronation.

1710.—Mémoire touchant la paix, remis par les ministres de Savoye à la Haye à M. le Pensionnaire, le 22 May 1710.

A list of the English noblemen and gentlemen carried prisoners by Major Bland:—*Northumberland*, Earl of Daringwater (Derwentwater?), Mr. Radcliff, Lord Widdrington, and 17 others. *Huntingdonshire*, Robert Cotton, of Giding, and 2 others. *Middlesex*, George Budden and 6 others, all of London. *Norfolk*, Edward Howard brother to the Duke of Norfolk. *Lancashire*, Sir F. Anderton of Lostock and 10 others. Servants with those gentlemen 54.

Mémoire pour servir de justification aux points qu'on fait contre les Hollandais. It is complained chiefly of two things, viz., that their vessels were not ready at the time they ought to have been, and that they did not furnish the number they ought. Answers to these objections. (6 pp. 44.)

1720, May.—Copy of part of Lord Peterborough's letter to Mr. J. He complains. I contest not with captains or colonels who were under my command 15 years ago by sea and land in Spain. Lord Berkeley commands the fleet, also was then a captain under me. He has acquired no maritime knowledge and experience since that time. Lord Stanhope has also my wishes for supplementing his Irish competitor. Let them renew my commission as General of Marines, and give me half-pay in time of peace as Her Majesty was pleased to do, that amounts to near 2,000*l.* a year; this is a kind of pension, but with a pretence, and what I can receive with honour, and they all allow if there were an occasion for a mixed service

by sea and land I should have no competitor . . . If something of this kind be not the consequence of their fair words, I shall give them and Her Majesty no further trouble; there are more countries than one in which I can employ myself and be respected and well used, if not at home.

Des engagements ou le Roy de la Grand Bretagne est entré dans les Traitez faits entre le Roy de France et ses sujets Protestants. (Begins with A.D. 1626.)

(After 1713).—A proposal for the payment of the public debts, and an account of some things mentioned in Parliament on that occasion, and some few hints relating to that subject.

1710, Dec. 23. Report by Edward Northey and Ro. Raymond to the Queen about Mr. William Blencowe, Fellow of All Souls, on the petition of Dr. Bernard Gardiner, Warden of All Souls, who wanted to turn out Blencowe because he did not take orders within the time appointed by the statutes. Blencowe was employed to decypher letters for the Queen, so was his grandfather Dr. Wallis.

Mr. Millner's memorial to Lord Gallway in relation to trade with Portugal.

The past and present state of the government of Jamaica.

Account of an interview with the Earl of Nottingham of a Frenchman who had written and printed "The lawfulness, &c." in favour of the Cevennois. He had been seven years tutor in Sir Benjamin Bathurst's family.

1 Anne, 20 May.—Copy of letters patent for Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery to be Lord High Admiral.

1709, June 28, Barcelona.—Copy of instructions by Mr. Stanhope to Major-General Wade to govern himself by in relation to the forces that are sent out of England under his command. He is to go to Cadiz and in concert with Sir John Jennings encourage the garrison and inhabitants to declare for Charles III.

Report of a Committee on the rights and privileges of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London as they formerly stood and now stand relating to the Common Council.—It goes through the early history of the city government. (24 pp.)

1709, July 16, St. George in Lisbon River.—Sir John Jennings to Lord Sunderland. (Copy). Incloses report of a spy whom he had sent to Cadiz.

Raisons des Protestans François pour être compris dans le traité de paix qui se fera. (10 pp.)

Instances from records and historians that the office of Marshal of England has been executed by persons under the degree of peerage. (5½ pp.)

Liste de pensions qu'on propose oster; 21 names; the first is Thomas Atterbury, Jacobite, agent of Chancellor Jefferies.

Case of Sir John Shadwell, eldest physician to his Majesty. In the Queen's last illness he declared, in opposition to the opinion of the rest of his brethren, the true state of her case to the Lords of the Council, that they might take the necessary precautions for the security of the Protestant succession. His salary was 400*l.*, but it has been reduced to 300*l.*, equal to the second physician.

Case (temp. George I.) of Col. Vetch, late Governor of Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia, briefly stated. He details his doings in North America, and asks to be restored to the command of Nova Scotia and Acadie, (3½ pp.)

D 2-6.—Miscellaneous papers of all dates belonging to the Earl of Sunderland.

D 2-7.—Ditto.

D 2-8.—Ditto.

D 2-9.—Miscellaneous papers, without date, belonging to the Earl of Sunderland.

Charles Johnson hath on several occasions distinguished himself in writing at and before the Rebellion some Medleys; in the time of the Rebellion a farce called The Cobler of Preston, several Whig ballads, the dedication to the Duchess of Marlborough of a tragedy called The Victim; in several prologues and epilogues.

(After 1711, May 1).—List of generals and the dates of their commissions. (5 pp.)

Memoranda by Lord Sunderland.

Military papers.

Papers about customs.

D 2-13.—Miscellaneous papers, without date, belonging to the Earl of Sunderland.

19 Car. 2.—Copy of patent to Sir G. Carteret to be Vice-Treasurer of Ireland for life.

List of the Privy Council of Ireland as it stood at the death of the Queen.

Answer of Frances, Countess of Seaforth, to complaint raised against her at the instance of Lord Viscount

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Tarbat and Lord Justice Clerk before the Privy Council. She explains why her son, the Earl of Seaforth, was in France; he cannot get his estate in Scotland.

Memoir (French) of different leases by the Crown to the Earl of St. Albans, and the renewals thereof. King Charles II. leased to the Earl Pall Mall Fields, *alias* St. James's Fields, for a term at 5*l.* per annum, and that lease was twice renewed; the first renewal was for 29 years from Michaelmas 1691, the second was for 20 years, which will cease in 1740. The lease comprises the four streets, Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, and the Haymarket, and all the houses comprised in the said streets, except what the Earl bought from the Crown, which part comprises St. James's Square, the houses of St. James's Market, the two courts to the stables (called the east and west stable yards) and all the side of Pall Mall which goes from Lord Portland's houses to St. James's Street. The Earl also held from the Crown a part of St. Giles's, the lease of which ends with the lease granted to him of St. James's Fields. He has also holden of the Crown Swallow Street and part of Piccadilly, the lease whereof expires about 12 years hence. Lord St. Albans bequeathed the said leases to his nephew Lord Dover, who bequeathed them at his death to the five daughters of Lord Jermain and their children, except the part of the houses which was the dower of Lady Dover.

(Report to the King).—Representation of the proceedings on the petition of Alexander Burrows, Esq., in the cause of *Sherlock v. Annesley*. It is an argument that appeals from the Parliament of Ireland may not be brought before the House of Peers in England.

Projects and suggestions.—Petitions.—Memoranda by Lord Sunderland.—List of the Emperor's troops in Italy.—Notes of the political qualities of peers attached to lists of them.

Francis Stribblehill, administratrix of John Stribblehill, a mortgagee under John Thynne of Egham, *Appellant*, and Henry Brett, Esq., and Richard Brett, assignees of Major Brett, *Respondent*. The Longleat Thynnes have got the rectory of Thame in Oxfordshire of about 550*l.* per annum, and usually grant leases for lives of it to the family of the Thynnes of Egham in Surrey. John Thynne (the grandfather) of Egham had a lease for life. Thomas Thynne, who was shot in his coach, granted another lease thereof to John Thynne, the father. The now Lord Weymouth, on surrender of it, granted another lease to trustees for the life of John Thynne, the father, and John Thynne, the grandson, in trust for John Thynne, the father. John Thynne, the father, mortgaged it to the appellants intestate for 2,000*l.* John Thynne, the father, devised it to raise portions for his children. John Thynne, the grandson, is alive. Thomas Thynne gave a bond for 500*l.* to Mrs. Potter, and a lease for feigned consideration to Major Brett, in consideration that they would procure the marriage with Lady Ogle. Thomas Thynne sued Lady Ogle in the spiritual court to compel cohabitation. She exhibited interrogatories to cross-examine Brett, and disable him by asking him if he had not a gift. Brett surrendered the lease to Thomas Thynne, and then took the oath in the negative. Thomas Thynne then granted a new lease, the consideration being stated to be 3,650*l.*, but no money passed. The Lord Keeper directed a trial at law, with two issues; 1st. Whether the consideration was paid; 2nd. Whether the consideration for the lease was the procuring the marriage, or what other consideration. Mr. Potter's bond had been set aside.

List of employes under Government.—Petitions.—Memoranda by Lord Sunderland as to business.—Papers about elections.

List of the Chancellors of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, beginning with Sir Ralph Sadler, 10 Eliz., and ending with Richard, Earl of Scarborough, 1715.

Draft of an Act for making 25 hereditary Scotch peers to sit in Parliament.

(Temp. William III.). Abstract of the establishment of His Majesty's English forces in England. Horse, 1,238; foot, 9,430; dragoons, 720; total, 11,388. Expense per annum, 369,268*l.* 15*s.*

1709, May 29.—Officers killed at Almanza or missing, 85 in all; names and regiments are stated.

(1713).—List of licenses granted since Her Majesty's accession to the crown, to persons who had been in France, to return. More than 34, including the Earl of Derwentwater and his brother.

1710, April 9.—Strength of the British infantry, 17 regiments and 10,120 men.

Names of the justices of the peace in the co. of Northampton in the last year of King William's reign.

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(1713).—A list of pardons granted to persons who had borne arms against Her Majesty under the French king since her accession to the Crown, or been in France. Seven names, the Earl of Dumbarton is one.

D 2-11.—Papers relating to the executors of the Earl of Sunderland.

D 2-12.—Addresses.

D 2-13.—Miscellaneous cyphers.

E 1.—Letters between the Duke of Marlborough and his wife before their marriage and immediately after.

E 2. 1690-1704.—Letters from the Duke to the Duchess. One in 1704 is probably to Lord Godolphin.

E 3. 1705-1707.—Letters from the Duke to the Duchess.

E 4. 1708 and 1709.—Ditto.

E 5. 1711, 1713, and 1715, and some without date.—Ditto.

E 6.—Letters to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, from the Countess of Bridgewater, the Duke of Bridgewater, Anne, Countess of Sunderland, Countess of Godolphin, and John, Marquis of Blandford.

E 7.—Letters to the same from the Duke of Montague.

E 8.—Letters to the same from William, Marquess of Blandford.

E 9.—Letters to the same from the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, and Lady Anne Bateman.

E 10.—Letters to the same from Diana, Duchess of Bedford, and the Duke of Bedford.

E 11.—Letters to the same from Wriothesley, third Duke of Bedford, and Anne his Duchess.

E 12.—Letters to the same from Robert, fourth Earl of Sunderland, and Charles, Duke of Marlborough.

E 11.—Letters to the same from Mr. John Spencer.

E 14.—Letters to the same from Robert, second Earl of Sunderland and his Countess. One from the Earl is dated Tuesday, 9th at night, and says "An express is just now come from Lord Churchill which brings us 'the good news of the total rout of the rebels, and that 'the King's forces are in Bridgewater.'" (This refers to the battle of Sedgemoor.)

E 15.—Letters to the same from Charles Earl of Sunderland.

E 16.—Letters to the same from the Duchess of Tyrconnel, and Barbara, Countess of Pembroke.

E 17.—90 letters to the same as Lady Churchill, and Countess and Duchess of Marlborough from Anne as Princess and Queen (not important).

E 18.—120 letters to the same as Lady Churchill and Countess and Duchess of Marlborough from Anne as Princess and Queen, and two letters from the Queen to the Duke.

In a letter to the Duchess, the Queen says that the Duke of Leeds had asked her to give something to Mr. Gilden (Gildon?) a poet who had dedicated a play to her, and asks the Duchess how much would be proper.

[1706], July 4.—I am sorry to find the French party have still so much power in Holland as to fill the States with such jealousy; if they knew my temper they would be very easy, I having no ambition after the King of Spain is settled on his throne but to see an honourable peace, that whenever it pleases God I shall dye I may have the satisfaction of leaving my poor country and all my friends in peace and quiet. I can't help being in pain for this accident, but I hope, as you doe, the Duke of Marlborough may find out a proper expedient to compose it. I am very glad all the difficulties in the Union are at end here, and wish with all my heart it may meet with none in Scotland.

[1704], Nov. 17.—I have the same opinion of Whig and Tory that I ever had. I know both their principles very well, and when I know myself to be in the right nothing can make me alter mine. It is very certain there are good and ill people of both sorts, and I can see the faults of the one as well as of the other, and am not deluded by anybody calling themselves of the Church; for God knows there are too many that talk of religion that have no true sense of it, but because there are some hott headed men among those that are called Tories, I can't for my life think it reasonable to brand them all with the name of Jacobit, when without doubt there are as many of them that will be as much for the liberty of their religion and country as any of those who would have none thought see but themselves.—Acknowledges a letter of Mrs. Freeman's with two books of the Bishop of Salisbury.

1708, April 22, Kensington.—The Queen to the Duke. Has been solicited by Lord Privy Seal and Lord Steward to take Lord Somers into the Privy Council without giving him any employment, since she could not be prevailed upon to make him president; she was not convinced by their arguments. That morning she gave that account to the Lord Treasurer who had heard nothing of the

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matter before, but joined in the two Dukes' proposals, but he did not convince her; she looking on it to be utter destruction to her to take Lord Somers into her service. Hopes Marlborough will not join in soliciting her in that thing.

1708, May 6, Kensington.—The Queen to the Duke. I have been so tyred to day with importunity's that comes from 18 (the Whigs) that I have not spirits left to open my afflicted hart so freely and so fully as I intended . . . I can now only tell you as to what you mention and what 10 (Lord Godolphin) told me some time agoe of your being prest in two conferences for the making steps toward a peace. I am intirly of your opinion, thinking it nether for my honor nor interest, and do assure you, whatever insinuations my enemies may make to the contrary, I shall never at any time give my consent to a peace, but upon safe and honorable terms. Be so just to me as not to let any misrepresentation that may be made of 17 (the Queen) have any weight with 40 (the Duke of M.) for that would be a greater trouble to me than can be exprest.

Princess Anne to Lady Churchill. I am sorry you have so ill luck at dice yesterday. I won 300*l*. but have lost about half of it again this morning.

Saturday . . .—I am not apt to believe all the reports one hears, soe cannot give into the opinion that there are many Jacobites in England, but I 'me as well satisfied as you can be that those that are so are as much my enemies as the papists, and I am very sensible these people will always have designs against me; for as long as the young man in France lives (which by the cours of nature will be longer than me) nobody can doubt but there will be plots against my crown and life; you may be sure I'll take as much care of both as I can, and I should be very glad to know what care my dear Mrs. Freeman would have me take of myself, and what she would have me do. (On the back the Duchess writes "I think in this letter it is plain she does not intend to put herself into the hands of the Jacobites, and I never could observe that she had any scruples about wearing the crown, nor any inclination to those that were in that interest, if she believed them so, tho' she always loved the Torrys, because she believed they would be for her against her brother, and I believe to the last Mrs. Masham's ministers never ventured further with the Queen than to persuade her that it was best for the Protestant religion for him to come after her death.")

Windsor, Saturday.—Is uneasy at the thoughts of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman retiring.—If ever you should for sake me, I would have nothing more to do with the world, but make another abdycation, for what is a crown when the support of it is gone?

Kensington, April 29.—I desire you would order 200 pieces more of Healing Gold, for I intend (an it please God) when I come from Windsor to touch as many poor people as I can before hott weather coms. I do that business now in the Banqueting House, which I like very well, that being a very cool room, and the doing of it there keeps my own house sweet and free from crouds.

Sept. 8.—To Lady Churchill. I have played to day at Court, at Comet, hand to hand with the Duchess of Portsmouth, and have won three score pounds.

E 19.—109 letters by Queen Anne to the Duchess, and one to the Duke.

[1705], Nov. 13.—The Queen to the Duke. The Prince is very desirous of having his niece, the Princess of Denmark, married to the King of Prussia, that I can not help giving you this trouble to desire you try if there be any hopes of bringing it to pass, for I don't unless you can do anything towards it, it will never be compassed . . . The disagreeable proposall of bringing some of the house of Hanover into England (which I have bin afraid of soe long) is now very near being brought into both Houses of Parliament, which gives me a great deal of uneasyness for I am of a temper always to feare the worst. There has bin assurances given that Mr. Shutes should have instructions to discourage the propositions, but as yet he has said nothing of them, which makes me fear there may be some alterations in their resolution at the Court of Hanover. I shall depend upon your friendship and kindness to sett them right in notions of things here, and if they will be quiet I may be so too, or els I must expect to meet with a great many mortifications. (On the back the Duchess writes, "This letter shews the great aversion the Queen had to the King of Hanover.")

[1707 or 1708].—The Queen to the Duchess . . . I shall only just touch upon two things, the first is to what you say that it shews plainly by what the Duke of Marlborough says in the end of your letter he thinks

he has not much credit with me; to this I answer I am of opinion, and so I believe all impartial people must be, that I have all my life given demonstration to the world he has a great deale of credit with me. The other is to beg you would not mention that person any more who you are pleased to call the object of my favour, for whatever caracer the malitious world may give her, I do assure you it will never have any weight with me, knowing she does not deserve it, nor I can never change the good empressions you once gave me of her, unless she should give me a cause, which I am very sure she never will. I have nothing further to trouble my dear Mrs. Freeman with at this time, but that whatever opinion she may have of me I will never deserve any that is ill, but will always be her faithful Morley.

May 21, Monday night, Windsor.—I must give you a thousand thanks for the concern you express for my safety, and sertinly if I were never so weary of the world I would take care of myself because you desire it. I do not at all doubt of the malice of my enemies, and shall never be surprised to hear of plots ether against my government and myself, for it is what I expect all my days from the young man in France and those of his religion; but I do promis you I will take all reasonable care of your poor unfortunate faithful Morley, and more than that life is not worthy. What you say to convince me of Coupas being false was not at all necessary, for if you remember when you adored her to that degree that it had almost broke my hart, I always thought her a jade. As to Lord Weymouth I think I never differed with you. I have had a great compliment from him which I take as such, and assure you I have not at all the better opinion of any body's great assurances unless I see other demonstrations of their kindness; and what I said concerning 19 was only an answer to what you had said of him. I end this with assuring you with the same sincerity I should do if I were upon my death bed, that I do believe everything you tell me that you know of your knowledge is true, and that I am as tenderly fond of you as ever, and nothing, not even your own unkindness shall ever alter your own unfortunate faithful Morley. (Inside this letter is an extract from it by the Duchess, and note by her where she says that "tho' she seems to be much against his (the Pretenders) plots and religion I fancy she was harkening to the managers for him at that time.")

[1708], Sept. 1, Windsor.— . . . Assurances of friendship.—I hope you will forgive me for troubling you with soe long an account about the Sheriff, but I could not help endeavouring to justify myself what I did by telling you the whole truth, and I think it is always best to stand or fall by that; tho' the D. of S. could not tell, my giving him no other answer before he went from hence, but that I would speak with him another time, proceeded from forgetfulness, yet he might have bin soe just as to have thought, when I had told him I would do a thing, that I would not go from it without giving him a reason, or at least I think he need not have sett such a story about; it can be nobody but he, for I dont know that I opened my lipps of the thing to any body but the Lord Treasurer, except it weare to the Prince; and I am not sure whether I did to him or no. I told the Duke of Sommerset last night that I should now very soon have an opportunity of knighting the gentleman he spoke to me about soe long agoe, for that my Lord Mayour was to come to me with an address upon Wednesday. I hope this will satisfy his Grace, but if it does not I shall not greive, since I am not in the wrong nor will never willing[ly] obdisoblige anybody . . . I hope whatever hard thoughts you may [have] of 38 you will be so just to 65 and 66 as to believe that everything will be don if it is reasonable both as to sea affairs and everything els when it is a proper time. (On this the Duchess writes, "She was angry with the Duke of Somerset who I always did good offices to, tho' hee was very unreasonable and troublesome; but I thought him honest and in the Queen's interest because of his great state. When this letter was writt she was fond of Mrs. Hill, but 'twas then a great secret.")

[1707 or 8], Oct. 14, Windsor.— . . . 18 is soe well satisfied how unfit a thing it is to see 157, that nothing can prevail with them to do it, which I believe very few will find fault with, and if any should, I know 18 does not care. I have been told that the wind has been fair to day to carry the ships to Holland, soe that I hope the convoy is gone for the Duke of Marlborough, that he may not be kept longer at the Hange than he has a mind to; but as much as he and his friends wish to have him in England I hope in God he will not venture in a yacht alone. (On the back the Duchess writes, "The Queen endeavouring to clear herself from

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"being changed 'The name that she gives herself often
"of unfortunate Morley was made use of at first upon
"the death of her son.")

Tuesday . . . —I was yesterday at Berkeley House, which I like very well, but my Lady looked so mightily out of humour that I did not go into all the garrets nor the wings as I intended, and until she goes out of the house it will be impossible to order anything or see it at one's ease; and when she will be pleased to remove God knows. The Lady that has now such a mind to go to the Bath has I fancy spoke to Dr. Ratliff to persuade me to carry my boy thither, for yesterday without my asking him anything about it, he said I might have the child at a house within three mile of the Bath, for it would be more for my satisfaction than to leave him behind me, and the journey could do him no harm. If I were sure these were his own thoughts, and that the journey was not too great for my boy, I should be mightily tempted to carry him, but since Camden House agrees so well with him, and that there is so much reason to believe people considers there own satisfaction more than mine or then they do the child's good. I think I had better be from him five or six weeks then run the hazard of his meeting with an accident that one may have cause to repent of one's whole life. I will not fail to be with you a Monday night unless I hear anything from you between this and then to the contrary. Lord Lexington has been very diligent since his anger was over, and my poor worthy Lord never stirs an inch from me. I find Lady Frestwell and Lord Lex. are fallen out about something or other, for she railed at him mightily one day as she and I were going to church together.

Saturday night . . . —The Prince does not doubt but your Lord has had an account of the fight that has bin in Flanders either from Mr. Churchill or Mr. Godfrey, which is the reason he does not send him the particulars he has heard of it; methinks one can't help lamenting the loss of so many of one's countrymen, tho' one knows but few of them; and I can't help being sorry for Lord Mountjoy for his poor children's sake, who are now fatherless and motherless and I doubt very poor.

Monday morning . . . —I am at this time in a very spleenatick way, for Lady Charlott is not yet come to me, and I doubt if I should prove with child, 'tis too soon after my illness to hope to go on with it . . . One hears nothing talked of but this fight that has bin in Flanders which I find Mr. Morley thinks by what he has heard of it has been managed with the same conduct that the buisness of Limerick that summer he was there.

Friday 11th, Windsor. . . . I am very sorry you think I can treat anything you say as if it came from Mrs. James. I own I cannot have that good opinion of some sort of people that you have, nor that ill one of others; and let the Whigs brag never so much of their great services to their country and of their numbers, I believe the Revolution had never bin nor the succession setled as it is now if the Church party had not joyned with them; and why those people that agreed with them in those two things should all now be branded with the name of Jacobit I can't imagine. Have they not got stakes as well as them? and that if they had nether conscience nor honour would prevail with them not to give into what would be for their destruction; sure that same argument will hold both for Whig and Tory. I do not deny but there are some for the Prince of Wales, but that number I believe is very small, and I dare say there are millions that are called Jacobitts that abhor their principles as much as you do. You are pleased to say, what I say about the succession is what I have bin told from some people here. I do assure you what I ground my poor opinion upon is what I have heard from all the Scotch ministers long before they went into their own country; for as to this particular of Scotch business, according to the best of my remembrance, I have spoke very little to those people you suspect, and that some months agoe. I do agree intirely it would be very good to have succession setled, but since the Union will do that, I must confess I can't see why one should be in greater hast now than we have bin all this time; if that should not succeed, then indeed it will be absolutely necessary. The Whigs were once extremely for the Union when I first came to the Crown, and the Duke of Somerset was one of those that proposed my recommending it to the Parliament in my first speech; but as soon as Commissioners were named to treat, and came up on purpose, then they were as much against it as they were for it before, and the Duke of Somerset was very early at their meetings; and the meaning of this I cannot comprehend. (On the back the Duchess writes, "A

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"letter of the Queen, which was in answer to one of
"mine, in which I had pressed her to make her
"ministers in Scotland be for fixing immediately the
"succession. She seems to wish it, but I believe was
"not then displeased with any delay.")

[1703, Feb., Saturday. . . . The Parliament is at last up, and now that the Prince's Bill is past, whenever it pleases God to take me out of this world I shall dye in quiet, which I should not have done if I had left him unsetled.

July 5, Windsor. . . . What you said concerning Mr. Graham and Mr. Seymour seemed soe reasonable to me that I was really ashamed to say anything on that subject till I could give you a more positive answer than I had hitherto don, and I can now tell dear Mrs. Freeman that the first of those gentlemen has had his sentence, and the other will have it very soon. As for the other matter, that is of more consequence. I can't tell you it is don, but I do not doubt but it will be compassed. (On this the Duchess writes, "About the removing two men that had done wrong in Parliament, which was thought advisable, because it made room for Mr. Masham, &c.")

[1706] June 13, Windsor. —I cannot lett Lord Stairs go without giving him a letter, & assuring you as soon as it is convenient for my affairs I will do for him what he desires; and, indeed, I think I owe it to him, he sortly having lost his election in Scotland by being at that time doing his duty in Flanders. We have had the satisfaction to-day of hearing more good news by way of Ostend, and I hope to-morrow we shall have it confirmed from you, and that I shall have another letter to thank you for by the next post. I was shew'd a letter the other day by a freind of yours that you writt just after the battel, and I must beg that you would explain to me one expression in it. You say, after being thankful for being the instrument of so much good to the nation and me if I would please to make use of it. I am sure I will never make an ill use of so great a blessing, but according to the best of my understanding make the best of it I can, and should be glad to know what is the use you would have me make, and then I will tell you my thoughts very freely and sincerely.

[1709] Saturday evening. . . . You are pleased to accuse me of several things in your last letter very unjustly, especially concerning Masham. You say I avoided giving you a direct answer to what I must know is your greatest uneasiness, giving it a turn as if it were only the buisness of the day that had occasioned your suspicion. What I told you in my letter is very true, and no turn as you are pleased to call it. It is very true I had, the minute before you came into the door, sent for Masham to com to prayers, she being in waiting; and as soon as you were gon I went to publick prayers, and the minute they were over went into my closett to make an end of my privat ones, and did not see Masham again until I went to supper; and I did not think necessary when I writt last to trouble you soe much on this subject, hoping you would have beleevd the short answer I then gave you. (On this the Duchess writes, "About Mrs. Masham, after she had used me very ill, to make me goe away before Mrs. Masham came.")

Oct. 27, Windsor. . . . I am pretty well after my journey, and hope keeping quiet these 3 or 4 days will enable me to beare the fatigue of the birthday, which, tho' there be no ball will be a great one to me, who is a creple, and inclined so much to vapours as I am. I have read the letter you gave me yesterday, which is as ridiculous as the poor little man himself, who, tho' he is very good, is so great a fool that, if I had never see much interest, I would never advance him one step higher; but I leave my answer to dear Mrs. Freeman to be put into better words.

Monday. . . . Ten thousand thanks for the deare ring, which methinks is very pretty, but 'tis a little to big. I have given it to Mr. Murar to do something to, and he promises to let me have it againe to-morrow. When I have onc got it on my finger we will never part; and oh! that my deare Mrs. Freeman could emagin how much I value any mark of her fayvour, but that's impossible. . . . I suppose you have heard of Lord Nottingham being turned out, for it has bin talked on these three days, but they say the seals were not taken from him 'till this morning.

Wednesday, past 4 o'clock. . . . I always took it for granted that Mr. Methuen was to have the title of Ambassador Extraordinaire, as I told Lord Treasurer this morning when he read a letter to me from Lord Nott. on that subject, and I believe by this time he has

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writt to him to let him know that I would have Mr. Methuen have the title of Ambassador Extraordinary; so you may lett him know it shall be don.

Tuesday.—Sir Benjamin tells me Lady Berkley was mightely out of humour when she was at your lodgings at the Cockpit, and when he mentioned removing to her she said, "Alas, how can I remove, heare's no room " for me; this is only an apartment for my son and my " daughter," and pressed mightely againe to have the Prince's lodgings for herself. . . . I will not prsse her any more about going out of her house, for she must leave it in a month by the articles, and I wish I was in it, that there might be an end of all these disagreeable disputes. . . . Our fleet is come back againe to Portsmouth, whither I am told Lord Nottingham, Lord Sidney, and Lord Rochester are sent.

E 20.—A bundle of letters from Lord Treasurer Godolphin to the Duchess of Marlborough, without date of year. He was aware of the correspondence in E 19, and had to explain to the Queen the true reading of a word in one of Mrs. Freeman's (the Duchess's) letters.

E 21, 1712-1724.—The Earl of Godolphin's letters to the Duchess, and some not dated.

E 22, 1725-1728.—Letters from the Earl of Godolphin to the Duchess.

E 23, 1728-1733.—Ditto.

E 24, 1734-1743.—Ditto.

E 25.—Letters to the Duchess by Mr. Maynwaring, with copies of letters to the Queen by him.

E 26.—Letters to the Duchess by Mr. Maynwaring.

E 27.—Ditto.

E 28.—Ditto.

E 29, 1709 and 1710.—Letters to the Duchess from Mr. Maynwaring (Politics and Court Cabals).—1712, Letters from Dr. Garth and Mr. Maynwaring's sister and James Craggs about Mr. Maynwaring's illness.

E 30.—Letters to the Duchess from Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, Mrs. Burnet, and Sir Benjamin and Lady Bathurst. (These I did not see.)

E 31.—Letters to the Duchess from Mr. Fyshe, with papers relating to the expenses of Mr. Charles and Mr. John Spencer.

E 32.—Letters to the Duchess from Sir John Vanbrugh, and some to the Duke, about Blenheim.

E 33.—Letters to the Duchess from Lady Dillon and Lady Kingsland.

E 34.—Letters to the Duchess from the Duke of Somerset.

E 35.—Letters to the Duchess from Mrs. Boscawen and Mr. and Mrs. Clayton.

E 36.—Letters to the Duchess from the Earl of Galloway, Lord Stair, Lord Halifax, and Lord Peterborough.

E 37.—Letters to the Duchess from Lord Chesterfield, the Emperor Charles, Princess Sophia, Princess of Wales, Lord Nottingham, Lord Finch, Mr. Finch, Lord and Lady Carlisle, Mr. Craggs, junr., Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Duchess of Somerset, Duke of Chandos, Duke and Duchess of Athol.

E 38.—Letters to the Duchess from Lord and Lady Abington, Mr. Churchill, J. Clarke, Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Hare, Bishop Hoadley, Dr. Garth, Lady Hardwicke, Sir G. Page, Lady Page, Dr. Pratt, Lord Percival, Lord Torrington, Bishop of Rochester.

E 39.—Letters to the Duchess from Lord and Lady Bristol, Lady Longueville, Duchess of Monmouth, Duchess of Ormond, Lady E. Southwell, Lady Mohun, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Lady Rich, Essex Griffin, with some letters of Lady Rich to Lady Diana Spenser.

E 40.—Letters to the Duchess from Lord and Lady Clarendon, Lord Cornbury, Lord Chancellor Harcourt, Lady Harcourt, Lady Hyde, Lady Knightly, Lord Chancellor Macclesfield and Lord Rochester. (Chiefly relative to the expenses of Blenheim and the suit on the Marlborough property.)

E 41.—Letters to the Duchess from Lady Burlington Lord and Lady Clancarty, Lord Coningsby, Lord and Lady Delawarr, and Lady Scarborough.

E 42.—Letters to the Duchess from Mr. Glover, Mr. Pope, Mr. Mallet, Lord Marchmont, Dr. Doddridge, and Stephen Duck.

Alexander Pope to the Duchess.—Your Grace will excuse this short note. I was in town from Saturday last, and must be there again, (I fear) for two or three days more about a troublesome business of a relation of mine. I am not certain what day I shall be sent for, which makes me unwilling to name one, but I think I can come from Wimbledon to London some day next week, of which I will advertise your Grace. I will not go to Bath while you stay there, that I may have the

more opportunitie of seeing you. I send the green book with many thanks by the bearer, which I have read over three times. I wish every body you love may love you, and am very sorry for every one that does not.

Sept. 5, London.—The same to the same. I have found it out of my power to get to your Grace from hence; therefore if you please to send for me to Twitnam on Tuesday evening, or to come thither any time that day I will be wholly in your disposal. Your Grace will find me upon further acquaintance really not worth all this trouble, but a little common honesty and common gratitude, for both which I have been often hated and often hurt. But if I preserve or obtain the good opinion of a few, and if your own in particular is added to that of those few, I shall be enough rewarded and enough satisfied.

1743, Aug. 6, Bath.—The same to the same. Your Grace will look upon my letters as you do upon my visits; whenever I have a clear day, or when less dull than ordinary, I have an impulse that carries me to you, mind or body; I do not go or write so much to speak to you as to make you speak to me. If I am awake you enliven me, and if I nod you indulge me. I hope what I said about writing no more under Mr. Allen's cover (where I think yours was opened), will not prevent your favouring me under Lord Chesterfield's. I am returned again to Bath, and find he has not heard from your Grace; but I hear you live, and I hope with all the spirit with which you make life supportable both to yourself and those about you. You will neither live nor die like W——n, who wanted the heart to pity either his country or his servants, and had equally no sense of the public or private obligations. God help him (if he will) that help'd nobody! Much less had he learnt the trick some people have contrived of making legacies in his lifetime. The Scripture has a fine expression upon charity,—he that gives to the needy lends to the Lord; and one may say of friendship,—he that gives to the worthy has a mortgage upon merit, on the best of all worldly security. I shall soon be upon the wing for London. I wish indeed it could be on the wing literally, for every earthly carriage is too rough for me; and a butterfly tho' as weak as a grasshopper has the better of him by having wings. I have been trying the post-chaise to get the sooner home, but it is worse than a waggon for jolting, and would send my soul a longer journey than I care for taking as long as two or three people remain in their bodies. When I arrive at London I will endeavour to set up my rest there against winter, and constantly keep my *hive*, tho' not an *assembly*, for I hate a *buzz* and will drive out *drones*. I didn't call those that sleep so, but those that go droning about and do nothing, no sort of good at least, tho' they look bigger than the rest of their species and only plunder the flowers without making honey and rob others who can make it. But I'll say no more of these *great ones*. God hates them and you hate them, that's sufficient. P.S.—As you seldom receive any letters that do not first or last beg something of you, I beg you will order your keeper at Blenheim to send a buck to Bristol, directed to the Honourable Mr. Murray at the Hot Well. Not Mr. Murray who is so like Tully as to plead now and then in a bad cause, but a brother of Lord Ellibank, and your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

Thursday.—The same to the same. I can't express to your Grace the satisfaction the reading of your papers gave me, as they are now *dressed*, as you call it. When the remainder is ornamented a little in the like manner they will certainly be fit to appear anywhere, and (like truth and beauty) *conquer* wherever they *appear*. Thus you have my judgment and advice in one word which you asked and (which is more than you asked) under my hand. I have again been forced (it is always force upon me) to be in London. I am now at Twitnam, and at your Grace's service on Saturday. I name the first day, tho' I believe not alone, for towards evening I expect Mr. Murray who stays and passes Sunday here.

Thursday night.—The same to the same. Your Grace's remembrance is doubly kind. I am still at Twitnam, but my friend comes whom I expected yesterday, and we set out next day I believe. I shall leave this place with true regret, but as you said you liked it so well as to call here in my absence, I have deputed one to be ready to receive you, whose company you own you like, and who I know likes yours to such a degree that I doubt whether he can be impartial enough to be your historian. Mr. Hook and his daughter (I hope) will use my house while your Grace is at Wimbledon. You see what artifices I use to be remembered by you.

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May the 13th.—The same to the same. I promised your Grace to acquaint you of my comings and goings, and all I meant was to keep my word, and merely to offer myself as an idle man whenever you should chance to be an idle woman. I find you however a very considerate one in your obliging memory of my infirmities. I wish heartily your Grace had none of your own to put you in mind of those of others, and that it is as pure goodness in you, now, to forgive my weaknesses as it was heretofore when you forgave what you might justly have been offended at. You are the only great lady that might have been angry at me and would not. So I must confess you to be candid and considerate from first to last to me. In allowing me one liberty you allow me all I want and ask. In that you are willing to leave me your equal, and all the difference is that you *must* be independent in a great fortune and I *will* be so with a moderate one. And those that would take it from me would take it from you if they could, which God of his infinite mercy prevent, and so ends my prayer for your Grace. I think it will be a fortnight before I shall be in the way of troubling you, but perhaps it would be better not to do it 'till you send me a day or two's notice, which shall at any time bring me from Twitnam.

1741, Aug. 13.—The same to the same. I desire to address your Grace with all simplicity of heart like a poor Indian, and prefer my petition to you with an offering of my best fruits (all I am worth, for gold and silver I have none tho' the Indians had). Accept, therefore, of these pine apples, and be so good as to let me follow them to Wimbledon next Sunday (for the day after I am to entertain some lawyers upon venison, if I can get it). I will trouble your Grace's coach no further than to fetch me at whatever hour that morning you like, and if you please I will bring with me a friend of my Lord Marchmont's and therefore of yours and mine. I have provided myself of some horses for my own chariot to bring me back. I could not postpone any longer this pleasure, since you gave me some hopes it was to lead to an honour I've so often been disappointed of, the seeing your Grace a few hours at Twickenham in my grotto.

n.d.—The same to the same. I can say nothing to your Grace that is pretty or in the way of a wit, which I thank God was never the character of me in my writing. But I honestly thank you; you are directly kind to me, and I shall love you. This is very ill bred, but it is true and I cannot help it. The papers you favoured me with shew so much goodness, and so much frankness of nature, that I should be sorry you ever thought of writing them better, or of suffering any other to do so. In a word your conquest will be complete over me, but you conquer a cripple that would follow you, but cannot. You are the last person that shall ever see him sleep, tho' he has been, some years, fast asleep to all other great people. If your Grace dares to try next Saturday how long he can talk, at least in his own chair, pray come at any hour and see. I am to be from home till then, and then indeed Mr. Hooke and his daughter are to be here; so that if your Grace likes me best alone, I will wait for this pleasure any other day after Sunday, and will then return into your hand the very obliging deposit you intrusted me with, and which I esteem as I ought, a particular mark of the friendship your Grace honours me with. P.S.—It is so late, and my eyes so bad towards night, that I beg you to excuse what is hardly legible to my own. I hope in God it is more legible to yours, even at your age.

n. d. Saturday.—The same to the same. Your letter is too good for one to answer, but not to acknowledge. I confine myself to one particular of it. I don't wonder some say you are mad, you act so contrary to the rest of the world, and it was the madman's argument for his own being sober, that the majority had prevailed and had locked up the few that were so. Horace (the first of the name, who was no fool), has settled this matter, and writ a whole discourse to show that all folks are mad (even poets and kings not excepted), he only begs one favor, that the greater madmen would spare the lesser. Would those whom your Grace has cause to complain of, and those whom we have all cause to complain of, but do so, not only you, and I, but the whole nation might be saved. Your present of a buck is indeed a proper one for an Indian, one of the true species of Indians (who seeks not for gold and silver but only for necessities). But I must add, to my shame, I am one of that sort who at his heart loves bawbles better, and throws away his gold and silver for shells and glittering stones, as you will find when you see (for you must see), my Grotto. What then does your Grace

think of bringing me back in your coach about five, and supping there, now the moonlight favours your return, by which means you will be tired of what you are now pleased to call good company, and I happy for six or seven hours together? In short I will put myself into your power to bring, send, or expel me back as you please. P.S.—The friend of Lord Marchmont is yours already, and cleared of all prepossessions, so that you can make no fresh conquests of him as you have of me.

n. d.—The same to the same. Your Grace might almost think I told you the *thing which was not*, and which the very horses in Gulliver's travels disdain to do. But the truth is, the day after I sent to your Grace when Lord Marchmont was with you, I was taken so ill of my asthma that I went to Chelsea to let blood by my friend Chelselden, by which I had found more good than by any other practise in four months. But at my return to town I was worse and worse for the two or three days I staid there, and still unable to venture out to you even so little a way as from Lord Orrery's. I was unwilling to inform you how bad I was, and am unwilling to inform you how bad I am still, tho' I've again let blood and taken a hundred medicines. I am become the whole business now of my two servants, and have not, and yet can not stir from my bed and fireside. All this I meant to have hid from you by my little note yesterday. For I really think you feel too much concern for those you think your friends, and I would rather die quietly, and sink out of the world, than give any good heart much trouble for me living or dead. The first two or three days that I feel any life return I will pass a part of it at your bedside. In the meantime I beg God to make our condition supportable to us both.

n. d.—The same to the same. Your Grace may believe me that my uncertainty is what I cannot help, and that I wish firmly to have been sooner with you. But I have had some concerns of Mr. Warburton to manage in town, and others of my own absolutely needful before my journey; and I am so infirm (as you but see too well) that I can't do business or pass from place to place so easily as others. Have put off my journey as late as possible so that I will yet have some days with your Grace. I am almost sorry you are so kind to me. I can be so little useful or agreeable from one unlucky circumstance or other, and so imperfectly show you my sense of what you do for me, that I am ashamed to be what I cannot help. The thing that God made me. If you send on Friday, so as we may come in the afternoon the same day, I will not fail, nor will Mrs. B., I'm sure, if possible, for she is perfectly sensible of the distinction you honour her with.

n. d.—The same to the same. I am not so sorry I could not have waited on your Grace as yet, as Mrs. Blount will be to be disappointed of shewing you it is to yourself and not for any one's company that she desires to come. Indeed she was very uneasy not to have done it sooner; tho' both then and now she is in very bad health. Lord Chesterfield and I will be with your Grace by dinner, if I understood him rightly, and perhaps stay all night. As to lodgings, I care not where I lodge so it be under Heaven's and your protection. P.S.—I have sent your servant to Thistleworth, in case my Lord Ch. be returned from Essex, for an answer to your question.

Thursday morning.—The same to the same. I wish your Grace were younger and I stronger by twenty years, and if we could not dine out boars (doors?), we might at least plant vines under which we and our posterity might sit and enjoy liberty a few years longer. As it is we can enjoy nothing but friendship (the next great blessing to liberty), if any will last so long as our lives. I really think your Grace has brought about one that will (if not two or three), and I can assure you your new lady, if once fixed, is unalterable, as I have experienced for above 20 years, tho' I never once did her any real service only for meaning it. I fear Sir Timothy cannot part from his child this week (who has left all her swaddling clothes behind her in a ship that has not yet arrived). I would have made you a day's visit myself (for I like you very well when you are alone,) and returned to Mr. Allen, who comes to Twitnam again this week for three days, but it happens that a very particular friend of mine (an eminent divine of the Church of England) comes to Twitnam to-morrow and leaves me then. But notwithstanding my regard to divines such as he, I think your Grace's ghostly father, Socrates, ought not to be changed for the best of them. Before the end of next week, or as much sooner as I can, I shall trouble Mr. Dorset and all his horses. In the meantime let it not be a trouble to your Grace to let me know by one line how you proceed doctress in divinity in Plato. P.S.—I ought not to forget telling your Grace

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how extreme kind my friend Allen took your order for *Bucks*; but he will extend it no further than one, this year. If all his family were not with him he would have waited on you and paid you his thanks.

Oct. 13, Bath.—The same to the same. I can tell you, Grace nothing of myself so well worth your notice, or so much to my advantage, as that which the inclosed paper will shew you; that I am as mindful of your commands, absent or present, and as much your faithful servant at Bath as at Windsor. The inscription is the very best I can do in this sort of writing, which requires to be so short and so plain. If it can be mended, it must be by Mr. Hooke; but I will venture to say any wit would spoil it. And a writer of plain sense and judgment is as rare to be met with as a woman of plain sense and judgment. I hope you are as well as I left you. I am not, because I have left you, and I will add no compliments because I am truly yours.

n. d.—The same to the same. I found myself sorry to have left you, the moment I grew into better health, as I did this afternoon. Mrs. Blount happened to own her desire to wait on you to Lady Fanny Shirley, who immediately proposed to carry her on Friday and lye a night; but as she, Mrs. B., meant to stay longer, and was not certain whether two together would be quite so convenient to your Grace, she has put it off, and I am glad of it, because we may come together next week, when I intend to stay out all my time with you, and I am sure she will have the same desire. I say I am sure of it, because she tells me so, and she never says a word that is untrue. I think I can be certain of waiting on your Grace on Tuesday, but I'll write in time.

Dec. 22.—The same to the same. It is so long ago as when I was at Bath that your Grace wrote me word that as soon as you was well enough to let me have the pleasure to see you, you would acquaint me. At my return to town Mrs. Blount (who had sent some times to inquire during your illness at Marlborough House) gave me the satisfaction to hear you was better, what Mr. Hook also confirmed. I have ever since been in hopes of a summons from your Grace; but instead of that you have loaded me with presents, which make my friends happier than myself; for without any compliment you may believe I love you better than your venison. Mrs. Arbuthnot and Mrs. Blount pay you their hearty thanks; I pay you imperfect ones, and can pay you no other 'till I see you at Windsor; tho' your bounty has enabled me to make a great figure at Twickenham these holidays, when I am to have two or three friends. Is not that a great number? I hope they are honest men, but that is almost presumptuous. I hope to see better days next year if, for a beginning, your Grace will permit your poet to bring his ode along with him on the 1st of January. I am, present, or absent, with the truest wishes for your ease and welfare, always, &c.

Jan. 18, London.—The same to the same. It has been and still is a thing of great concern to me to find your Grace still unwilling (I should rather say unable) to come nearer us, and that you will not suffer me to come nearer you. Had you sent away Sir Timothy only to recall another, it had been a natural change in a lady (who knows her power over her slaves, and that how long soever she has rejected or banish'd anyone, she is sure always to recover him). But to use me thus—to have won me with some difficulty, to have bow'd down all my pride, and reduced me to take that at your hands which I never took at any other, and as soon as you had done this to slight your conquest and cast me away with the common lumber of friends in this town—what a girl you are! I have a mind to be reveng'd of you, and will attribute it to your own finding yourself to want those qualities which are necessary to keep a conquest when you have made one, and are only the effects of years and wisdom. Well, if you think so well of yourself, leave me off. I could indeed have endured all your weaknesses and infirmities but this. I could indeed have been happy in contributing any way, tho' but for an hour in a day, to your amusement, and have gone to sleep all the rest (unless Dr. Stephens would have been so idle as to leave his other anatomies for my company now and then). But to be more reasonable in my demands, I beg at least, if your Grace do not speedily return, to know if you intend to stay for any time? or at all events to be informed more satisfactorily than I can be from your porter of the true state of your health. I shall only add I sincerely wish it better than my own, and you younger than I, that the tables may be turn'd, and I leave you a legacy at my death. If I had thoughts of casting you off I would give it you now in my lifetime, and so bid you farewell;

but God forbid that your Grace should ever meet with such use from, &c.

Saturday, Twitnam.—The same to the same. I hop'd to have seen your Grace once more before my journey to Bath, which I find since must be so soon as to-morrow evening or Monday morning. I hate to take leave, and so I should were I to go out of the world, otherwise than by a written will in which I commit my soul to God and my friends at parting. Both your Grace and Mr. Allen have done for me more than I am worth; he has come a hundred miles to fetch me, and I think in gratitude I should stay with him for ever, had I not an equal obligation to come back to your Grace. I feel most sensibly not only kindnesses done me, but intended me, and I owe you more than I dare say you remember. First, I owe you my house and gardens at Twitnam, for you would have purchased them for me when you thought me fond of them. Secondly, I owe you a coach and horses, notwithstanding I fought you down to an arm chair, and the other day I but named a house in town, and I saw with what attention you listen'd to it, and what you meant by that attention. But alas! that project is blasted, tho' a little one, and disappointed by its being, tho' so little, too good for me. For upon enquiry it cannot be bought for less than double what I was told, and I believe I shall sit down in another (in which I am determined to sleep as well tho' not half the price) a house not unlike myself, pretty old and very crazy, yet possible enough to outlast me with a little repair, and no bad bargain for my heirs, so cheap I may buy it with no imputation on my prudence. It will be laying out my own money well. So that let your Grace mean me whatever good you will, at present I only desire you to send me a new order for Janette Mowat who will want a house and home more than I. You were pleas'd to give my friend Allen an order last year for two bucks, which I think were to be claim'd again this year as you worded it, pray tell me if that was your intention or not. What can I say to your Grace? You think the same things, read the same books, like the same people that I do. I can only wish a thing I can not doubt that you will continue to do so. Be but so good to like me a little and be assured I shall love you extremely. I won't subscribe my name, that I may not be thought a very impudent arrogant fellow. But if you forgive me pray write to tell me as much, and I will declare myself to all the world for your devoted servant.

Jan. 19, Twitnam.—The same to the same. I said nothing to your Grace of patriots, and God forbid I should. If I did I must do as they do, and lye, for I have seen none of 'em, not even their great leader, nor once congratulated any one, friend or foe, upon his promotion or new reveal'd religion or regeneration, call it which you will, or by the more distinct and intelligible name, his new place or pension. I'm so sick of London in her present state that in two or three days I constantly return hither. I shall stay no longer there 'till you come, and then I promise you a day or two more whenever you demand them. I truly am concerned at the account of your uneasy ailments, all I wish either my friends or myself is more ease, not more money, which I think beyond a certain point ruins all ease and makes people either poor or mad; both which I take to be the case of the ignoble Earl you mention. I fear what your Grace has heard about him is not true; but it would be exemplary and a useful lesson to the world if it could be litigated. I can assure you you are not only as well with Sir Timothy as possible, but his heart is uneasy in the fear he is not so with you, nay he is almost suspicious that I am better with you, and is as jealous as the devil at my writing to you. His heart is as good, and his spirits so low, that he deserves double indulgence, and I really wish you would shew him you are as good to him as you are; for any distinction of that kind would make him happy; for my own part I desire no greater pleasure than to meet again all together and see your Grace well enough to enjoy the conversation without one knave or fool to vex you either within or without your doors.

1742, April 3, Northampton.—P. Doddridge to the Duchess. He mentions a note on Machiavelli by the King of Prussia where he "refers the whole fate which "turned on your Grace's breach with the Queen, or "rather hers with you to a contest between Her "Majesty and your Grace about a pair of gloves." He mentions "the reconciliation reported to have been "effected between Her Majesty and your Grace just "before her death, which your arrival at London with

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"the Duke just about the end of July 1714 is said to "favour." Doddridge suggests a postscript regarding these things in the next edition of the Duchess's book.

E 4.—Letters to the Duchess from the Earl of Aylesbury, Mr. Atkinson, Earl of Bradford, Mrs. Chantrel, Lord Cardigan, Lady Dummore, Lord Essex, Mr. Floyd, Lord Grimstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. Hanbury, E. Jekyll, Mr. and Mrs. Jennens, Dean Jones, Mad^e. Kielmansegge, Duke of Kent, Lord and Lady Lichfield, Mrs. Plummer, Lord Palmerston, Mrs. Pulteney, Lady Russell, Mrs. Stawell, Mr. Stanhope, and Sir Robert Walpole.

E 44.—Letters to the Duchess from Lady Howard, Lady Lechmere, Lady Cowper, and Mrs. How.

E 45.—Letters to the Duchess from Lord Albemarle, Duchess of Buckingham, Duke of Beaufort, Lord and Lady Brudenell, Lord Sidney Beaulieu, Mr. Boden, Lord Chancellor Cowper, Lady Carteret, Lady Arabella Caveudish, Lady Dorchester, Lady Evelyn, Lady Falmonth, Lady Fitzharding, Sir N. Gould, Duke of Hamilton, Lord Harborough, Mr. Harley (with his letters to Sir H. Mackworth, &c.), Lord Lincoln, Lord Molesworth, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. J. Molesworth, Mr. Molyneux, Duchess of Northumberland, Lady Orkney, Lady Portland, Lord Portmore, Duke of Richmond, Mr. St. John, Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord and Lady Sandwich, Lady F. Shirley, Earl of Stafford, Bishop and Mrs. Talbot, and Lady Westmoreland.

E 46.—Letters to the Duchess from Mr. Anstis, Mr. Brydges, Mr. Burton, Sir E. Bacon, Dr. Blackburn, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Brown, Mr. Brodericke, Mr. Budgell, Mr. Bilson, Mr. Burrell, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Conner, Mrs. Cornwallis, Lady Cheshyre, Mr. Chetwood, Mr. Charlton, Mrs. Coke, Mrs. Dunch, Mr. Denton, Mrs. D'Arcy, Lady Fane, Dr. Farrier, Mrs. Frowde, Lady Grenville, Mrs. Graydon, Mr. Gervais, Dr. Halse, Mrs. Holford, Mrs. Higgins, Mr. Hervey, Mr. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Hampden, Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury, Gen^l Kellum, Mrs. Killigrew, Mr. Lugg, Mr. Legge, Mrs. Lowther, Mr. and Mrs. Lundie, Mr. Lee, Mr. Lewis, Sir T. Lyttelton, Mr. Laurence, Mrs. Marsham, Mrs. Macarthe, Mr. William Mackintosh, Sir Thomas Mansell, Lady Mansell, Mr. Meres, Lady Merryweather, Mrs. Middleton, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Mordaunt, Mrs. May, Mrs. Needham, Mrs. Ogleshorpe, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Pigott, Mr. Pitt, Lady Parker, Lady Rosse, Mrs. Roche, Mr. Riley, Mrs. Reeve, Sir Hans Sloane, Mr. Staunton, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Topham, Mr. Travers, Mrs. Villiers, Lady Wallingford, Mr. Wilson, Sir Christopher Wren, Mr. West.

E 47.—Letters to the Duchess, chiefly on business, arranged alphabetically.

E 48.—Letters to the Duchess from Queen Mary (2), copies of some of the Princess Anne's letters to the King and Queen, and of their answers. Letter from Lord Rochester to the Princess Anne, and her answer, and an anonymous letter to the Princess. Two letters by the Princess of Orange at the Hague to Lady Churchill. Copy of Queen Mary's letter to the Princess in the Princess's own hand; (the Queen's letter is said to be in the book of records). Copies of the Princess Anne's letter to King William congratulating him on the taking of Namur, and condoling with him on the death of the Queen. A letter by the Princess Anne to the Countess of Marlborough when the Earl was in the Tower. (The letter by Rochester and the Princess's answer are said to be printed in the Vindication).

E 49.—Letters to Sarah Duchesses of Marlborough from Sir A. and Lady Cairnes and Mrs. La Vie. — 1772, 6, 7, and 8. Letters to Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough, from Lady Blayney.—Letter of Lady D. Spencer and Mrs. La Vie to Lady Blayney.

E 50.—Letters and papers relating to the quarrel between George I. and the Prince of Wales, also Mr. G. Lyttelton's letters and papers about the quarrel between George II. and the Prince of Wales.

E 51, 1717.—Letters between Lord Sunderland, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Duchess of Marlborough concerning the settlement of Lord Sunderland's children.

E 52, 1720.—Geo. Ist's letter to the Duchess, and copy of Her Graces letter to the Duchess of Kendal, with an account of the plot in which the Duchess of Marlborough was supposed to have been engaged in 1720.

1720, Dec. 14, (not delivered 'till the 16th).—The Duchess to the King, expressing surprise at her and the Duke being accused of corresponding with the King's enemy.

1720, Dec. 17.—The King's letter to the Duchess.

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1720, Dec. —.—Copy of letter by Duchess of Marlborough to the Duchess of Kendall. She would like an interview with the King. She suspects Secretary Craggs is the author of the accusation.

Copy of the Duchess's account of the reports, and of her proceedings in the matter. (5 pp.)

E 53.—Letters to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough with-out signatures.

E 55. 1742 and 1743.—Letters to Elizabeth Duchess of Marlborough by Charles Duke of Marlborough.

E 56. 1758.—Ditto.

E 57.—Ditto.

E 59. 1759-1761.—Letters to and by Elizabeth Duchess of Marlborough.

E 60.—Letters to Caroline Duchess of Marlborough from Dr. Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury.

E 61. 1782-1804.—Letters to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough from various persons.

E 62.—Letters from Royalty.

1786, Aug. 29, Windsor.—King George III. to the Duke of Marlborough. Sends him a 10 foot telescope by Dr. Herschell, who will bring it.

1783, Dec. 29, Windsor.—The same to the same The times are of the most serious nature, the political struggle is not as formerly between two factions for power, but it is no less than whether a desperate faction shall not reduce the Sovereign to a mere tool in its hands, though I have too much principle ever to infringe rights of others, yet that must ever equally prevent my submitting to the executive power being in any other hands than where the Constitution has placed it. I therefore must call on the assistance of every honest man, and I trust the Duke of Marlborough will zealously engage his friends to support Government in the present most critical occasion. I know too well the Duchess of Marlborough is ever friendly to me, and hope she will also warmly espouse my cause, which is indeed that of the Constitution as fixed at the Revolution, and to the support of which my family was invited to mount the throne.

Copy of the Duke's reply to the King's letter.—He confesses he did not see the late East India Bill in a dangerous light. He thought it was calculated rather to increase than diminish the power of the Crown or he should not have given his proxy in support. Hopes to pay his duty to the King in London in a week or 10 days, and wishes he may be able in the meantime find out the best method of doing what he can or the King's service, but confesses that at the present moment he does well know how to set about it.

1784, Jan. 17.—The Duke of Marlborough to the King, (copy). Alludes to the King's letter of the 29th of December. Assures the King that the motion made by one of the Duke's brothers (Lord Charles Spencer) yesterday in the House of Commons, was agreed to in a hurry by Lord Charles Spencer himself when it was proposed to him and earnestly requested of him by some of the King's late servants, and this in a great measure proceeded from Lord Charles Spencer's letter of the King's letter of Dec. 29, which the Duke had not yet thought himself at liberty to disclose to his brother.

1784, Jan. 17, Queen's House.—The King to the Duke of Marlborough. The Duke of Marlborough stating his ignorance of Lord Charles Spencer's intention of moving the resolution of last night is a fresh mark of his attachment, but I should have done great injustice either to his head or heart if I could have harboured such an opinion: so strong a measure can hurt none but the promoters of it, as it must open the eyes of all moderate men to their intentions.

1783, March 30, 42 m. past 10 p.m.—The King to the Duke of Marlborough. Has just written to Lord Sydney that the congé d'élire and recommendatory letter to the chapter of Canterbury in favour of the Bishop of Bangor be prepared. The Duke must acquaint the bishop that he must kiss hands to-morrow.

1781 and 1785.—Two letters by the Princess Amelia, the first is to the Duchess and the second is to the Duke.

1785.—Letter by the Princess Royal Charlotte Augusta Matilda to the Duchess.

1795, Berlin.—Prince Henry of Prussia to the Duchess. He sends her a china déjeuner in token of the esteem he had for her son the late Lord Spencer.

1802.—A letter by the Prince of Wales to the Duchess.

1803.—A letter by the Prince de Condé to the Duchess.

A PARCEL OF LETTERS.

1706, Aug. 26, Hague.—Fra. Palmes to the Duke of Marlborough. (French).

1708, May 2, Vienna.—Ditto. (English).

1709.—Twelve letters by the Count Briançon to the Duke, with some inclosures.

1708, June 13 to 1709, April 16.—Twenty-nine letters from the Earl of Galloway, at Lisbon, to Lord Sunderland, and one to Mr. Burgh. The last dated is from Estremoz. Some have inclosures.

1708 and 1709.—Copies and originals of letters by James Stanhope, at Barcelona, to the Duke of Marlborough and to Lord Sunderland.

1706, Oct. 24 and 29, and Nov. 7.—Three letters from James Stanhope, at Valencia, to Sir C. Hedges.

1706, Dec. 12, Valencia.—Earl of Galloway to Sir C. Hedges.

1706, Dec. 10 and 13, Lisbon.—Two letters from P. Methuen to Sir C. Hedges.

1706, Dec. 13, Valencia.—Prince of Lichtenstein to the Duke.

1706, Dec. 14, Valencia.—J. Stanhope to Mr. Secretary.

1706, Dec. 23.—Lord Sunderland to Mr. Stanhope.

1705, Jan. 28.—Ditto.

1705, Feb. 14, Whitehall.—Delafaye to (Mr. Stanhope).

1707, April 27, Barcelona.—J. Stanhope to Lord Sunderland.

1707, July 9, n.s., Lisbon.—Mr. Methuen to Lord Sunderland.

1707, Aug. 5.—The Earl of Galloway to the Duke.

1707, Aug. 21 and 23, Barcelona.—J. Stanhope to Lord Sunderland (2).

1707, Oct. 12, Tarrega.—Earl of Galloway to Lord Sunderland.

1707, Nov. 15, Camp at Vimbodia.—James Stanhope to Lord Sunderland.

1707, June 15, n.s., Valencia.—J. Stanhope to —.

1707, March 8, Valencia.—J. Stanhope to Lord Sunderland, (copy).

1707, March 9, n.s.—Earl of Galloway to Lord Sunderland.

1692, Aug. 30.—Lord Nottingham to the Mayor of Bath (copy). Requests him not to give Royal respect and ceremony to the Princess, with whom the Queen was displeased.

1706, Oct. 8, Valencia.—Charles (King of Spain) to the Duke of Marlborough. Encloses a copy of a letter from the States General sent by the Emperor. Sends him a third Patent to form if he pleases a council of persons attached to his service and the good of his subjects, whereof his Councillor Bernardo Vuiros shall be head."

A packet indorsed 'Sunderland State papers relating to Ireland.

4 William III., Feb. 17. Copy.—Ratification of the Articles of Capitulation of the town of Galway, dated 21 July 1691, between Gordell Baron de Ginkell, Lord General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland and the Constable and Governor of Galway.

List of the army in Ireland (1 p.) signed by Matt. Pennefather, Muster Master General. Horse, 30 troops; dragoons, 15 troops; foot, 130 companies.

Another list (1 p.)—Horse, 30 troops; dragoons, 15 troops; foot, 230 troops.

List of general officers in Ireland. (1 p.)

List of the judges constituted in Ireland since His Majesty's accession.

Civil list of the kingdom of Ireland, containing all payments to be made for civil affairs, commencing the 25th March 1715. (24 pp.)

Military establishment of the kingdom of Ireland, 1715. (44 pp.)

Copy.—Address by Parliament to the Lords Justices, congratulatory on their appointment.

Copy.—Address by the Commons to the same, declaring their adhesion to the succession.

Two copies of addresses by the Commons to the Queen, giving assurances of their support. (One copy omits a portion of the other.)

Copy.—Resolution of the House to address the King praying him to remove the Earl of Anglesey from his Council and service in Ireland, he being in their opinion one of the principal advisers of her late Majesty to break the army, and prorogue the late Parliament in Ireland.

4 William III., Feb. 24. Copy.—Ratification under the Great Seal of the Articles for the Surrender of Limerick, dated 3 Oct. 1691.

1716, July 6, (copy in 12 pp.) Here follows the last paragraph of the report about the city of Dublin.

1714 and 1715.—A packet of letters and addresses to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Lord Sunderland). 22

are of the Lords Justices. Some of the letters are addressed to Joseph Addison, Esq., secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

1715, Sept. 6.—The Lords Justices say that the Duke of Ormond is still governor of the county of Kilkenny, and has so great power in the county palatine of Tipperary that the judge, sheriff, and other officers of the said county are appointed by him and act by his warrants, and that if his Grace should not have surrendered before the time limited in the Bill of Attainder be expired, they think it will be proper for His Majesty's service that the officers put in by the Duke should be changed or hold their places by the nomination of the Crown.

1714, March 18, Dublin.—William (Archbishop of), Dublin to J. Addison. By the last packet we sent his Excellency an account of what progress we had made in searching out the publishers of a virulent pamphlet intitled, English Advice, &c. I find it passed through the hands of those that signalled themselves by their opposition to us under the late ministry, and were the principal tools made use of by it.—He has taken their examination and got them to sign them.

1714, Dec. 2.—Copy. Report in French (10 pp.) to the Lords Justices by the judges and other persons in the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, in the cases of Frances Callaghan and 20 others attainted of high treason at the court holden at Dublin, on the 2d of July last, for having plotted the death of the late Queen and the establishment of the Pretender.

1714, Dec. 15.—Letters by the Lords Justices sending the above report.

1714, Jan. 18.—Letters by the Lord Justices about the enlisters. They have procured a person that will give security for carrying to the Indies those who are ordered to be transported, and have ordered a pardon for those to whom His Majesty has been pleased to grant it, and the sentences will be executed next term on the other two. There are about 20 still in prison on the same account which should have been tried last term, but the number of malefactors was so great that they could not go through so many trials.

1714, Oct. and Nov. 1714 Jan.—Earl of Kildare to the Lord-Lieutenant (4)

1714, Oct. 26 to 1715 May.—Lord Chancellor Brodrick to the Lord-Lieutenant (12).

1714, Nov. 13.—Lord Chief Justice Forster to the same.

1714, Dec. 16, 1714, Jan. 8 and 25.—Lord Chief Justice Whitshed to the same (3).

1714, Dec. 25 to 1714, March 12.—Lord Tyravly to the same (14).

1714, Jan. 11 to March 8.—M. Conolly to the same (7), revenue matters.

Letters by Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Thomas Southwell, Thomas Medlycott, George Gore, and Oliver St. George.

1715, May 10.—O. St. George to the Lord Lieutenant. Lord Chief Baron Dean is dead; hears that interest is making with the Duke of Shrewsbury and the like to have Sir Richard Levinge succeed him.

Same date.—Lord Mountjoy to the same.—Recommends Mr. Gore to be Chief Baron.

Same date.—Bishop of Clogher to the same.—Recommends Mr. Gore to be Chief Baron.

Same date.—Lord Chancellor Cowper to the same.—Recommends Mr. Gilbert to be Chief Baron.

Same date.—Lord Chief Justice Parker to the same.—Recommends Sir R. Levinge to be Chief Baron.

1715, May 19, Dublin Castle.—E. Budgell to the Lord-Lieutenant. Yesterday morning Mr. Jeffreys, agent to the Bishop of Derry, arrived here from London. A custom house officer searching his trunks found two packets directed to Dr. Swift; one of them only contained a book entitled The Conduct of the Duke of Ormonde; the other, together with several libels (such as English Advice, Sir W. Windham's Case, the Ballad on the late Lord Wharton, &c.), had in it two letters which the Lords Justices thought proper to send the same night to Mr. Stanhope, and of which I send copies (enclosed).

Both the enclosed letters are dated 3 May 1715, and are unsigned. One regrets the addressee's absence, and says "Corinmikin and myself drink your health daily; she is come to love a glass of wine much better than she did, with this remark, that it happens in the very worst time. We have no new favourite, nor never can; you have left so sweet a relish by your conversation upon all our pleasures that we can't bear the thoughts of intimacy with any person. A faint copy of a most agreeable original is to be found in a certain reverend divine whom you introduced to our acquaintance, but it won't do even with the advantage of youth. We see him once a week. Tyrant has undertook to furnish you

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oy this sare hand with all the news. I hear that you desire none. . . . Corinnikin sends you her love and service. I send you her very words."

The other letter says, — . . . Two days before the Captain went abroad he sent for me, and, amongst other things, asked me with great earnestness if there was no possibility of sending a letter safe to your hands. I answered I knew but of one way, and that was to direct to you under cover to Mrs. Vann—. He reply'd, no way by post would do. I then said, tho' I was lame and ill I would go over with it myself if he pleased. He thanked me, and said I should hear from him in a day or two, but I never saw him more. Sir W. Wyndham had a letter yesterday from him dated about eight days ago; he was then very well and Mr. Ford with him. His motions depend upon the report from the Secret Committee, and the Brin—n (with the last instructions from his friends here) will go over, by which he will confirm himself. You have seen a letter which bears his name. I'll tell you a secret, it was writ. by Bishop Atterbury. It hath done a great deal of good and we have not lost a man by his going. It was a great surprise to his friends at first, but everybody is now convinced he would have been sacrificed had he staid. . . . Among other things I send you the Duke of Ormonde's Conduct, which 'tis hoped will do that great man service. He is in the highest esteem here, and last Friday, being his birthday, 200 of his Grace's friends dined at the Devil's at Temple Bar, and at night there were two bonfires on that occasion, one in Newgate Market, the other in the Pall Mall. Mr. P—r is despised by all honest men here for giving up his letters, yours among the rest. Dr. Arb—r was turned out on that score. . . . Lord Wharton's death hath extremely mortified the Whigs. Sunderland is very ill, has been mad for some time, and is going to the Bath. Walpole is in a very bad way, and Stanhope is the bully.

1715.—Letters from the Duke of Bolton, Lord Coingsby, and General Palmes.

1715.—Letters from Ro. Pringle at Whitehall (three in May, and two in June).

1715, June 3.—J. Addison introduces to the Lord Lieutenant the bearer, General Gorges.

1715, May 10.—The Lords Justices to Mr. Stanhope. They send him some examinations and papers shewing how industrious the Pretender's agents are. They are surprised to find the letter to Mr. Houghton superscribed and franked by Sir Charles Bumbury (Bunbury?), one of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland. They ordered Houghton's papers to be searched, and found the other letters inclosed with a declaration of the Pretender's, and a great number of seditious pamphlets. Mr. Wight, in London, Mr. Houghton's correspondent, is a half-pay officer in Lord Windsor's regiment, was in Ireland some time since, had the reputation of a man of wit and letters, and was said to act as a sort of private secretary to the Earl of Anglesea.

1714, Oct. 12, Dublin Castle.—W. (Archbishop of) Dublin, Jo. Tuam, and Kildare to the Lord Lieutenant, introducing William Hawkins, Ulster King-at-Arms, going to attend the King's coronation.

Charge of the civil and military lists from Michaelmas 1713 to 6 Sept. 1714. Total of the military list 262,831*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; civil list 57,028*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

1714.—Several letters from the Lords Justices relating to the election of the Lord Mayor.

List of field officers on full pay on the Irish establishment.

Copy of dissent by Viscount Strabane and several other Irish peers from the question that the outlawry for the rebellion of 1641 of the ancestor of the Lord Viscount Montgarrett, under whom he derives his honour is reversed. They argue that the former judgment of the House might be relied on. (3 pp.)

1715.—Letters from M. Conolly, Lord Chancellor Brodrick, and the Archbishop of Dublin to Addison.

1715, May 30, Dublin Castle.—E. Badgell to (Addison). It appears by several examinations taken before Lord Chief Justice Whitshed that there are many members of the College here highly disaffected to his Majesty's Government. It is even feared that some are downright Jacobites, and that these are far from receiving that discouragement from the governing part of the College which might be expected. He recommends the King to issue a letter putting off the election of Fellows and Scholars until his further pleasure be known.

In a letter of July 7, 1715, the Archbishop notices the Jacobitism of the College.

Copy of comments by the Lord Chancellor on the proceedings against Edward Loyde for printing the

Memoirs of the Chevalier St. George, which were dropped after a letter in 1713 by the Lords Justices to the Duke of Shrewsbury, the Lord Lieutenant saying that they thought he was an object of mercy.

1714, Aug.—A return of the army in Ireland. (1 sheet.)

1714, Aug 28.—List of pensions on the military establishments, 24 in all, amounting to 6,324*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

List of governors of counties in Ireland. (1 p.)

List of governors of garrisons. (2 pp.)

Account of the Concordatum Fund.

MARLBOROUGH PAPERS IN PACKETS.

(No. 32).—Various applications to John Duke of Marlborough for his favour and interest.

(No. 33).—Various transactions and negotiations, treaties, and projects of treaties between the Allies, England, Austria, States of Holland, Prussia, and Spain.

(No. 34).—Memorials, statements, and treaties which relate to the Northern Powers of Europe.

(No. 35).—Papers relating to subsidies and contingents, the pay, and provisioning of foreign troops in the Queen's service or in that of the alliance in general.

(No. 36).—Regimental details and miscellaneous military information.

(No. 37).—Printed and written documents relating to the rights, interests, and government of Flanders after it had been taken from the French by John Duke of Marlborough.

(No. 38).—Letters, statements and representations from different States concerning their respective interests in contemplation of a peace with France.

(No. 39).—Letters and documents relating to the claims of the Duke of Wirtemberg upon the principality of Montbelliard.

(No. 41).—Case and proceedings in respect of the 2½ deductions from the pay of the foreign troops and of the perquisites from the contracts for bread.

(No. 43).—Proceedings in the case of the Duke of Marlborough's claims upon Lord Cadogan.

()—Privy seals to the Duke of Marlborough for creations of titles and offices.

A packet numbered (5).—Case of Sir John Mordaunt, 1754. Case of Admiral Vernon, 1740.

A packet numbered (14).—An account of Hindostan (10 pp. folio); of Mansebs and Mansechdars (28 pp. folio), both in handwriting of the 18th century.

SUNDERLAND PAPERS IN PACKETS.

(No. 12).—Papers respecting the relief and settlement of the distressed Protestant Palatines in the Colonies of America.

(No. 13).—Papers relating to the establishment of the East India Company.

(No. 15).—State papers relating to Trade and Plantations.

(No. 21).—Warrants to Charles Earl of Sunderland for grants to divers persons.

(No. 22).—Warrants to the same for grants of offices to divers persons.

(No. 23).—Warrants to the same to grant commissions to various persons.

(No. 24).—Warrants to the same (23) for creation of baronetcies and peerages.

(No. 25).—Warrants to the same for grants to divers persons.

(No. 26).—Warrants to Charles Earl of Sunderland to prepare letters patent to bishops directing them to admit persons to ecclesiastical benefices.

(No. 27).—Nine warrants to the same for grants of pensions and allowances to divers persons.

(No. 28).—Ten warrants to the same to issue releases to certain persons for moneys due to the Crown: principally for baronet's fees; Sir Hans Sloane is one. One is to release Paul Methuen from the plate lent to him as Ambassador to Spain.

(No. 30).—Warrants to the same for granting patents for inventions.

(No. 36).—Memoranda of the Earl of Sunderland respecting ministerial strength in the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

(No. 38).—Memoranda of the same about Peers and Privy Counsellors.

(No. 39).—Petitions to the Sovereign for the grant of favours or relief of grievances.

(No. 40).—Petitions and memorials to the Privy Council and Treasury.

(No. 41).—Various applications and petitions to the Earl of Sunderland, as Minister of State, for favour and patronage.

(No. 42).—Lists of persons recommended to be Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants.

DUKE OF
MARLBOROUGH.

(No. 43).—Testimonials and certificates of loyalty and good conduct in order to obtain passports for leaving the kingdom.

Nos. 44 and 45.—The like.

Folio No. 3, 27 pp.—Copies of the Earl of Sunderland's letters to foreign ministers, May 22 1683 to March 25 1684. They are nearly all to Mr. Chudleigh.

Folio No. 5.—The Earl of Sunderland's Secretaries letters, (including Addison's) 3 Dec. 1706 to 13 June 1710. (The Earl was sworn Secretary of State for the Southern Provinces on the 3rd of December 1706).

Folio No. 6.—The Earl of Sunderland's home letters, 6 Dec. 1706 to 13 June 1710.

Folio No. 7, (304 pp).—Copies of the Earl's letters to foreign ministers, 4 Dec. 1706 to 24 May 1709.

Folio.—Copies of the Earl's letters to foreign ministers, &c. 31 May 1709 to 13 June 1710.

Folio (No. 1).—Copies of warrants by the Duke of Marlborough 17 April 1702 to 10 Nov. 1702. (236 pp. and index).

Folio (No. 2).—The like, 9 Feb. 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 16 March 170 $\frac{3}{4}$. (431 pp. and index).

Folio (No. 3).—The like; 28 March 1706 to 28 Dec. 1711.

Folio.—The like; 5 Jan. 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 Jan. 1709. It contains also copies of proceedings in courts-martial. (534 pp. and index).

Folio (No. 5).—The like; 27 Nov. 1708 to 21 Oct. 1711. (528 pp. and index).

Folio (No. 6).—The like; 24 Aug. 1711, and others in that year, only a few, and they relate chiefly to the hospital accounts, the long statements of which are in the volume. (125 pp.).

Folio (No. 8).—Copies of passes granted by the Duke, 22 May 1708 to 10 Feb. 1709.

Folio (No. 9).—The like; 2 March 1709 to 12 Nov. 1709.

Folio (No. 10).—The like; 14 Feb. 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 Nov. 1711.

Folio (No. 11).—Miscellaneous estimates of charges &c. 1708 to 171 $\frac{1}{2}$. (43 pp.).

Folio (No. 12).—Copies of treaties for foreign troops 1706 to 1712. (291 pp.).

Folio (No. 13).—Memoranda concerning officers. Notes in the margins shew their promotions, &c. (93 pp. a few blank).

Folio (No. 14).—Names and descriptions of persons recommended to be officers in the new levies 1705. 119 pp. and index).

Folio (No. 16).—Medicines continued and delivered to the soldiers of Her Majesty's hospital at Ghent by the direction of the physicians of the said hospital, beginning 14 Sept. o.s. 1706. It gives the names of the patients and the kinds of medicine administered.

Folio (No. 17).—The like for the hospital at Maastricht beginning 15 May, o. s. 1706, and extending to 24 Aug. 1706.

Folio (No. 18).—Alphabetical list of the half-pay officers. Names. Old regiments. Dates. As now placed, (4 columns).—List of the officers of the new regiments.—List of the staff-officers for the six marine regiments.—14 March, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ Quarter-masters of dragoons unprovided for.

Quarto.—Establishment of the military forces in Great Britain. (158 pp.). Begins with a copy of a warrant by George II, dated 11 May 1731.

A PORTFOLIO, containing,

Instructions and letters to Lord Peterborough during his command in Spain and on his return to England. 1705, 6, and 7. Mostly printed in his Vindication of his conduct.

Papers on military operations in 1702.

Relation de la bataille de Ramillies.

Relation de l'attaque des Lignes, 19 July 1705.

Journal d'Espagne, dated at Lisbon, 23 Oct. 1706. (16 pp. folio).

A brief account of some particular transactions during the last two years' war in Spain and Portugal. (14 pp. folio). A note on this says, Written by an officer who served in the campaign and rendered great service by his advice. He evidently justifies the conduct of Peterborough, who, he asserts, dissuaded King Charles from going to Saragossa, and condemns Lord Galway, to whose advice he attributes the loss of Madrid.

A roll of coloured drawings of standards, probably of some of those taken during the Duke of Marlborough's wars.

Folio (84 pp.).—A cat may look at a King, characterizing all the kings from William the Conqueror to

Charles the 1st. (By Sir Anthony Weldon; it has been printed.)

Quarto, (39 pp).—Rosamond, new opera, humbly inscribed to Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough. (It is by Addison). The characters are King Henry, Sir Treaty, Keeper of the Tower, Page to the Queen, Messenger, Guardian Angels, Queen Rosamond, Grid-aline, wife to Sir Trusty, Attendants.—Scene, Woodstock Park.—*Begins*, Enter Queen and page.

Q. What place is here,

What scenes appear

Where'er I turn mine eyes.

167 $\frac{1}{2}$, Feb. 17.—Charles the 2nd appoints John Churchill, Esq. a colonel of a regiment of foot.

1683, Nov. 19.—King Charles the 2nd appoints Lord Churchill colonel of the loyal regiment of dragoons, and captain of a troop in the said regiment.

168 $\frac{1}{2}$, Feb. 23.—King James the 2nd appoints Lord Churchill colonel in the Royal regiment of Dragoons and captain of a troop of it.

1685, June 15.—The King appoints him to command the four troops of horse in his royal regiment of horse, five companies in the Queen Dowager's regiment of foot, four companies of the regiment of the Queen Consort, and two troops of the royal regiment of dragoons ordered to march to Salisbury.

1685, June 19.—The King appoints him brigadier over all his forces, horse and foot.

1685, July 1.—The King appoints him major-general over all horse and foot.

1685, Aug. 1.—The King appoints him captain and colonel of the 3rd troop of Horse Guards in the place of Louis Earl of Feversham.

1688, Nov. 7.—The King appoints him lieutenant-general over all forces, horse and foot.

1701, March 13.—Original instructions by Queen Anne to the Earl of Marlborough as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces. (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.).

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH, HURSTBOURNE PARK, HAMPSHIRE.

INTERESTING to historians as the ancient home of the Hampshire Wallops, whose martial achievements in former times are commemorated in a popular use of their historic name, the Earl of Portsmouth's seat at Hurstbourne Priors, Hants, has for several generations been respected by men of letters and science as the resting place of the large collection of Sir Isaac Newton's official and scientific papers, which after his death passed into the possession of his niece, Mrs. Conduitt, the wife of John Conduitt, Esq., M.P., who, after enjoying Sir Isaac's closest friendship, succeeded him as Master and Worker of the Mint in the Tower of London. Through the marriage of Catherine, Mr. Conduitt's daughter and heiress by the afore-mentioned niece of the philosopher, with John Viscount Lymington, eldest son of the first Earl of Portsmouth, these manuscripts became the property of the Earls of Portsmouth, who have regarded their collateral descent from the famous mathematician as one of the brightest distinctions of a family that has flourished in Hampshire from the time of Edward the Confessor.

The present Lord Portsmouth having recently given Sir Isaac Newton's scientific MSS. to the University of Cambridge, the library of Hurstbourne Park has by that magnificent act lost the larger and more valuable part of the records which made it famous. But it still retains the comprehensive collection of Sir Isaac Newton's *Mint Papers*, which Mr. John Conduitt arranged and bound in three large folios, as well as the miscellaneous collection of official registers, parliamentary journals, Mint documents, private correspondence, and other writings, which are described in the first of the two ensuing catalogues.

(a. MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION.

4 Edward IV. Proclamation for raising the price of silver bullion from 29s. the pound weight to 33s. the pound weight.

14 Henry VIII. Proclamation for the currency of "old thin peeces."

14 Henry VIII. Proclamation against the "transportation of gold, silver, and bullion, and against exchanges and rechanges, but onlie with such as the kinge has authorized within the realme."

EARL OF
PORTSMOUTH.EARL OF
PORTSMOUTH.

14 Henry VIII. Proclamation for "the valuacioun of coynes." Dated at Canterbury.

16 Henry VIII. Proclamation for "the valuacioun of coynes according to the statute of 15 Henrici Octavi." Dated at St. Albans.

8 July 1525. Proclamation for "the valuacioun of coynes of gold and silver." Dated at Westminster. Also another copy of the same proclamation.

5 November 1526. Proclamation for "the valuacioun of dyuers coynes of gold and silver." Dated at Westminster.

6 August, 30 Henry VIII. Proclamation "freely licensing exchanges and rechanges by merchants, notwithstanding diuers lawes and statutes to the contrary." Dated at Westminster.

19 November, 32 Henry VIII. Proclamation against transportacioun of Irish coine called grotes into "England out of the realme of Ireland." Dated at Westminster.

30 July, 32 Henry VIII. Proclamation licensing "exchanges and rechanges for a season notwithstanding anie lawes and statutes to the contrary." Dated at Sudbury.

— Henry VIII. Imperfect copy of a proclamation "declaring the value of sundry coynes of gold and silver, and for raying gold to 48s. and silver to 4s. the ounce."

12 October 1571. Folio in leather binding; lettered at the back, "Orders of Council relating to the Coinage;" and provided with an index to the contents of the volume, which exhibits in chronological order the successive proclamations and orders of Council respecting the business of the Mint, from the year 1571 to March 1683-4. The collection seems to have been made by Mr. John Conduitt, who succeeded Sir Isaac Newton in the office of Master and Worker of the Mint.

15 November, 37 Elizabeth. Letters Patent of exemplification (made at the request of Sir Henry Walloppe, Knt.) of the enrolment in Dublin of an indenture made in Henry the Third's time between the bishop and chapter of Fernes of the one part, and Philip de Prendelgast and Matilda de Quency of the other part, touching lands in the county of Wexford. This document (to which the Great Seal of Ireland is attached) is so defaced that it is legible only in a few places, and in those places can be read only with the greatest difficulty.

7 June 1603. Copy (large folio) of the Record of the Assays of the Pix; beginning with the assays of pix-money taken in the Star Chamber before the King's Most Honourable Privy Council on 7 June 1603, and ending with assays of pix-money made and taken in the Mint within the Tower of London on 15 August 1734.

12 February, 8 James I. Letters Patent of exemplification at the request of Francis Goodwin, Knt., and George Fleetwood, Knt., of the proceedings closing with judgment for the plaintiffs, before Sir Edward Coke, Knt., and his associates, justices of the King's Bench, in the suit of Francis Goodwin, Knt., and George Fleetwood, Knt., against Edward Earl of Bedford and Lucy his wife, for the recovery of the manor of Widnere with appurtenances, and one messuage, one garden, two hundred acres of arable land, and six acres of meadow in Great Marlowe, Hambleden, and West Wycombe.

18 August 1695. Official certificate of the vicar and churchwarden of St. Botolph's Church in Cambridge, that Isaac Newton, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the county of Cambridge, received the sacrament in the said church in accordance with the usage of the Church of England on the above-named Sunday.

25 December 1699. Folio ledger of the accounts of Sir Isaac Newton, respecting all disbursements made by him for the charges and expenses of the Mint, whilst he was master and worker of the moneys thereof; beginning with the above given date, and ending with the "Account of Sir Isaac Newton, deceased, late Master and Worker of His Majesty's Mint, of all monies by him had and received since the last account out of the receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer and elsewhere; as also of the moneys by him paid and disbursed for the charges and expenses of the said Mint, from 1 January 1725-6 to the last day of December 1726." Also, in the same ledger, the yearly official accounts of Sir John Stanley, Bart., Craven Peyton, Esq., William Thomson, Esq., and Walter Carey, Esq., successive wardens during the same term of the exchange and coyneage of money within the Tower of London.

22 July 1700. An Entertaining Narrative, by a female writer, of a tour through Holland and Flanders. Divided

into three letters, each of which is addressed to an unnamed gentlewoman in England, this record of a two months' journey through the Low Countries contains a series of effective pictures of society in the Hague, Schevelin, Leyden, Delft, Haerlem, Amsterdam, Brussels, and other cities. An intelligent woman who regarded the world with her own eyes, and held strong opinions that women were capable of higher work than domestic drudgery, the writer may be regarded as a favourable specimen of the few educated women of a time when ladies of rank were often deficient in the rudiments of learning. An edition of these three letters would afford congenial entertainment to readers of the present day when women achieve distinction in every department of *belles lettres*. Speaking of the criminal discipline of the Amsterdam prisons, the writer says, "I did not see the Rasp House, nor the Spin House, which answer to our Bridewell for punishing the rakes and lewd women of the town, or any that commit crimes which they think not great enough to deserve death. They are here sufficiently punished by constant and hard work, some for their whole life, and some for a certain time, according to their crime. And if any of the rogues are lazy and perform not their task, nor mend for whipping, they put them into a place where there's a pump, and let in water upon them which would soon drown them if they do not pump very hard, and by this means they learn to work rarely well. The first house is for men only, and the other for women. Those that are diligent to perform their tasks may employ the rest of their time in working either for themselves or any other that employs them. They put officers into these houses, burghers' children, and people of good fashion that are too lewd or debauched, where they keep them as close confined and upon a coarse and spare diet, as long as they think necessary to tame them. But if their friends will maintain them, and desire it, they are exempted from work, and kept in chambers apart; for they are impartial in the administration of justice to the rich, when they deserve punishment, as well as the poor."

— June 1707. Common-place book of extracts from the works of Puffendorff and other writers. Inscribed on the fly-leaf, "Many men many minds, one woman many minds. J. Conduitt, June 1702. Breviarium Historiæ ex Puffendorffo, &c."

25 May 1721. Journal of Proceedings in Parliament, commencing 25 May 1721, and ending 29 June following; and also of parliamentary proceedings from 3 October 1722 to 24 May 1723. In this folio is preserved a loose sheet, exhibiting the rough copy of Mr. John Conduitt's preface to his parliamentary notes, beginning, "My first intention in taking the following notes was to imprint the subject matter of them the stronger on my memory, and to have a fund of arguments ready when the same debates return, which, since the annual meeting of Parliaments, often happens, and with that view I have not only put down all I could catch that was spoke, but any observations that were suggested privately or occurred to me on either side of the question, and particularly several arguments which I had prepared and afterwards made no use of, sometimes because the question they were upon was dropt, or agreed to so unanimously that there was no room for a debate, and often because the House was tired before I could get an opportunity of speaking, but I have distinguished those that were spoke from those that were not." It appears from this sketch for a preface that Mr. Conduitt entertained thoughts of publishing his collections of parliamentary notes.

31 December 1723. Letter from Thomas Hill, Esq., to John Conduitt, Esq. Announcing the writer's immediate departure "with his Grace" for the country, where he will "stay not a moment after the election is over."

3 January 1723-4. Journal of proceedings in Parliament from the afore-named day, when Parliament was opened by the King in person, to 24 April 1724, when the King in person prorogued Parliament. Folio of 284 pages, bound in vellum, and marked as having been examined by Mr. John Conduitt.

12 November 1724. Journal of proceedings of Parliament, from the afore-given date to 19 February next following. Examined by Mr. John Conduitt.

22 December 1724. Letter from Thomas Hill, Esq., to John Conduitt, Esq. Congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Conduitt on their recovery from alarming illness. Dated from Deene.

7 January 1724-5. Letter from B. H. Jackson to Sir Isaac Newton. Announcing the writer's invention and

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PORTSMOUTH.

(b.) The State of the Mint and Coynage according to the best of my knowledge. No date.

(c.) An Account of the Mint in the Tower of London. No date.

(d.) The State of the Mint. No date.

(e.) Observations concerning the Mint. Of the Assays. No date.

(2.) Papers relating to the office of the Warden of the Mint.

(a.) 23 February 1684. Copy of a report of the Commissioners for executing the office of Master and Worker of His Majesty's Mint, to the Right Hon. Lawrence, Earle of Rochester, Lord High Treasurer of England, on the state and duty of the office belonging to the Warden of the said Mint, according to his late Majesty's indenture vnder the Great Scale of England.

(b.) 13 December, 1662. Copy of a warrant under the sign manual, dated at Whitehall, and countersigned Hen. Bennet. Giving authority to Sir William Parkhurst and Sir Anthony St. Leger, knits, Wardens of the Mint, and other officers therein, for the payment of extraordinary expenses in the said mint, heretofore incurred "in the melting, recoyning, and delivering of the late Croase and Harpe money," and hereafter to be incurred in "the telling, melting downe, essaying, coynning, and delivering of our Treasury lately come from France."

(c.) 30 March 1715. Form of oath (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) to be administered to the principal officers of the Mint, before the Lord High Treasurer or the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being; signed, Richard Sandford and Isaac Newton. Also, on the same paper, Memorandum (signed William Lowndes) that the same oath was taken on 30 March 1715 by Sir Richard Sandford, Bart., Warden of the Mint, and Martin Bladen, Esq., Comptroller of the Mint, before the Earl of Halifax, Sir Richard Ouslow, Sir William St. Quintin, and Mr. Wortley, Commissioners of the Treasury.

(d.) 6 February 1690. Account of disbursements from 6 Feb. 1689 to 6 Feb. 1690.

(e.) 12 June 1700. List or Schedule of the Vouchers of the Account of Isaac Newton, Esq., late Warden of His Majesty's Mint in the Tower.

(f.) Copy (undated) of the following memoir: "To the Worsp^d. Isaac Newton, Esq., Warden of His Majesty's Mint within the Tower of London.—Thomas Fowle, one of the clerks of the Mint humbly presents to your worship as follows:—That since his coming to the Mint, which was about the 20th of July 1672, Sir Anthony St. Leger, then Warden of the Mint, came very seldom to the place, and did not any thing of service more then to come and ask how the affaires of the Mint were, and that was all, and soe went away.

After him one Sir Thomas Wharton, Knight of the Bath, and his sonn Phillip, men of plentifull fortunes joyntly were wardens, who sometimes came to the Mint and asked a few questions relating therevnto, and did some business, and to little or no more purpose than the former.

Succeeded them, one Sir Phillip Floyd, a very ingenious gentleman, a civilian by profession, one of the Clerkes of the Councill, and one of the Secretaries to the then Earle of Danby, Lord High Treasurer of England, who as warden assisted the officers of the Mint in severall affaires proper for the Warden to the Lords of the Treasury, who succeeded the said Earle of Danby, and continued soe for the space of a twelve month and then dyed.

Next to him came one Doctor Owen Wynn, a learned civilian and chiefe secretary to the Earle of Sunderland, whose attendance was frequent and diligent and very serviceable in his station, and not long after his present Majesty's accession to the crown relinquished his employment.

His successor was one Benjamin Overton, Esq., who came from beyond sea with his Majesty as was reported; who came sometimes to the Mint and did some business now and then in a transitory manner, and then went his way, who having His Majesty's favour was made a Commissioner of the Customes, and soe left his warden's place here.

And now at present yourself in the office of warden, which if I may be so bold to say, and with submission, I question not but wee shall find you farr to exceed the rest for the good and privileges of the Mint, more than all your predecessors.

It is further humbly shewn unto you, that in the time of Sir Anthony St. Leger (the first Warden of the Mint since my being here), he made his sonn, Anthony St. Leger, Esq., who was ensigne to Sir John Robinson, his *deputy*, and there being some who did worke for

the Mint imprisoned for debt, and that within the power of Sir John Robinson, application was made to this Ensigne St. Leger and deputy to the then Warden his father, (for preserving the privileges of the Mint) to sett him at liberty, which said Ensigne St. Leger and deputy warden went to Sir Jno. Robinson, his captain and lieutenant of the Tower, and demanded the prisoner's liberty, who refused to grant it, whereupon the said St. Leger told Sir Jno. Robinson that he had nothing to do with anything that belonged to the Mint of that nature, and would have him out whether he would or no, and soe by virtue of his power as deputy warden and of the privileges of the Mint sett him at liberty.

From whom the saide Fowle had this particularly (it being soe long since) he has forgot, but he is sure he had it from such a hand that credit may be given to it.

James Hoare, Esq., late Comptroller of the Mint, deceased, was a very judicious man, and though but of few words, would appear every much for the privileges of the Mint, and being sometimes free in discourse with the saide Fowle would often be talking to him concerning the privileges of the Mint, and vpon an occasion told the said Fowle what passed between King Charles the Second and Sir Jno. Robinson, saying, "Sir John you have nothing to doe with the Mint, 'altho' it be within the Tower, between the beating of 'the travally in the morning and the taptoo at 'night," which said relation the saide Fowle had from the saide Comptroller's owne mouth, or nere to this effect.

Henry Slingsby, Esq., deceased, late Master and Worker of the said Mint, a man of great parts and understanding, would not admitt the privileges of the Mint in the least to be infringed, or the warders to come within the Mint, or by virtue of their places to doe as they doe now, but would and did in a civil way permit them to come sometimes but not otherwise as aforesaid.

Sir Thomas Wharton (Sir Anthony St. Leger's successor) vpon application made to him by a creditor of Mr. Dallovs for that purpose, gave leave to the creditor to arrest him, without even asking or taking to his advice therein any of the officers of the Mint, which he ought to have done according to the constitution and customs of the same, who lay in prison in the Tower for the space of three weekes. This the said Wharton did by virtue of his power as warden, which by the then officers of the Mint (especially by the Comptroller) was looked vpon as a rash and inconsiderate act of his, tending much to the weakening the privileges of the Mint.

The said Fowle coming late one night to the Tower (having been vpon the Comptroller's business) was arrested and carried to the Poultry Counter, and being unwilling it should be known, lay there that and the following night, and acquainted the Comptroller therewith, who therevpon sent for the party aforesaid, and asked him how he durst venture to arrest one that was soe much considered in the Mint, without first asking the officers of the Mint leave. What other words passed between them the said Fowle knoweth not, but soe much he had from the partie's owne mouth, and further I found by his own relation that if he brought me not presently to the Comptroller he should stay and beare me company, whereupon the aforesaid party was mighty earnest to gett me out, and if I mistake not he came along with me to the Comptroller, whereupon all things were presently after settled. No date.

(g.) Paper headed "An Account of what belongs to the Warden of Her Majesty's Mint within the Tower of London;" the following note being appended to the memorandum:—"About the year 1633 Sir William Parkhurst and Sir Anthony St. Leger were Wardens of the Mint, at which time the Warden's dwelling-house was accounted from the house wherein Mr. Koettier now lives, unto the kitchen above stairs the aforesaid G. M^r hath, and soe vpwads, and all the rooms over the kitchen and parlour was then a publick office for the Irish money, and the Warden passed to it from his house above stairs." Long after this one Richard Brigot (a Frenchman) made a proposall to King Charles the 1st to coin money by the mill, and presse it better then the moneyers did, so that then he had the said office or rooms above-stairs by a staircase added to those below allowed him by the officers, and he lived therein. And after his death the moneyers tooke possession thereof, and kept it untill the unhappy rebellion, when one Holland came to be warden, and settled his clerke in the said house, and

"after that one St. Johnes was warden, and did the same to his clerks; so that from that time the whole hath bin reported as belonging to the wardens."

(h.) 25 February 1684. Schedule of records, documents, weights, and other articles, signed at the foot Phil. Lloyd, and headed "Received of Magdalena Whar-ton, widow and executrix of Phillip Wharton, Esq., deceased, late Warden of His Majestie's Mint, the severall things hereunder mentioned belonging to the said office, and always kept in the custody of the Warden of the said Mint."

(3.) Papers relating to the office of the Master of the Mint.

(a.) 5 June, 17 Elizabeth. Copy of order of Lords of the Council for the settlement of controversies between John Louyson, Master, and Richard Martyn, Warden of Her Majesty's Mint. Quinto die Junii A^o Regni Regina Elizabeth decimo septimo. Upon the heringe of the controuersies betweene John Louyson, Master of Her Majestie's Mynte, on the one partie, and Richard Martyn, Warden of the same Mynte on thother partie: It is by vs ordered and decreed that Thomas Egerton, mercer, Richard Rogers, Thomas Kelinge, and Roberte Aske, goldsmithes, with as convenient speede as may be, shalbe charged and sworn to enquier whether in the tyme of any former Masters of the Mynte, the Warden of the Mynte for the tyme beinge hath ben present and pryuey at and to the ratinge of the pottes of bullion put downe to the meltinge within the Tower of London, and whether it hath apperteined and doth apperteine to the warden's office so to be: And yf they fynde that the warden for the tyme beinge hath not ben so accustomed to doe that, then forthwith the saide Richard Martyn shall forbear to se the ratinge of the pott, or to haue to doe in the meltinge howse otherwise then by takinge an ingott or ingottes of each pott to make assaye, as it is now appointed by the Master's indenture: And further, it is by vs ordered that the saide Richard Martyn shall forthwith deliuer to the saide John Louyson the trewe copye of the articles, wherein the saide Richard Martyn pretendeth that the saide John Louyson clerely gaines v^c poundes a yeare by his office, and the saide Louyson to make answer to the same:—And likewise that the saide John Louyson shall deliuer to the saide Richard Martyn a copye of the estimate of the gaine and charges of the saide Louyson by his saide office:—And the saide Martyn likewise to answer to the same:—And therevpon that the saide fower men shall examine as neare as they can the truth of suche of the same matters, and to certefye vs what they fynde the truth to be vpon theire othes concerninge the premisses, that we may the better procede to determyn the controuersies between the saide Louyson and Martyn. And that the moneyers and workers of Her Majestie's Myntes be from tyme to tyme vnto the saide John Louyson in all their workinges and seruises to be don in the saide myntes as it ought to be.—Signed, N. Bacon, W. Burghley, T. Sussex, R. Leicester, T. Smythe. In contemporary handwriting.

(b.) Paper of "Articles prouinge the distinction of the offices and officers of the mynte from the offices and officers of the exchange." No date. In handwriting of the sixteenth century.

(c.) Paper of "Articles owte of the redde booke to proue that by the contentes thereof the wardens were not to ouerse the Master's meltinges.—Without date, but in handwriting of the sixteenth century, this official memorandum seems to have been prepared for the investigation of the disputes between John Louyson and Richard Martyn.

(d.) Notes to proue that it appereth not by thacountes the kinge had any profit or the warden any ouersight of the Master's meltinges.—Undated paper in handwriting of the sixteenth century.

(e.) Articles to proue that it appereth not by the Master's indentures the kinge was to haue anye profit or the Warden any ouersight of the Master's meltinges. An official memorandum prepared during the investigation of the matters in dispute between John Louyson and Richard Martyn. No date.

(f.) List of Mint Indentures with this heading "In all these Indentures followynge there is no mention made of the Wardens ouersight in." The several indentures noticed in the schedule being thus described in the margin of the document:—A^o 35 E. 3, Roberte Portico: A^o 19 Ri. 2, Nanfraz Molakin: A^o 10 H. 5, William Rus: A^o 12 H. 6, John Padsley: A^o 5 E. 4, William L. Hastings; A^o 1 R. 3, Roberte Brakenbury: A^o 8 H. 7, Roberto Feurother and William Rende: A^o 1 H. 8, L. Mountjoye: A^o 24 H. 8, Raph Rowlet and Martyn Bowes.—A docu-

ment prepared for the investigation of the controuersies between John Louyson and Richard Martyn. No date.

(g.) 16 August 1575. Official copy of the affidavit of John Hillard of London, goldsmith, aged fifty-six years, and formerly servant of Mr. Frinde, gold refiner, when Martin Bowes was Master and John Browne was Warden of the Mint, in the Tower of London: in disproof of the present Warden's assertion of his right to ouerse the Warden's meltinges. During John Browne's tenure of the Warden's place, the witness "was diuerse tymes as well in the receipte as in the meltinge and fyninge howse, where he sawe the saide Master and Warden execute theire seuerall offices, viz., sometymes he saw the Master receive the bullion of the subiectes, sometymes he sawe him charge the pottes downe to meltinge, and howe he deliuered the bullion to the melters to be molten, and caste owte into Ingottes, which they made into moneyes, brought and deliuered to the Master in seuerall jorneyes in trayes, whereof the Warden tooke of euery traye or jorneye one pounce weight or more as pleased him, and tryed them, and findinge them good fixed them; and yf he founde some to light and some to hevy he mingled one jorneye with another together, and findinge them together good he fixed them, and then the Master deliuered the reste to the subiectes."

(h.) 27 August 1575.—Copy of the affidavit of Thomas Clenton, citizen and goldsmith of London, aged seventy-six years; agreeing with the testimony of John Hillard against the claim of the Warden of the Mint to a right to ouerse the meltinges of the Mint in the Tower of London. "And this examynate," the document runs, respecting the usage of the Mint when Sir Martyn Bowes was Master, "dothe verry well remember that at the same tyme there were but two keyes belonging to bothe the meltinge houses, that is to saye, thone to the meltinge howse of golde, and thone to the meltinge howse of siluer, which two keyes were alwayes tyed with the keye of the blanchinge howse, the keye of the fyninge howse, and the keye of cole howse all at one stringe, whiche keyes Thomas Stanley and this deponent beinge bothe then the said masters' seruantes comonly carryed and from the Tower as occasion serued; and as for any other keye or keyes to any of the offices aforesaide sauinge those keyes before mencioned or any ouerseer or ouerseers of the meltinge howse or in the meltinge howse other then is before declared this examynate doth verry well knowe none was used."

(j.) 12 October 1575. Copy of the affidavit of Edward Pate, of Kettleby, co. Leicester, gentleman, one of the moneyers of the Mint in the time of Henry the Eighth, "aswell when the L. Mountjoye was Master of the saide Mynte, and Mr. Amydas was his deputye, and John Coppinger then Warden of the same Mynte, as also when Sir Raph Rowlet and Sir Martyn Bowes were Masters of the said Mynte, and John Browne Warden of the same Mynte," that throughout the time of the witness's service in the Mint no warden or other officer of the Mint presumed to "entremedle with the Master's ratinge of his pottes or meltinges, or had any thinge to doe in the meltinge howse either to ouerse or commande anythinge there to be done."

(k.) Paper headed "Brief Notes of suche Articles and Profes as the Master hath shewed to the sworne men againste the Warden's Ouersight of the Master's Melting." Undated, but in the same contemporary handwriting as the other preceding documents, on the same matter, this writing has relation to the controuersies between John Louyson and Richard Martyn.

(l.) Carefully worded and closely penned paper entitled "The Master's answer touchinge the ratinge of the potte." In handwriting of the sixteenth century, this document seems to be one part of Master John Louyson's answer to the charges brought against him by Richard Martyn. "Wherefore," runs one of the opening passages of the paper, "the nowe Master findeth him self moche inured and greued by the slanderous speches of his aduersaries whose reporte is that the Master by puttinge copper to the bullion at his plesure maketh the moneyes courser then he ought to doe, a thinge verry odious in the eares of the vnskilfull people; wherefore he hath thought good to shewe howe of necessitie there must be copper put to the bullion, whereby the ratinge of the potte is required and used and howe that in puttinge copper to the bullion the Master doth no wronge neither to Her Majestie nor to the Subiecte." No date.

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(b.) The State of the Mint and Coyage according to the best of my knowledge. No date.

(c.) An Account of the Mint in the Tower of London. No date.

(d.) The State of the Mint. No date.

(e.) Observations concerning the Mint. Of the Assays. No date.

(2.) Papers relating to the office of the Warden of the Mint.

(a.) 23 February 1684. Copy of a report of the Commissioners for executing the office of Master and Worker of His Majesty's Mint, to the Right Hon. Lawrence, Earle of Rochester, Lord High Treasurer of England, on the state and duty of the office belonging to the Warden of the said Mint, according to his late Majesty's indenture under the Great Seal of England.

(b.) 13 December, 1662. Copy of a warrant under the sign manual, dated at Whitehall, and countersigned Hen. Bennet. Giving authority to Sir William Parkhurst and Sir Anthony St. Leger, knts., Wardens of the Mint, and other officers therein, for the payment of extraordinary expenses in the said mint, heretofore incurred "in the melting, recoining, and delivering of the late Crosse and Harpe money," and hereafter to be incurred in "the telling, melting downe, essaying, coining, and delivering of our Treasury lately come from France."

(c.) 30 March 1715. Form of oath (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) to be administered to the principal officers of the Mint, before the Lord High Treasurer or the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being; signed, Richard Sandford and Isaac Newton. Also, on the same paper, Memorandum (signed William Lowndes) that the same oath was taken on 30 March 1715 by Sir Richard Sandford, Bart., Warden of the Mint, and Martin Bladen, Esq., Comptroller of the Mint, before the Earl of Halifax, Sir Richard Onslow, Sir William St. Quintin, and Mr. Wortley, Commissioners of the Treasury.

(d.) 6 February 1690. Account of disbursements from 6 Feb. 1689 to 6 Feb. 1690.

(e.) 12 June 1700. List or Schedule of the Vouchers of the Account of Isaac Newton, Esq., late Warden of His Majesty's Mint in the Tower.

(f.) Copy (undated) of the following memoir: To the Worspth, Isaac Newton, Esq., Warden of His Majesty's Mint within the Tower of London.—Thomas Fowle, one of the clerks of the Mint humbly presents to your worship as follows:—That since his coming to the Mint, which was about the 20th of July 1672, Sir Anthony St. Leger, then Warden of the Mint, came very seldom to the place, and did not any thing of service more then to come and ask how the affaires of the Mint were, and that was all, and soe went away.

After him one Sir Thomas Wharton, Knight of the Bath, and his sonn Phillip, men of plentiful fortunes jointly were wardens, who sometimes came to the Mint and asked a few questions relating thereunto, and did some business, and to little or no more purpose than the former.

Succeeded them, one Sir Phillip Floyd, a very ingenious gentleman, a civilian by profession, one of the Clerkes of the Council, and one of the Secretaries to the then Earle of Danby, Lord High Treasurer of England, who as warden assisted the officers of the Mint in severall affaires proper for the Warden to the Lords of the Treasury, who succeeded the said Earle of Danby, and continued soe for the space of a twelve month and then dyed.

Next to him came one Doctor Owen Wynn, a learned civilian and chiefe secretary to the Earle of Sunderland, whose attendance was frequent and diligent and very serviceable in his station, and not long after his present Majesty's accession to the crown relinquished his employment.

His successor was one Benjamin Overton, Esq., who came from beyond sea with his Majesty as was reported; who came sometimes to the Mint and did some business now and then in a transitory manner, and then went his way, who having His Majesty's favour was made a Commissioner of the Customs, and soe left his warden's place here.

And now at present yourself in the office of warden, which if I may be so bold to say, and with submission, I question not but wee shall find you far to exceed the rest for the good and privileges of the Mint, more than all your predecessors.

It is further humbly shewn unto you, that in the time of Sir Anthony St. Leger (the first Warden of the Mint since my being here), he made his sonn, Anthony St. Leger, Esq., who was ensigne to Sir John Robinson, his deputy, and there being some who did worke for

the Mint imprisoned for debt, and that within the power of Sir John Robinson, application was made to this Ensigne St. Leger and deputy to the then Warden his father, (for preserving the privileges of the Mint) to sett him at liberty, which said Ensigne St. Leger and deputy warden went to Sir Jno. Robinson, his captain and lieutenant of the Tower, and demanded the prisoner's liberty, who refused to grant it, whereupon the said St. Leger told Sir Jno. Robinson that he had nothing to do with anything that belonged to the Mint of that nature, and would have him out whether he would or no, and soe by virtue of his power as deputy warden and of the privileges of the Mint sett him at liberty.

From whom the saide Fowle had this particularly (it being soe long since) he has forgot, but he is sure he had it from such a hand that credit may be given to it.

James Hoare, Esq., late Comptroller of the Mint, deceased, was a very judicious man, and though but of few words, would appear every much for the privileges of the Mint, and being sometimes free in discourse with the saide Fowle would often be talking to him concerning the privileges of the Mint, and vpon an occasion told the said Fowle what passed between King Charles the Second and Sir Jno. Robinson, saying, "Sir John you have nothing to doe with the Mint, 'alho' it be within the Tower, between the beating of 'the travally in the morning and the tappot at 'night,' which said relation the saide Fowle had from the saide Comptroller's owne mouth, or nere to this effect.

Henry Slingsby, Esq., deceased, late Master and Worker of the said Mint, a man of great parts and understanding, would not admit the privileges of the Mint in the least to be infringed, or the wardens to come within the Mint, or by virtue of their places to doe as they doe now, but would and did in a civil way permit them to come sometimes but not otherwise as aforesaid.

Sir Thomas Wharton (Sir Anthony St. Leger's successor) vpon application made to him by a creditor of Mr. Dallows for that purpose, gave leave to the creditor to arrest him, without even asking or taking to his advice therein any of the officers of the Mint, which he ought to have done according to the constitution and customs of the same, who lay in prison in the Tower for the space of three weekes. This the said Wharton did by virtue of his power as warden, which by the then officers of the Mint (especially by the Comptroller) was looked vpon as a rash and inconsiderate act of his, tending much to the weakening the privileges of the Mint.

The said Fowle coming late one night to the Tower (having been vpon the Comptroller's business) was arrested and carried to the Poultry Counter, and being vnwilling it should be known, lay there that and the following night, and acquainted the Comptroller therewith, who therevpon sent for the party aforesaid, and asked him how he durst venture to arrest one that was soe much considered in the Mint, without first asking the officers of the Mint leave. What other words passed between them the said Fowle knoweth not, but soe much he had from the partie's own mouth, and further I found by his own relation that if he brought me not presently to the Comptroller he should stay and beare me company, whereupon the aforesaid party was mighty earnest to gett me out, and if I mistake not he came along with me to the Comptroller, whereupon all things were presently after settled. No date.

(g.) Paper headed "An Account of what belongs to 'the Warden of Her Majesty's Mint within the Tower of London;'" the following note being appended to the memorandum:—"About the year 1633 Sir William Parkhurst and Sir Anthony St. Leger were Wardens of 'the Mint, at which time the Warden's dwelling-house was accounted from the house wherein Mr. Koettier now lives, unto the kitchen above stairs the aforesaid G. M^r hath, and so upwards, and all the rooms over the kitchen and parlour was then a publick office for the Irish money, and the Warden passed to it from his house above stairs." Long after this "one Richard Brigot (a Frenchman) made a proposall to King Charles the 1st to coin money by the mill, and presse it better then the moneys did, so that then he had the said office or rooms above-stairs by a staircase added to those below allowed him by the officers, and he lived therein. And after his death the moneys tooke possession thereof, and kept it untill the unhappy rebellion, when one Holland came to be warden, and settled his clerke in the said house, and

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"after that one St. Johnes was warden, and did the
"same to his clerks; so that from that time the whole
"hath bin reported as belonging to the wardens."

(h.) 25 February 1684. Schedule of records, documents, weights, and other articles, signed at the foot Phil. Lloyd, and headed "Received of Magdalene Whar-
"ton, widow and executrix of Phillip Wharton, Esq.,
"deceased, late Warden of His Majestie's Mint, the
"severall things hereunder mentioned belonging to
"the said office, and always kept in the custody of the
"Warden of the said Mint."

(3.) Papers relating to the office of the Master of the Mint.

(a.) 5 June, 17 Elizabeth. Copy of order of Lords of the Council for the settlement of controversies between John Louyson, Master, and Richard Martyn, Warden of Her Majestie's Mint. Quinto die Junii A^o Regni Regina Elizabeth decimo septimo. Upon the hearinge of the controuersies betweene John Louyson, Master of Her Majestie's Mynte, on the one partie, and Richard Martyn, Warden of the same Mynte on thother partie: It is by vs ordered and decreed that Thomas Egerton, mercer, Richard Rogers, Thomas Kelinge, and Roberte Aske, goldsmithes, with as convenient speede as may be, shalbe charged and sworn to enquier whether in the tyme of any former Masters of the Mynte, the Warden of the Mynte for the tyme beinge hath ben present and pryence at and to the ratinge of the pottes of bullion put downe to the meltinge within the Tower of London, and whether it hath apperteined and doth apperteine to the warden's office so to be: And yf they fynde that the warden for the tyme beinge hath not ben so accustomed to doe that, then forthwith the saide Richard Martyn shall forbear to se the ratinge of the pott, or to haue to doe in the meltinge howse otherwise then by takinge an ingott or ingottes of eacho pott to make assaye, as it is now appointed by the Master's indenture: And further, it is by vs ordered that the saide Richard Martyn shall forthwith deliuer to the saide John Louyson the trewe copye of the articles, wherein the saide Richard Martyn pretendeth that the saide John Louyson cleerly gaines v^e poundes a yere by his office, and the saide Louyson to make answer to the same:—And likewise that the saide John Louyson shall deliuer to the saide Richard Martyn a copye of the estimate of the gaine and charges of the saide Louyson by his saide office:—And the saide Martyn likewise to answer to the same:—And therevpon that the saide fower men shall examine as neare as they can the truth of suche of the same matters, and to certifie vs what they fynde the truth to be vpon their othes concerninge the premisses, that we may the better procede to determyn the controuersies between the saide Louyson and Martyn. And that the moneyers and workers of Her Majestie's Myntes be from tyme to tyme vnto the saide John Louyson in all their workinges and seruises to be don in the saide myntes as it ought to be.—Signed, N. Bacon, W. Burghley, T. Sussex, R. Leicester, T. Snythe. In contemporary handwriting.

(b.) Paper of "Articles prouinge the distinction of
"the offices and officers of the mynte from the offices
"and officers of the exchange." No date. In hand-
writing of the sixteenth century.

(c.) Paper of "Articles owte of the redde booke to
"proue that by the contentes thereof the wardens were
"not to ouerse the Master's meltinges.—Without date,
but in handwriting of the sixteenth century, this official
memorandum seems to have been prepared for the
investigation of the disputes between John Louyson and
Richard Martyn.

(l.) Notes to proue that it appeareth not by thac-
comptes the kinge had any profitres or the warden any
ouersight of the Master's meltinges.—Undated paper in
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(e.) Articles to proue that it appereth not by the
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An official memorandum prepared during the investi-
gation of the matters in dispute between John Louyson
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(f.) List of Mint Indentures with this heading "In
"all these Indentures followynge there is no mention
"made of the Wardens ouersight in." The several
indentures noticed in the schedule being thus de-
scribed in the margin of the document:—A^o 35 E. 3,
Roberte Portico: A^o 19 Ri. 2, Nanfray Mohkin:
A^o 10 H. 5, William Rus: A^o 12 H. 6, John Padsley:
A^o 5 E. 4, William L. Hastings; A^o 1 R. 3, Roberto
Brakenbury: A^o 8 H. 7, Roberto Fenrother and
William Rende: A^o 1 H. 8, L. Mountjoye: A^o 24
H. 8, Raph Rowlet and Martyn Bowes.—A docu-

ment prepared for the investigation of the controversies
between John Louyson and Richard Martyn. No
date.

(g.) 16 August 1575. Official copy of the affidavit of
John Hillard of London, goldsmith, aged fifty-six years,
and formerly servant of Mr. Frinde, gold refiner, when
Martin Bowes was Master and John Browne was Warden
of the Mint, in the Tower of London: in disproof of the
present Warden's assertion of his right to ouerse the
Warden's meltinges. During John Browne's tenure of
the Warden's place, the witness "was diuers tymes
"as well in the receipte as in the meltinge and fyninge
"howse, where he sawe the saide Master and Warden
"execute their seuerall offices, viz., sometymes he
"saw the Master receive the bullion of the subjectes,
"sometymes he sawe him charge the pottes downe to
"meltinge, and howe he deliuered the bullion to the
"melters to be molten, and caste owte into Ingottes,
"which they made into moneyes, brought and deliuered
"to the Master in seuerall journeyes in trayes, whereof
"the Warden tooke of euery traye or journeye one
"pounde weight or more as pleased him, and tryed
"them, and findinge them good fixed them; and yf he
"founde some to light and some to heuye be mingled
"one journeye with another together, and findinge them
"together good he fixed them, and then the Master
"deliuered the reste to the subjectes."

(h.) 27 August 1575.—Copy of the affidavit of Thomas
Clenton, citizen and goldsmith of London, aged seventy-
six years; agreeing with the testimony of John Hillard
against the claim of the Warden of the Mint to a right
to ouerse the meltinges of the Mint in the Tower of
London. "And this examynate," the document runs,
respecting the usage of the Mint when Sir Martyn
Bowes was Master, "dothe verrey well remember that
"at the same tyme there were but two keyes belong-
"inge to bothe the meltinge houses, that is to saye,
"thone to the meltinge howse of golde, and thone
"to the meltinge howse of siluer, which two keyes
"were alwayes tyed with the keye of the blanchinge
"howse, the keye of the fyninge howse, and the keye
"of cole howse all at one stringe, whiche keyes
"Thomas Stanley and this deponent beinge bothe then
"the said masters' serantes comonly carryed
"to and from the Tower as occasion served; and as
"for any other keye or keyes to any of the offices
"aforesaid sauinge those keyes before mentioned or
"any ouerser or ouersers of the meltinge howse or in
"the meltinge howse other then is before declared
"this examynate doth verrey well knowe none was
"vsed."

(j.) 12 October 1575. Copy of the affidavit of Edward
Pate, of Kettleby, co. Leicester, gentleman, one of the
moneyers of the Mint in the time of Henry the Eighth,
"aswell when the L. Mountjoye was Master of the
"saide Mynte, and Mr. Amydas was his deputye, and
"John Coppinger then Warden of the same Mynte,
"as also when Sir Raph Rowlet and Sir Martyn Bowes
"were Masters of the said Mynte, and John Browne
"Warden of the same Mynte," that throughout the
time of the witness's service in the Mint no warden or
other officer of the Mint presumed to "entermelle with
"the Master's ratinge of his pottes or meltinges, or
"had any thinge to doe in the meltinge howse
"either to ouerse or commaunde anythinge there to be
"done."

(k.) Paper headed "Brief Notes of suche Articles and
"Profes as the Master hath shewed to the sworne
"men againste the Warden's Ouersight of the Master's
"Meltinge." Undated, but in the same contemporary
handwriting as the other preceding documents, on the
same matter, this writing has relation to the controversies
between John Louyson and Richard Martyn.

(l.) Carefully worded and closely penned paper en-
titled "The Master's answer touchinge the ratinge of the
"pote." In handwriting of the sixteenth century,
this document seems to be one part of Master John
Louyson's answer to the charges brought against him
by Richard Martyn. "Wherefore," runs one of the
opening passages of the paper, "the nowe Master
"findeth him selfe moche iniured and greued by the
"slandorous speches of his aduersaries whose reporte
"is that the Master by putting copper to the bullion
"at his pleasure maketh the moneyes conser then he
"ought to doe, a thinge verrey odious in the eares of
"the vnkifull people; wherefore he hath thought good
"to shewe howe of necessitie there must be copper put
"to the bullion, whereby the ratinge of the potte is
"required and vsed and howe that in puttinge copper
"to the bullion the Master doth no wronge neither to
"Her Majestie nor to the Subjectes." No date.

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(m.) Collection of notes and extracts from Master John Lonyson's patent for his office of Master of the Mint in the Tower of London: together with brief comments on the passages of the patent that justify the said Master's manner of discharging the duties of his office. No date.

(n.) Paper (in the same Elizabethan handwriting as the last previous document), entitled "A brief Discourse" shewing the causes of the Controversies grown "between the Warden and the Master Worker of the Mynte." The formal and elaborate reply of Master John Lonyson to Warden Richard Martyn's charges.

(o.) The First Compliments of the Warden exhibited against the Master, and The Master's Answers to the same: Being a fuller and more precise exhibition of the matters in dispute between John Lonyson and Richard Martyn. No date.

(p.) The Master's Answer to the Warden's Information, exhibited to the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Commissioners appointed to here and determine Mynt Causes. No date. Also three foolscap sheets of rough notes of particulars set forth in the last-mentioned document.

(4.) 8 June 1622. Memorandum of an appointment by undersigned officers of the Mint, whereby Edward Harleage was appointed to "hold and enjoy the place, "houses, and rooms belonging to the keeping of the dyett of the mint for the officers there in soe large "and ample a manner as Richard Millard his predecessor in that place did." Signed, Henry Tweed, Edward Villiers, Richard Rogers, Andrew Palmer.

(5.) 2 May, 1696. Certificate (signed Wm. Lowndes), that Isaac Newton, Esq., Warden of the Mint, took his corporal oath before the Lords of the Treasury on the above-named day "not to reveal or discover (directly or "indirectly) to any person or persons whatsoever the "new invention of rounding the money and making "the edges of it with letters or grainings or either of "them."

(6.) 21 January 1700. Bond (cancelled and defaced) of Isaac Newton of St. James's, Westminster, co. Middlesex to King William the Third, in the sum of 2,000*l*. for the due performance of the duties of his office of "Master and Worker of all monies, both gold and silver, "within His Majesty's Mint in His Majesty's Tower "of London and elsewhere in His Majesty's kingdom "of England." Witnessed by Geo. Wattes and Matt. Hinton.

(7.) 21 June 1700. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury.—May it please your Lordships, it has been usual for the Masters and Workers of His Majesty's Mint to give 2,000*l*. security to the King before the sealing of the indenture of the Mint, and to mention the same in the indenture. Thus did Sir Robert Harley in the second year of King Charles the First, Sir Ralph Freeman in the 12th year of King Charles the Second, and Mr. Slingsby in the 22nd year of the same King. Mr. Neale, having spent a large estate, and being far in debt, made his way into the place by granting half the profits thereof to other officers of the Mint, and giving 15,000*l*. security to the King, and had time given him to find this security after the sealing of his indenture; but his melter, Mr. Ambrose, (through whose hands all the coinage was to pass) gave but 2,000*l*. security to Mr. Neale. The coinage being now much less than in the time of any of the masters and workers above-mentioned, if your Lordships please to accept of the usual security of 2,000*l*., I am ready to give it, that it may be entered in the indentures now to be sealed. All which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships' great wisdoms. Is. Newton. Dated from the Mint Office.

(8.) 20 August 1702. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton (on the renewal of his indentures of the Mint), offering the following security to Her Majesty for his performance of the duties of his office of Master and Worker of the Mint, viz., himself in the sum of 2,000*l*., and Thomas Hall, Esq., and John Panquier, gent., in the sum of 1,000*l*. each. Dated from the Mint Office.

(9.) A rough draft in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting of the letter addressed by him on 21 June 1700 to the Lords of the Treasury, with this additional note at the foot of the paper, "May it please your Lordships, His "Majesty having been pleased to appoint me Master "and Worker of his Mint, and it being usual to give "2,000*l*. security for the due performance of the trust, I "humbly propose the security following. Is. Newton, "M^r and W^r of the Mint, 2,000*l*.; the Rt. Honble. Charles "Montague, Esq. 1,000*l*., and Thomas Hall, Esq. 1000*l*.; "or—Ployer, Esq., 1,000*l*., and Tho. Pilkington, gent., "1,000*l*."

(10.) 11 August 1719. Certificate (signed Matt^r. Hutton, and dated at the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Inner Temple) that Sir Isaac Newton gave due security for the proper performance of his duties as Master and Worker of the Mint, on the 12th day of May 1719, upon the renewal of his indenture for the said office.

(11.) Copy of the oath taken by Sir Isaac Newton to perform and keep all the covenants and agreements of his office of Master and Worker of the Mint. No date.

(12.) 1696. Copy of a form of Letters of Deputation for the Warden, Master, or Controller of the Mint.

(13.) 11 June 1702. Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a form for his bond to Her Majesty for the due performance of the duties of his office in the Mint.

(14.) 5 September 1685. Memorandum of the appointment of Hannah Briggs, wife of John Briggs, by undersigned officers of the Mint, "to have and enjoy the place, "houses, and rooms belonging to keeping of the Diet "of the Mint for the officers there." Signed Phil. Lloyd, Tho. Neale, Cha. Duncombe, Ja. Hoare, John Brattell.

(15.) 23 October 1680. Memorandum of the appointment (by undersigned officers of the Mint), of Frances Harley, widow, to "hold and enjoy the place, howses, "and rooms belonging to the keeping of the Dyett of "the Mint for the officers there, in soe large and ample "a manner as Edward Harley her late husband, deceased, "or Richard Millard, his predecessor, or either of them "in that place did." Signed, Antho. St. Leger, John Buckworth, Cha. Duncombe, Ja. Hoare.

(16.) 18 March 1695. Copy of a warrant under the King's sign manual (countersigned, Godolphin, Step. Fox, Cha. Montague, J. Smith), to Thomas Neale, Esq., Master and Worker of the Mint. Authorising the said Master to retain fourteen pence per pound, Troy weight, out of the new moneys proceeding from the silver of the clift moneys, and to distribute the same amongst the officers and workers of the Mint, in proportions precisely set forth in the warrant, which is drawn in conformity with the provisions of the recent enactment, "entitled an Act for remedying the ill State of the Coyne "of the Kingdom."

(17.) 11 June, 1 Anne. Official copy of the patent of the grant, during pleasure, of the office of Master and Worker of the Mint to Isaac Newton, Esq., together with a yearly pension of 500*l*., and all fees, houses, gardens, and advantages pertaining to the said office. At the foot of the document, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, this note. "June 9th 1707, Exand. Is. "Newton."

(18.) 17 July 1667. Copy of the warrant issued under the King's sign-manual on the above-named day for the re-arrangement of the salaries of officers of the Mint in the Tower of London. With accompanying schedule of the stipends assigned to the several offices.

(19.) 1603-1692. List of the successive wardens, masters, and controllers of the Mint from the year 1603 to the year 1692.

(20.) 30 September 1689. Bill of incidental expenses (amounting to 73*l*. 7*s*.) for affairs connected with the business of the Mint, described at the head, "A Bill of "Incidents from the 5th of November 1688 to the last "day of September 1689.

(21.) 25 December 1712. Statement of the expenditure of the Mint in salaries and allowances to officers for the year ending Christmas 1712.

(22.) 25 December 1713. Similar statement for the year ending Christmas 1713.

(23.) 22 March 1626-7. Abstracts of the successive grants for life of the office of Master and Worker of the Mint to Sir Ralph Freeman (July 1660), Henry Slingsby, Esq., (August 1670), and Thomas Neale, Esq., (July 1678); from which precedents Joseph Moyle (the writer of an appended note, dated 22 March 1629), argues that the office was usually granted for life before the appointment of Sir Isaac Newton, to whom it was granted only during pleasure.

(24.) Group of papers relating to the office of the Assay Master of the Mint in the Tower of London.

(a.) Paper on the powers and functions of the Assay Master. Combating forcibly the erroneous notion that the Assay Master is a check upon the officers of the Mint, "whereas on the contrary the Comptroller is a cheque "upon the whole Mint, and all the three first officers "are a cheque upon the Assay Master." No date.

(b.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a paper entitled "The State of the Mint in relation to "the Queen's Assaye Master." No date.

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(c.) Joint petition of James Whitacre, clerk and fireman in the Assay Office of the Mint, and Robert Lowe, porter of the Mint, to the Lords of the Treasury, for increase of salary; each of the petitioners having hitherto received only 25*l.* per annum, "being not a maintenance for a single man." No date.

(d.) Rough draft of a letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) to the Lords of the Treasury, respecting the competitive examination of Mr. Brattel and Mr. Oadham in the making of assays of gold and silver, in which trial Mr. Brattel has shown himself the better artist. No date.

(e.) Representation and petition of Catesby Oadham to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Earl of Wharton, Lord Privy Seal. Urging that the petitioner has not met with justice from Sir Isaac Newton, who in his recent examination (on 8 April 1713) of the merits of the petitioner and Mr. Brattel for the post of Assay Master of the Mint, was guilty of partiality and unfairness in his preference of Mr. Brattel; and Praying that no grant of the place to Mr. Brattel may pass the Privy Seal until the case has been considered by the Privy Council, in accordance with a direction given by His Majesty. No date.

(f.) Rough draft of a letter in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting. Setting forth the inaccuracies of Mr. Catesby Oadham's letter to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Earl of Wharton, and justifying Sir Isaac's recommendation of Mr. Brattel for the office of Assay Master of the Mint, by showing how far and in what particulars the last-named gentleman surpassed Mr. Catesby Oadham in the competitive examination. No date.

(g.) 31 January 1713. Petition of Charles Brattell, to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain. For the office of Assay Master in the Mint, vacant by the death of the petitioner's brother, Daniel Brattell, to whom the petitioner has been assistant for fifteen years past. At the foot of the document, a note (signed Wm. Lowndes) certifies that the Lord High Treasurer has referred the matter to the warden, master worker, and comptroller of the Mint. Also, a copy of the same petition.

(h.) Rough draft of a letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting). Defending the writer's recommendation of Mr. Brattell, and answering Mr. Catesby Oadham's assertions and arguments. No date.

(i.) Rough draft of another letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting). On the same matter, and to the same effect. No date.

(k.) Rough draft of a letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) to the Lords of the Treasury. Touching the appointment of an Assay Master for the Mint. No date.

(l.) 21 January 1697. Humble representation and petition of Daniel Brattell, Assay Master of the mint, to the Lords of the Treasury. For the consideration and remedy of grievances under which the petitioner labours at the Mint. Endorsed with a note (signed Wm. Lowndes), that the matter has been referred to the Warden, Master and Worker, and Comptroller of the Mint.

(m.) 6 September 1726.—Letter (signed H. Haynes) respecting certain parcels of gold, suspected by the writer "to be of a bad mixture," which the South Sea Company have recently received from their agents in the West Indies, and sent to the Mint. The company have been requested to take back the suspected ingots, or to indemnify the Mint, in respect to them.

(n.) Description of the processes of assaying and trying moneys at the Mint, entitled "Of the Assaying of Gold and Silver, the making of indented Trial-pieces, and trying the moneys in the Pix." No date.

(25.)—Papers relating to the office of the Weigher and Teller of the Mint.

(a.) Draft of a letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) to the Lords of the Treasury. Supporting Mr. Hopton Haines's petition for the office of Weigher and Teller of the Mint. No date.

(b.) Draft of Mr. Hopton Haines's petition to the Lords of the Treasury, for the office of Weigher and Teller of the Mint, vacant by the death of Mr. Tho. Fitch. No date.

(c.) Copy of Mr. Philip Shales's petition to the Lords of the Treasury, for the office of Weigher and Teller of the Mint, vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Fitch. No date.

(d.) Copy of the petition of Charles Brattell, gent., to the Lords of the Treasury, for the office of Weigher and Teller of the Mint, vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Fitch. No date.

(e.) Copy of the petition of Mr. George Foord to the Lords of the Treasury for the office of Weigher and Teller

of the Mint, vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Fitch. No date.

(f.) Copy of the petition of Mr. Thomas Edwards, to the Lords of the Treasury, for the office of the Weigher and Teller of the Mint, vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Fitch. Also Memorandum (dated 7 August 1701, and signed Wm. Lowndes) that the Lords of the Treasury have referred the above-mentioned petitions for the office of weigher and teller to the master, warden, and comptroller of the Mint, in order they may report thereon to their Lordships.

(g.) Four rough drafts of a letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) to the Lords of the Treasury, in respect to Mr. Hopton Haines's petition for the office of weigher and teller; differing only in unimportant details of diction from one another, and from the draft (a.) of the same letter in this group.—Also a copy of the amended and perfect letter, as it was finally sent to the Lords of the Treasury, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting. No dates.—That Sir Isaac made no less than five rough drafts of the not important letter indicates the trouble which his official duties occasioned him, and is significant of a rather remarkable inaptitude for such official work.

(h.) 6 August 1701. Inspector's report on the slight differences between the Exchequer weights and the Tower weights.

(j.) 29 April 1724.—Report by Mr. Hopton Haynes on the defects and errors of the weights used at the Mint.

(26.)—Papers relating to the office of Graver of the Mint.

(a.) 15 August 1698.—Attested copy of the patent (dated 27 July. 21 Car. II.) of the grant for life, in survivorship, of the office of graver of the Mint to the three brothers John, Joseph, and Philip Rottier who "have at our instance and desire quitted their native countries, and are willing to settle themselves in this our kingdom, and to employ their whole time in the said arts for our services."

(b.) 8 August 1704.—Letter from Mr. William Lowndes to the warden, master and worker, and comptroller of the Mint. Transmitting (at the order of the Lord High Treasurer) to the said officers of the Mint the petitions of Colonel William Parsons, Mr. John Croker, and Mr. Rose, for the office of Engraver of the Mint, vacant by the death of Henry Harris, Esq.

(c.) 7 August 1704.—Petition of Mr. John Fowler, medallist, to the Lord High Treasurer, for the office of Engraver of the Mint, vacant by the death of Captain Harris.—Also memorandum (signed Wm. Lowndes) that the petition is referred to the warden master and worker, and comptroller of the Mint.

(d.) Mutilated petition of Colonel Parsons to the Lord High Treasurer, running thus:—The case of Coll^o. William Parsons. That being a Younger Brother and desirous to Raise his Fortune by a Military Employ, he bought a Cornets commission in Ireland in 1680, wh^o through a Violent and Chargeable Illness of y^e Country Distemper he was obliged (although with great Losse) to part with soon after. That in 1682 he bought a Colours in y^e first Regm^t of Guards, commanded by his Grace y^e Duke of Grafton, and a Lieutenantcy likewise in y^e same year; and in 1684, having married a fortune of 1,700*l.*, he bought a Company, which upon y^e late Happy Revolution (being at Portsmouth on Duty, and misrepresented to his Majesty in his absence) was taken from him, and he thereby left wholly Destitute of any Income or Provision to support Himself and Family; deeply involved in Debts on y^e companies acc^t., and forced to apply himself to a trade (though otherwise educated) for a present subsistence.—That his Case being made known to his Majesty by y^e Duke of Grafton, he was some time after made a Land Surveyor of y^e Customs House; but his Lameness increasing through y^e constant Attendance on y^e keys, and finding himself unable to perform y^e Duty required. He exchanged y^e same (in respect only to their Majesty's service) for a Kings-Waiters-Place to be acted by Deputy, although a Place of scarce one-third y^e Yearly Value. That although with this small Income and y^e Blessing of God on his Industry and Ingenuity, he has hitherto (with great Difficulties) maintained himself, and paid 300*l.* and upwards (having been often arrested for y^e same) on y^e Companies account. Yet since no Prospect can be had in such an Employ, either of Raising a Provision for a Wife (whose Fortune was wholly Expended on y^e command) or for Children, who in Case of his Death must be reduced to y^e last Extremities. . . . And since his 16 Years Experience (not without some success too in the very Improvement) of the Mechanics, and more particularly in that part Relating to the Engraving of Seals, Medals, &c. &c. may have fitly qualified him to succeed the late Capt. Harris in the employment of Engraver to

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her Majesty, it is most humbly hoped he may have your
Lps favour in the same, &c. &c. No date.

(c.) Petition of John Croker, Engraver, to the Rt. Hon. Sidney Lord Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of England, for the office of Engraver of the Mint; in which document the petitioner describes himself as having "by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury succeeded Mr. James Rotier in engraving the punchcons and dyes for the coinage at the Tower and five country Mints, and having performed the service of graver to the Mint or Mints under Mr. Harris for seven years last past." No date.

(f.) Copy of a letter addressed by Sir Isaac Newton to the Lord High Treasurer on the question whether the gravers of the Mint should be deprived of or maintained in their ancient liberty to make medals for their private advantage. No date.

(h.) 8 September 1704. Memorandum in Sir Isaac Newton's hand-writing, of "A proposal for regulating the graver's office."

(g.) Single sheet of a rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a report to the Lord High Treasurer on the petitions for the office of engraver of the Mint. No date.

(k.) 2 February 1696. Order (signed—Paul Jodrell), for the seizure by the officers of the Mint of all punchcons, dyes, and presses belonging to his Majesty's Mint in the hands of Mr. Roettier in the Tower.

(l.) 25 June 1722. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury. Asking for an allowance of 30*l.* per annum with meat, drink, and clothes, to one Beresford, now the journeyman and heretofore the apprentice of Mr. Croker, graver to the Mint.

(m.) Draft (written chiefly by Sir Isaac Newton's hand) of the report on the qualifications of the various applicants for the office of Graver to the Mint, made to the Lord High Treasurer by the Warden, Master and Worker, and Comptroller of the Mint. The report recommends the appointment of Mr. John Croker to the place. No date.

(a.) 16 June 1712. Letter (signed C. Peyton, I. Newton, E. Philipps, and dated from the Mint office) to the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. Recommending that an allowance of 35*l.* per annum be made for binding Francis Beresford apprentice to John Croker, gentleman, to learn the art and mystery of graving in the Mint. Endorsed with the Lord Treasurer's warrant (date 15 July 1712), addressed to Sir Isaac Newton, Master and Worker of the Mint, for the payment (out of moneys impressed to the said master at the receipt of the Exchequer), of 35*l.* per annum for apprenticing Francis Beresford, in accordance with the recommendations of the letter.

(o.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the already mentioned letter (f.) touching an ancient privilege of graver in the Mint. No date.

(p.) Notes (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) for a letter to the Lords of the Treasury on the same subject. No date.

(q.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the already noticed report (m.) on the candidate for the office of Graver of the Mint. No date.

(r.) 26 September, 1 Anne. Copy of the patent of the grant, during pleasure, of the office of Engraver of the Mint to Henry Harris, gentleman.

(s.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lord High Treasurer, Sidney Lord Godolphin. Recommending an increase of salary and allowance to Mr. Bull, one of the engravers of the Mint.

(t.) Another rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), of the report (m.) on the candidates for the office of Engravers of the Mint.

(u.) Fair copy (with autograph signatures of C. Peyton and Is. Newton), of already noticed letter (n), recommending the allowances of 35*l.* per annum for apprenticing Francis Beresford to John Croker, gentleman.

(v.) 14 September 1722. Humble memorial of Samuel Bull, second engraver of the Mint, addressed to Sir Isaac Newton, Master and Worker of the Mint; asking for increase of salary and enlargement of privileges.

(x.) 13 September 1704. Letter (signed Is. Newton, Jn. Ellis, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, addressed to the Lord High Treasurer, and recommending Mr. L. Clark for the office of third engraver of the Mint, under Mr. Croker and Mr. Bull.

(y.) 22 August, 1704. Fair copy (signed J. Stanley, Is. Newton, and Jn. Ellis) of the already mentioned report (m.), on the candidates for the office of Engraver of the Mint. Also, a rough and incomplete copy of the same letter to the Lord Treasurer.

(z.) 12 October 1704. Fair copy of Sir Isaac Newton's already mentioned letter (f.) to the Lord Treasurer, on the privilege of engravers of the Mint.

(aa.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's hand-writing) of the misunderstanding respecting the terms and stipulations of the contract between Mr. Harris engraver of the Mint, and Mr. Croker, a jeweller, whom Mr. Harris had engaged to serve under him in the Mint. No date.

(bb.) Copy of a memorial to the Lord High Treasurer. Insisting on the importance of the office of the Engraver of the Mint, and making suggestions for maintaining its efficiency. No date.

(cc.) Copy of the petition of Mr. John Rollos, engraver of the King's signets, seals, stamps and arms, for the office of assistant graver of the Mint, vacant by the death of Mr. Samuel Bull. No date.

(dd.) 18 December, 1707. Bill of work done for the use and service of Her Majesty's Mint, at Edinburgh, by John Croker and Samuel Bull, gravers, and Thomas Silvester, smith, to Her Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London.

(27.) Documents relating to the office of the Melter in the Mint, in the Tower of London.

(a.) Rough draft of a letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) about the processes of melting and refining gold and silver at the Mint, and the waste attending each of those processes.

(b.) Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter by the Master of the Mint at Edinburgh to the Lord High Treasurer, about the process of melting silver in the said Mint. This copy being made on a sheet of foolscap, headed with this memorandum, [also in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting], of a warrant, "November 28, 1706, Sir, We desire you to pay to Mr. John Flamsteed, Her Majesty's Astronomer, upon account the sum of fifty pounds towards defraying the charge of preparing his Astronomical papers for the publick and correcting the press, and the same sum shall be allowed in your account to his Royal Highness the Prince."

(c.) 10 November 1707. Copy of resolution and orders made by the officers of the Mint at Edinburgh (at a meeting when Dr. Gregory was present), for regulating the meltings of silver in that Mint.

(d.) 5 November 1707. Minute of observations and an order for the melting of silver in the Mint at Edinburgh, made by the officers of the said Mint when Dr. Gregory was present.

(2.) Rough draft of a letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), to the Lord High Treasurer, the Earl of Godolphin. Recommending that the officers of the Mint at Edinburgh "be allowed to use their ancient method of alloying the molten silver to make it standard, until the present recoinage of the moneys in Scotland shall be finished." No date.

(f.) 21 March 1713. Letter from Hercules Scott, Edinburgh, to Sir Isaac Newton, about the process of melting silver in the Mint at Edinburgh.

(g.) 9 October 1707. Letter from Dr. Gregory of Edinburgh to Sir Isaac Newton. Giving an accurate account of the last melting at the Mint in Edinburgh.

(h.) 3 August 1680. Copy of warrant (signed by L. Hyde, J. Henly, Ed. Dering, S. Godolphin, Ste. Fox), to Henry Ayloffe, the King's Remembrancer or his deputy, to take due security, for the due performance of their duties and trusts in the Mint, of John Buckworth, Charles Duncomb, and James Hoare, Esquires, appointed by letters patent, dated 15 July, last past, Commissioners to execute the office of Master and Worker of the Mint in the Tower of London.

(j.) 10 December 1696. Letter (signed Is. Newton, Tho. Neale) to the Lords of the Treasury. Respecting the petition of Mr. Jonathan Ambrose, Melter of the Mint, for certain allowances and privileges.—Also, a rough draft of the same letter.

(k.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the duties of the Melter of the Mint. No date.

(l.) 22 February 1696. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury, recommending certain allowances to be made to "Mr. Peter Floyer and "Mr. Charles Shales for receiving the hammered money, and delivering the full weight thereof in "standard silver into the Mints."

(m.) 25 May 1696. Account of the tools delivered to the Tower on the above given date.

(n.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) to the Master of the Edinburgh Mint, in reply to the said Master's petition for a melter to be sent down from London. "I am," Sir Isaac writes, "enquiring for a melter to be sent down to you. But it's not prac-

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"ticable for any man to undertake the meltings
"with your Pit Coal, untill he has had some experience
"in working with it, and finds out by that experience
"how the fire may be governed, so as not to overheat
"the metal. For no man can undertake to do a thing
"before he knows how to do it, nor how to do a thing
"of this nature without experience." No date.

(c.) 25 February 1701. Articles of agreement and contract between Isaac Newton, Esq., Master and Worker of His Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London, on the one part, and Philip Shales of London, gentleman, of the other part, whereby the said Shales agreed to perform the duties of melter in the said Mint, and Isaac Newton bound himself to render him certain payments and allowances.—Also, attached to this parchment, an inventory of the tools and utensils belonging to the melting houses of the Mint in the Tower of London, appraised (8 September 1681) by Edward Silvester and Peter Johnson.

(28.) Papers relating to moneyers of the Mint in the Tower of London.

(a.) 3 November 1690. Warrant (dated from Whitehall Treasury Chambers, and signed R. Hampden, Ste. Fox, Th. Pelham) to the Warden, Master and Worker, and Comptroller of the Mint, to deliver the keys, tools, and engines pertaining to the office of Engineer to the Mint, to "Thomas Anderson, the present Provost of the Moneyers."

(b.) 25 September 1706. Copy of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lord High Treasurer Godolphin. Recommending an allowance of 400*l.* per annum to be made to the twenty-one moneyers of the Mint, in addition to their previous allowances; on the understanding that the number of the said moneyers be reduced gradually from twenty-one to sixteen, which last number of moneyers is thought to be "sufficient for carrying on the service of the Mint upon extraordinary occasions."—Also, Copy of the Lord Treasurer's warrant (dated 19 November 1706) to Sir Isaac Newton to pay 400*l.* per annum out of the coinage duty to the Provost of Moneyers, for distribution amongst the moneyers, in accordance with the said Master's recommendation.

(c.) The case of Charles Stuart, one of the moneyers belonging to Her Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London. A curious record (addressed to Sir Isaac Newton) of a trades union amongst the moneyers of the Tower of London, and of the means they took to "ratten" and punish one their number, named Charles Stuart, who refused to acquiesce in the new code of secret laws which the associated workmen framed for the protection of their interests against the action of the Master and other officers of the Mint. "Some two years," it is said by Charles Stuart in this statement of his case, "before his being made a moneyer, the Provost with y^e rest of the moneyers thought good to draw up certain articles of agreement for the better preservation of society and good order amongst themselves, and whereby they obliged themselves if they broke any of those articles to pay some little forfeiture, the very highest of which was forty shillings; and seeing these articles had no other end or tendency than to keep up peace and good order in the society, the said Charles Stuart, when he was made a moneyer, gave his consent to those articles; and by these rules thus voluntarily agreed to the whole society has bin kept in mutual love and peace for many years, till about two years and a half ago new jealousies broke out among them on a very small occasion. The Honourable the Master Worker sending for the Provost of the Moneyers to know the charge of coining copper farthings, and they not agreeing together upon the price, the said Provost came back full of jealousy of the Master Worker, apprehending he had a design to make a separate contract with some of the moneyers only that were willing to coin the copper cheaper, and to exclude the rest. To defeat the Master Worker in his suspected design this expedient was resolved upon by the Provost and the Moneyers. To draw up a body of laws in which the old articles should be inserted, with the addition of several new ones; particularly one, and for the sake of which all the rest were made, is to prevent the making any separate contract; and an augmentation of the penalty from forty shillings, which was the highest sanction of the old articles, to five hundred pounds on any one that should dare to act against these laws." Charles Stuart's refusal to subscribe the new rules stirred the animosity of all his fellow workers, and provoked the Provost of Workers to persecute him in a remarkable manner. "The Provost told the said Charles Stuart to his great

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"surprise that the salary, which he and the rest of the moneyers enjoy by an Act of Parliament in that behalfe, and which by your Honour's care is paid us punctually, he, the Provost, would deprive the said Charles Stuart of, till he set his hand to these new Laws. Then the said Charles Stuart desired to have a copie of the laws, that he might consider 'em, which also was refused him, telling him he might read 'em himself, but they could not permit a copie of 'em to go abroad. But notwithstanding this hard usage of being denyd a copie of their laws, to consider before he sign'd 'em, and of having a whole year's salary stop't in the hands of the Provost for not signing 'em, the said Charles Stuart has constantly attended the service of the Mint all along, and had he bin inclined by such strange treatment to neglect it, as he never was, yet as often as there was occasion, they called upon him to come to work, who were most zealous in refusing to pay him for his work; and for all that he constantly obeyed their call, but as constantly as he applied himself to the Provost for his salary, and the wages for so many days' work, he positively refused to pay him either." No date.

(d.) Draft of a report made by the Warden, Master and Worker, and Controller of the Mint to the Lords of the Treasury, respecting the charges of the Provost and Corporation of Moneyers for setting up Mints in the Tower of London and in the country. No date.

(e.) 27 August 1707. Bill of charges for making up the engine for the Mint in Edinburgh.

(f.) Draft of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, containing an estimate of the weight and value of the tools and utensils made on account of the late great coinage. No date.

(g.) 8 April 1699. Draft of a letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) to the Lords of the Treasury respecting a demand of the Moneyers of the Mint for 8,032*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in payment for their labour in recoining the old clipt money, which sum is shown to exceed the sum due to them by nearly one half, i.e., 4,000*l.*

(h.) Copy of a letter, addressed by the Provost and Fellows of the Corporation of Moneyers of the Mint, asking payment of 8,000 and more pounds for their charges and labour in recoining the old clipt money. No date.

(i.) Petition of John Trapps, Moneyer, to Sir Isaac Newton, Master and Worker of His Majesty's Mint, for a larger remuneration of his labours at the Mint, and for protection from the extortionate impositions of "the company," i.e., the Corporation of Moneyers. No date.

(k.) List of the Fellows and Apprentices of the Corporation of Moneyers, comprising fifteen fellows and nine apprentices. No date.

(29.) Papers relating to the places of the Smith and the Porter of the Mint in the Tower of London.

(a.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury. Recommending Robert Lowe for the place of porter of the Mint, and suggesting that he should be appointed to it "by a constitution," as a year's income (20*l.*) from the office would not cover the charges of a patent. No date.

(b.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury. Recommending that the salaries of clerks of the Mint (settled some sixty years ago, and no longer sufficient for the maintenance of the said clerks) should be increased by about a quarter. No date.

(c.) 7 August 1711. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer. For the appointment of a salary to the office of porter in the Mint, and for a resettlement of the office, so that the Master and Worker of the Mint may have the fullest power over the porter.

(d.) List of cases relating to the appointment of smiths in the Mint of the Tower of London, temp. Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles I.

(e.) 7 August 1711. Another and amended draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the letter (c) to the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer, for the appointment of a porter of the Mint, on terms that should make him altogether the servant of the Master and Worker.

(f.) 26 June 1722. Fair draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the letter (a.), recommending Robert Lowe for the appointment of porter of the Mint.

(30.) Papers relating to Trial Pieces, Trial of the Pyx and methods of Assaying

(a.) Bill of fees and charges of the Tryal of the Pix. One item of the bill being "3*6l.* paid to the Wardens of

" the Goldsmiths' Company by warrant of the Lords of the Treasury for the Jury's dinner."

(h.) Paper (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of " Directions about the triall of the Monies of Gold and Silver in the Pix."

(c.) 29 July 1701. Warrant for summoning a jury to make trial upon their oaths of His Majesty's Coins in the Pix of the Mint within the Tower of London.

(d.) Paper (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of " Observations concerning the Triall of the Monies in the Pix."

(e.) 18 June 1724. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to Lords of the Treasury. Praying that the Pix of the Coinage may be tried this summer; three years having elapsed, and a million and a half in gold and silver having been coined since the last trial of the Pix.

(f.) 11 June 1696. Copy of the Order of their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council for a trial of His Majesty's coins in the Pix of the Mint, in the Tower of London.

(g.) June 1707. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a precept addressed to the Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company for the appointment of a jury to serve at a trial of Her Majesty's Pix in the Court-room of the Duchy of Lancaster within the Receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer at Westminster.

(h.) 28 July—. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a writ of summons, addressed to the Wardens and Company of Goldsmiths, for the appearance of the Wardens and Assay Masters of the said Company (together with the box or boxes, &c. of the Diet of Plate assayed by the Assay Masters of the Companies of Goldsmiths in the cities of York, Exeter, Bristol, Chester, Norwich, and Newcastle-on-Tyne), at a trial of the Pix at Westminster.

(j.) 28 July 1707. Note (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a trial of the Pix.

(k.) 3 August 1699. Note (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a trial of the Pix.

(l.) 16 July 1697. Notes (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of particulars of a trial of the Pix.

(m.) Three drafts (each of them in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, and differing only in minute details from the other two) of a paper entitled "Of the Assaying of Gold and Silver, the Making of indented Triall Pieces, and Trying the Moneys in the Pix." No date.

(n.) Rough sketch (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a report on the making of Trial Pieces, together with a memorandum of "Observations upon the Proceedings of the Jury in making Tryal Pieces." No date.

(o.) Paper entitled "The Manner of the Tryall of the Pix." No date.

(p.) Two rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a paper of "Directions about the Trial of the Monies of Gold and Silver in the Pix." No date.

(q.) Four rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of "A Memorial concerning the Trial of the Monies in the Pix by a Jury before the King or Lords of the Council and Officers of the Mint." Together with several sheets of memoranda (in the same handwriting) used in the preparation of the same memorial. No date.

(r.) Two rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, respecting the excessive fineness which the writer has discovered in "the present indented trial piece."—Also a rough draft (in the same handwriting) of another letter on the same subject.

(s.) Collection of Memoranda and Notes respecting the making and delivery of Standard Trial Pieces, together with Mint, Treasury, and Exchequer receipts for the same from February 1600 to October 1660.—Also copies of Benjamin Overton's receipts (dated in 1688 and 1689) for Standard Trial Pieces of gold and silver, delivered to him by Owen Wynne, Esq.

(t.) 26 May 1700. J. Stanley's receipt for three Standard Trial Gold Pieces, and two indented Standard Silver Pieces, delivered to him by Isaac Newton, Esq., the late Warden of His Majesty's Mint.

(u.) Five rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of an official report on "The Manner of making the Standard Trial Pieces." No date.

(v.) Fourth rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the paper (m.) entitled "Of the Assaying of Gold and Silver." No date.

(w.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a paper entitled "Of the Fabrication and Trial of the Moneys of Gold and Silver by the Assay." Together

with memoranda used in the preparation of the same paper. No date.

(x.) Two rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a report entitled "The Present State of the Coinage in relation to the fineness of the Moneys." No date.

(y.) Memoranda relating to trials of the Pix in years 1699, 1713, 1716, and 1726.

(z.) Fair draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of "A Memorial concerning the Trial of the Monies in the Pix by a Jury before the King or Lords of the Council and Officers of the Mint."

(31.) Documents relating to the Coinage Duty.

(a.)—1697. Report (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) on "The Deficiency of the Coinage Duty," with particulars of the accounts of the country Mints at Bristol, Exeter, York, Norwich, and Chester.

(b.) 16 November, 33 Car. II. Copy of a Privy Seal Warrant, addressed to the Commissioners of the Treasury, for the payment of moneys requisite for the business of the Mint in the Tower of London, to Sir John Buckworth, Knt., Charles Duncomb, and James Hoare, Esqs., Commissioners for executing the office of Master and Worker of the same Mint.

(c.) 7 February 1715. Copy of letter addressed by Richard Sandford and Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury. Recommending a renewal of the Coinage Act, with an augmentation of duties; the annual charge of the Mint promising to exceed its income by 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* yearly.—Also another copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the same letter.

(d.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of "Charges arising by the Coinage in the years ending at Christmas 1713, 1714, 1715."—Also three copies of the same memorandum.

(e.) Six drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of papers of memoranda used in the preparation of letter (c.), recommending a renewal of the Coinage Act. No date.

(f.) Copy of a letter requiring Sir Isaac Newton, Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint, to reduce the accounts for the charges of Mint, as they exceed the limits assigned to the same by Act 18 Car. II. and Act 4 and 5 Anne. No date.

(g.) Fair copy of Sir Isaac Newton's report on the expenditure of the Mint for the year 1712.—Also three rough drafts (in his handwriting) of the same report; together with several slips of his notes and memoranda for the preparation of the same paper.

(h.) 8 August 1721. Copy of a warrant under the sign-manual (countersigned, R. Walpole, Geo. Baillie, R. Edgcumbe), for deducting sixpence in the pound from payments made, at the Receipt of the Exchequer, in accordance with the enactment of 7 Geo. I.

(j.) Memoranda (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) respecting the Coinage Acts of 18 Car. II., 7 Anne, 1 Geo. I.

(k.) Minutes (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) for an Act for the further Encouragement of Coinage. No date.

(l.) 5 September 1717. Letter (signed Is. Newton, Martin Bladen) to the Lords of the Treasury, applying for money wherewith to defray the last quarter's charges of the Mint in the Tower of London, amounting to 1,700*l.*

(m.) Other memoranda relating to the proposed Act for the further Encouragement of Coinage. No dates.

(32.) Papers relating to the Indenture of the Mint.

(a.) 14 January 1702. Copy of an indenture of the Mint, between Queen Anne of the one part, and Isaac Newton, Esq., of the other part; with marginal notes and queries (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) for the consideration of the Attorney-General.

(b.) Memoranda relating to indentures of the Mint in previous reigns from 1 Ric. III. to 3 Eliz. Together with extracts, on separate papers, from the indenture of the Mint between Queen Elizabeth and John Louison, the indenture of the Mint between Richard the Third and Robert Brakynbery, and the indenture of the Mint between Charles the Second and Henry Slingsby. No date.

(c.) Another set of memoranda (covering several sheets of paper with Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), relating to Indentures of the Mint in former reigns. No date.

(d.) Form of oath administered to Sir Isaac Newton on his admission to the office of Master and Worker of the Mint in the Tower of London. No date.

(e.) Copy of a warrant under Queen Anne's sign manual addressed to Isaac Newton, Esq. Authorising him to continue to execute the duties of the office of Master and Worker of the Mint in the Tower of London,

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in accordance with the rules and orders of the indenture (of Dec. 1700), executed between King William the Third and the said Isaac Newton until a new indenture of the Mint shall be prepared.

(f.) Memorandum in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting respecting the coining of quarter-guinea pieces in gold. No date.

(g.) 2 April. 1 William and Mary. Extract from the indenture of the Mint, made between their Majesties William and Mary of the one part, and Thomas Neale, Esquire, of the other part.

(33.) Documents relating to the prosecution of Clippers and False Coiners.

(a.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) entitled "The Original and History of the Wardens 'prosecuting Clippers and Coiners.'" No date.

(b.) 1 December 1686. Warrant (signed Rochester) for the seizure of the clippings, clipt money, false money, and other chattels and property of clippers and coiners, for the King's use; inventories of such forfeited property to be sent to Owen Wynne, Esq., Warden of His Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London.

(c.) 16 February, 5 William and Mary. Copy of Privy Seal writ addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, the Treasurer and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and the Warden of the Mint in the Tower of London for the seizure of the chattels and all other property of clippers and false coiners.

(d.) 1696. Privy Seal writ addressed to the Warden of His Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London, for dealing more effectually with the forfeited chattels and other property of clippers and false coiners in remedying and checking those offences. Reciting previous Privy Seal writs of 16 February 1692 and 24 June 1693.

(e.) List of the names of several persons who claimed by virtue of their grants the goods, &c. of traitors; delivered to Mr. Attorney-General with other writings in January 1690, pursuant to the order of the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of their Majesties' Treasury.

(f.) Papers, (addressed to the Lords of the Treasury) of "Reasons why the Bayliffe of Westminster, in virtue of that Deane and Chapter's Grant, ought not to 'claim the goods of Traitors and Felons, nor the 'tools, clippings, &c. seized upon clippers and false 'coiners,'" together with a note (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) about the case of the Bayliffs of Westminster. No date.

(g.) Reasons humbly offered to His Sacred Majesty and the Council for making an Act of Parliament to prevent the Counterfeiting of the Coin. By Joseph Aikin Clark. No date.

(h.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a curious letter addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, in which the writer sets forth his strenuous labours to discover and punish clippers and false coiners, and begs to be relieved of the ungrateful task of prosecuting those offenders. "And the new reward of forty pounds per 'head," the writer urges, "has now made courts of 'justice and juries so averse from believing witnesses, 'and sheriffs so inclinable to impanel bad juries, that 'my agents and witnesses are discouraged and tired 'out by the want of success and by the reproach of 'prosecuting and swearing for money. And this vilifying 'of my agents and witnesses is a reflexion on me, which 'has gravelled me, and must in time impair and 'perhaps wear out my credit. Besides that I am 'exposed to the calumnies of as many coyners and 'Newgate solicitors as I examin or admit to talk with 'me, if they can but find friends to believe and 'encourage them in their false reports and oaths and 'combinations against me. I do not find that the 'prosecuting of coyners was imposed upon any of my predecessors (tho' some of them have done it) or is consistent with the Privy Seal; for he that gathers up 'the estates of convicted criminals should not intermeddle in this matter. . . . 'Tis the business of an attorney, and belongs properly to the King's Attorney and Solicitor-General; and they are best able 'to go through it, especially with such assistance as 'they can procure. And therefore I humbly pray that 'it may not be imposed upon me any longer." No date.

(j.) 5 July 1715. Letter (signed Isaac Newton and M. Bladen) addressed to the Lords of the Treasury. Recommending the appointment of a clerk and solicitor to manage the Mint prosecutions of clippers and coiners, and a scheme of payments and allowances for his services. —Also four rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the same letter.

(k.) 1 March 1721. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury. Respecting the title of Thomas

Dearsly, the informer, to a reward in a particular Mint case.

(l.) 4 April 1699. Petition of Gerard Bovey, button maker, to the Lords of the Treasury, for the restoration to him of a certain engine invented and long used by himself for the manufacture of buttons, which engine is detained by the officers of the Mint as an engine that might be used for the coining of money.

(m.) 4 April 1699. Similar petition, under similar circumstances, of Jacob Wallis to the Lords of the Treasury, that they may be pleased to order the authorities of the Mint to restore to him a certain hand wedge press long since invented and used by him for the manufacture of "hooks and chains for watches."

(n.) April 1699. Letter (signed, Is. Newton, Tho. Neale, Tho. Molyneux) to the Lords of the Treasury, respecting the above-described petitions of Mr. Wallis and Mr. Bovey.

(o.) 7 January 1729. Petition of Thomas Dearsly, the informer, to the Lords of the Treasury, for reward and compensation for his assistance in a Mint prosecution.

(p.) 1 March 1729. Draft of letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) to the Lords of the Treasury, who are informed thereby that there is no precedent for consenting to Thomas Dearsly's petition, as his information has not resulted in a conviction.

(q.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Rt. Hon. Henry St. John, Esq., Secretary of State, respecting the reprieve of Jane Housden and Mary Pitman, under sentence of death for counterfeiting the coin of the realm. No date.

(r.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer. Recommending the allowance of Mr. Weddel's claim for 337l. 1s. 6d. for services in prosecuting clippers and false coiners. Together with a draft (in the same handwriting) of a bill of particulars of another account, amounting to 467l. 15s. 2d., for Mr. Weddel's services in Mint prosecutions. No dates.

(s.) 3 August 1696. An account of the monies expended by Isaac Newton, Esq., Warden of the Mint, in apprehending and prosecuting clippers and coiners between 3 August 1696 and 24 September 1696.—Also a similar account of moneys expended by the same Warden of the Mint for the same purpose between 5 Sept. 1696 and 12 June 1699.—Also other memoranda of expenditure in Mint prosecutions of later dates, viz., in the years 1645 and 1646.

(t.) 7 September 1696. Copy, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of his warrant, addressed to the keeper of the Marshalsea Prison, co. Surrey, to deliver up his prisoner, Charles Ecclestone, committed for counterfeiting, in order that he may be King's evidence at Hick's Hall, in St. John's Street, in certain Mint prosecutions.—Also similar warrants to the keeper of the Gate House, Westminster, and the keeper of the New Prison for co. Middlesex, for the delivery of the person of Joseph Gregory, appointed to give King's evidence at Mint prosecutions.

(u.) Memoranda (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) relating to Mint prosecutions at the Old Bayley and Lancaster Assizes. No date.

(v.) 12 August 1697. The petition of Francis Moore, gentleman, to the Lords of the Treasury, that he may be appointed to receive and recover the estate of William Hawkins of the city of London, lately executed at Lincoln for counterfeiting the coin of the realm, and for his exertions in discovering the same estate may receive the usual bounty.

(w.) Copy of John Rotherham's petition to the Lords of the Treasury, that they would consider his scheme for making gold and silver coins in such a way that "it 'would be impossible to lessen their value by liquids, 'or any other means, without demolishing the whole 'body."—Also draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of memoranda touching the same project. No dates.

(x.) 15 October 1721. Copy of the Order of Council, dated at Whitehall, referring to the proposal of John Rotherham, of Barnet, Hertfordshire, gentleman, for a new method of coining gold and silver money, to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.—Also the letter, dated 11 October 1720, addressed by Mr. John Rotherham to their Excellencies the Lords Justices, respecting his proposal for a better coinage.

(y.) 19 August, 1720. Letter from John Rotherham, of Barnet, gentleman, to Sir Isaac Newton. Sir, I presume to acquaint your Honour that I have for many years last past employed my whole time and much money in the publick service, wherein I have been so

successful that the Government has had great benefit thereby, without my being reimbursed my charge, much less rewarded for my service, altho' I produced ample certificates signed by several members of the Hon^{ble} House of Commons to prove my performance. Notwithstanding which (tho' the treatment I have had might have discouraged any one from further endeavours to serve the Government, yet it doth not me for) I am earnestly desirous to exert myself therein to my life's end.

I have a proposal to make to your honour, relating to the coin, whereby the salaries of the Master Worker, Master Melter, and the Master Graver of the Mint will be increased at least two hundred pounds yearly, or as your Honour shall think fit, and the Government save fifteen and twenty thousand pounds per ann., which I humbly hope will be esteemed a matter of such consequence as to have the management thereof, under the conduct of five commissioners of the Mint; and that His Majesty King George would be graciously pleased to grant his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain to constitute such new Commissioners, and their heirs for ever, commissioners in fee for managing the coin in the method I shall make known to your Honour (if permitted to do so) with the yearly salary of five hundred pounds each.

Those I would recommend to be joined with your Honour in the Commission are His Grace the Duke of Chandos or Ralph Freeman, Esq.; The Rt. Hon. Richard Hamden, Esq., Joseph Blake, of Red Lyon Square, Esq., and myself. The method found out by me will effectually at all times hereafter prevent the current coin of this kingdom being counterfeited, whereby the lives of many persons in time to come will be saved, who else might suffer the law for counterfeiting. When this is put in practice here, the use of it will be so easily discerned, that not only all courts in Europe, but those of other countries all over the world, where the metals of gold and silver are coined, will take the same way to prevent counterfeiting; but Great Britain being the first who introduced the same into the world, will add much to the glory of the British nation, and be so remarkable and memorable as to be recorded among the many great things done by His Majesty in this his happy reign, and great honour to yourself, being done in the time of your Honour, having the chief directions of the coinage. What remains to conclude these, is that your Honour would be pleased to permit me to speak with you fully on this matter. I am, Sir, Your Honour's most obedient servant.

JOHN ROTHERHAM.

Also the following Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), "In obedience to an Order of Reference of the late Lords Justices, dated 11 October 1729, upon a Memorial of Mr. John Rotherham proposing a new method of coining the moneys of Gold and Silver, so as to prevent the counterfeiting thereof, and to make it more durable, provided he may assured of a reward before he discovers his secret; and praying that it may be examined; I humbly represent that he offers nothing to be examined, and without examination, I am in the dark, and know not what report to make. I take him to be a trifier, more fit to embroyle the coinage than to mend it."

(g.) Two rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of memoranda respecting the statements of William Chaloner, the false coiner and confederate of counterfeiters. No date.

(ha.) Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the petition of William Chaloner, gentleman, to the House of Commons; charging the officers of the Mint with conspiring to work his destruction, and with divers illegal practices. No date.

(hb.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the reply of the officers of the Mint to allegations made by William Chaloner, the false coiner and confederate of counterfeiters, in his impudent petition to the House of Commons. No date.

(cc.) Rough draft of a memoir (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), entitled "Chaloner's case," in which the writer sets forth all the frauds and criminal practices of William Chaloner, the counterfeiter, from the time when he exhaled "the sordid garb of an indigent japper" for "the habit of a gentleman," and commenced his curiously audacious and successful career of crime and imposture. No date.

(dl.) 15 February 1696. Order of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to examine into the abuses of the Mint, Mr. Arnold in the chair, "That the Warden of the Mint doe against Saturday morning next prepare, or cause to be prepared, such matters and

"things as the Committee this day directed Mr. Chaloner, to the end the said Mr. Chaloner may make an experiment before the said Committee in relation to guineas. Signed T. Arnold."

(ee.) November, 1699. Two rough drafts in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of his letter to the Lords of the Treasury respecting the right of East Indian Company to erect Mints in their forts in the East Indies for coining Indian money, and the petition of the same Company to be allowed to provide themselves with coining engines and tools from the Mint in the Tower of London.

MSS. contained in Volume II.

(1.) Miscellaneous papers relating to foreign coinages.
(a.) Table of the values of several foreign coins. No date.

(b.) Essay (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) on the value of gold in proportion to silver in several parts of Europe. No date.

(c.) Table (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the weight and intrinsic value of foreign coins in England. With notes attached thereto. No date.

(d.) 29 April 1714. Observations (signed by Sir Isaac Newton, and written by his hand) upon the valuation of gold and silver in proportion to one another. With seven slips of memoranda used in the preparation of the same observations.

(e.) Table of the values of the several species of money sent from Dunkirk to Mr. Ashburnham Frowde, Comptroller of the Foreign Offices in London. No date.

(f.) 14 June 1704. Table (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the weights and intrinsic value of foreign coins in England. With nine sheets of memoranda (in the same handwriting) attached thereto.

(g.) Another set of tables (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the weight, assay, and value of several sorts of foreign coins now at the Mint. With 23 closely penned foolscap sheets of memoranda (in the same handwriting.)

(d.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, with memoranda attached) of a report on the assays, weights, and values of several foreign silver coins. Also a set of tables belonging to the same report. No date.

(e.) Rough draft of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lord High Treasurer on the values of certain foreign coins. No date.

(f.) 2 July 1702. Fair draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the same letter.

(g.) 27 February 1712. Copy of Treasury minutes respecting metals and coinages at the Mint.

(h.) Eight pages of memoranda (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) respecting values of foreign coins, being apparently some of Sir Isaac's loose notes for various official reports. No date.

(j.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a report on foreign coins to Lords of the Treasury. Together with memoranda on the same subject. No date.

(k.) 1 July 1702. Copy, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a report by his pen on The Value of Gold in proportion to Silver in several parts of Europe.

(l.) 21 September 1717. Two rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) and a fair copy of a report on the state of the British coinage.

(m.) 2 December 1717. Copy (printed) of a proclamation declaring the rates at which gold shall be current in payments.

(n.) 31 December 1717. Letter (signed M.M., and addressed to Sir Isaac Newton) respecting Sir Isaac's representation to the Treasury concerning the coin of this kingdom. Also two foolscap sheets of memoranda relating to subject of that representation.

(o.) 20 October 1718. Observations (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) upon the state of coinages of gold and silver. Also two rough drafts (in the same handwriting) of the same paper.

(p.) A third letter (printed) to a Member of Parliament concerning the value of guineas, and the true proportion between gold and silver. No date.

(2.) Papers relating to the values and assays of French coins. No date.

(a.) Notes (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of experiments and observations about the values of French coins. No date.

(b.) Table of the state of gold and silver coined species, as they now pass in France, compared with the standard gold and silver species of England. With a foolscap sheet of calculations. No date.

(c.) Collection (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of notes out of Boizard's *Traité des Monoyes*. No date.

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(f.) Copy of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, respecting the value of French and Spanish pistoles. No date.

(g.) Five rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury on the value of French pistoles. No date.

(h.) 17 September 1701. Abstract (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the King of France's edict respecting his coinage of the aforementioned date.

(i.) 31 January, 1702. Statement (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the value of French pistoles. Also fair copy of the same statement.

(j.) Papers relating to the values and assays of coins of Holland and Flanders. No date.

(k.) Tabular statement (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) entitled "Of the Money of the Seven Provinces." No date.

(l.) Table styled at the head, "State of the Gold and Silver Species of Holland, compared with the Standard of Gold and Silver of England, in which is to be noted the policy of the States of Holland is to keep up a certain standard goodness in the species of money, whereby they make their exchange with all parts of the world, tho' their current money passing by permission of the States is not sometimes worth 2/3 ds. of the intrinsic. The Bank coyns are three, viz., gold ducats, silver ducatoons, and silver bank dollars." With 14 slips of memoranda and calculations relating to the tables. No dates.

(m.) Papers relating to Assays of and Observations on German coins.

(n.) Table of the various German coins. With five slips of memoranda and calculations touching the same table. No dates.

(o.) Two rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury on the value of Imperial dollars, both intrinsically and by way of exchange with Sweden. Also papers of memoranda and calculations used in preparing the same letter. No dates.

(p.) Papers relating to Assays and Values of Spanish and Portuguese coins. No dates.

(q.) Six foolscap sheets of notes and calculations (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) entitled "Consideration about the Rates of the Coins." No date.

(r.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a paper headed, "Inquiries concerning the 800,000 Mexican and Pillar Dollars purchased by Her Majesty" and coyned into two Ryal pieces for the Spanish service." No date.

(s.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter addressed to the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain. Respecting the value of the Mexican and Pillar dollars to be received at Port Mahon. No date.

(t.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) headed "Of Spanish Moneys." No date.

(u.) Similar memorandum (in the same handwriting), entitled "Of Portugal Moneys." No date.

(v.) 16 August 1711. Order of the Lord Treasurer for a report on the value of an enclosed Spanish piece of money. At the foot of the same order Sir Isaac Newton's report, dated 21 August 1711.

(w.) Another rough draft of the paper (b) on the Mexican and Pillar dollars. No date.

(x.) 8 and 10 June 1711. Two drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a report addressed to the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain. Respecting the value of Mexican pieces of eight, and Sevil pieces of eight.

(y.) Note (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) on the values of Spanish coins. With three sheets of calculations and memoranda respecting the same. No date.

(z.) Group of papers described on the wrapper, "Values of foreign coins in Ireland; and Reasons" against erecting a Mint in Ireland."

(aa.) August 1689.—Four various drafts of a letter (in the handwriting of Sir Isaac Newton), from the officers of the Mint in the Tower of London to the Lords of the Treasury, respecting "the memorial of the Chancellor of Ireland about erecting a Mint in that kingdom." Also, the official copy of another letter (dated 18 August 1698), on the same proposal to establish a Mint in Ireland for coining shillings and sixpences. After considering the policy of England in past times on matters relating to Irish money, and the reasons for approaching with extreme caution every proposal to establish a Mint in Ireland, the writer of the first letter says, "Upon enquiring into the state of the coyn in Ireland, we understand that y^e foreign coyns, which make a great part of their silver moneys, are gene-

rally in great pieces, (as Ducatoons or pieces of eight) which are inconvenient for change, and that the want of smaller silver moneys has encouraged the coyning of so great quantities of copper monies for change as to be complained of; and if for remedying this inconvenience a Mint be desired to coyn those foreign monies or any part of them into small English money (shillings and sixpences), we believe it may be cheapest and best for Ireland, and safest for England, to have this coynage dispatch at once by erecting a Mint in Ireland for some short time (as eighteen months or two years), and by lowering the value of the foreign moneys to bring them into that Mint. But we humbly lay before your Lordships that the late Country Mints were in disorder, and left their accompts full of difficulties, and that the breaking up of such a Mint may increase the number of false coyners. And we heare that the English money is now grown much more plentifull in Ireland in proportion to the foreign then it was a few years ago: so that the want of change is in good measure vanishing and decreasing, the foreign moneys having lately found a good market in London for the East Indies."

(bb.) March and April, 1714. Account of the New French Lewd^d (Louis d'ors) followed by a table of "The Current Values of Moneys in Ireland, Moydores, pistoles, ducatoons, pieces of eight, crusados, Pernes, 23-6 broads, 25-6 broads, French Louis, French crowns, and French guineas being rated in the table as well, as English guineas, crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and half-shillings."

(cc.) Draft of a letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), addressed by the officers of the Mint to the Treasury. Respecting the proposal of the Lord Lieu tenant of Ireland (the Duke of Ormond), that certain foreign moneys of gold should be proclaimed current in Ireland, "in order to prevent the counterfeiting thereof." No date.

(dd.) Table of values of foreign coins current in Ireland, taken "from the report which Mr. Hoar, late Comptroller of the Mint, presented to the Treasury Board in 1692," and sent in a letter from H. Haynes (of the Excise Office) to Sir Isaac Newton.

(ee.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from the Warden, Master, and Comptroller of the Mint to the Lords of the Treasury. Setting forth in compliance with their Lordships' order, dated 23 Sept. 1725, "the weight and assay of five sorts of new Portugal Gold coins."

(ff.) 3 March 1711. Two drafts of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. Respecting the Duke of Ormond's recommendation that certain foreign gold coins should by proclamation be made current in Ireland, in order to prevent the counterfeiting of the same.

(gg.) 7 June 1712. Letter addressed to the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by the Lords of the Privy Council of Ireland.—My Lord, Her Majesty's Order in Council directing severall foreigne gold coynes to be made current in this kingdom, having bin transmitted to us, Wee did, in order to put Her Majesty's commands in execution, consider the Proclamation issued in June 1701, for making Forreigne Coyne current in this kingdom, which directed allowances to be made for any deficiency in any piece of gold or silver coyne thus made current: But taking notice that in Her Majesty's said order there are not any directions for making such allowances, Wee would not take upon us to make any addition to the directions given by Her Majesty without the signification of her pleasure therein: And therefore we have thought fit to transmit to Your Grace Her Majesty's said Order, as alsoe the said late Proclamation, that you may please to lay the same before Her Majesty for further consideration.

Wee take this opportunity of acquainting Your Grace that in the late fire, which happened at the Councill Chamber, the Originall Proclamation, which passed under the Great Seal, for making Forreigne Coynes that passed in payment here current, was destroyed, so that the Clerke of the Councill cannot certifie that the printed Proclamation agrees verbatim with the originall under the Great Seal, as the late Act of Parliament which passed in 1709 required, for the conviction of persons who shall counterfeit the coyne made current by Proclamation: And, therefore, it being necessary to renew the said former Proclamation, Wee humbly pray your Grace to lay this whole matter before Her Majesty, that Wee may have Her Majesty's Orders (if she shall be soe graciously pleased) to insert

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all in one new Proclamation, with directions to make the proper allowances for deficiency in weight, as in the said former Proclamation is mentioned, which Wee nevertheless most humbly submit to Your Grace's consideration and remaine. My Lord, Your Grace's most humble servants,—Con. Phipps, Canc.; Jo. Tuam, Abercorn, W. Kildare, Tho. Killaloe, Cha. Feilding, P. Savage, Rich. Cox, Rob. Rochfort, Pierre Butler, Sam. Dopping, Tho. Keighley, Cha. Dering.

(h.) 25 June 1712. Four drafts of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer: Respecting the above-given letter of the Privy Council of Ireland.

(j.) 8 January 1711. Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter addressed by the Lords of the Privy Council of Ireland to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for a new and amended proclamation, for making certain foreign pieces of gold current in Ireland; the last proclamation being insufficient against counterfeiters by reason of certain omissions.—Signed, Con. Phipps, Canc.; R. Ingoldshy. Abercorn. W. Kildare, Cha. Feilding, Rich Cox, Jn^o Percivale, Cha. Dering, P. Savage, Sam Dopping.

(k.) 3 March 1711. Copy, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of his letter to the Lord High Treasurer, respecting the same letter of the Privy Council of Ireland.

(l.) Paper (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), of memoranda concerning "The Weight and Value of "foreign coins in Ireland."—No date.

(7.) Collection of Accounts, described on their paper wrapper, "Accounts of Gold and Silver coined."

(a.) 23 November 1717. Letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), to the Lords of the Treasury. In answer to their Lordships order of the 19th inst. for an account of all the gold and silver money coined during the last fifteen years, together with a statement of how much of the said money has been newly coined out of plate upon public encouragements, and a return of the amounts of copper money recently coined.

(b.) An account of the moneys coined in the Tower in the years 1696 to 1714: the amounts of the annual coinings in gold and silver being set forth in tabular form. Also three slips of memoranda respecting former coinages and issues of money. No date.

(c.) 16 April 1698. Letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, and signed, Is. Newton) beginning "Sir, "the business of the Country Mints now drawing "towards an end, the Lords of the Treasury are minded "that we should lay your accounts before them, and for "that end I desire you with the assistance of the Master "and Comptroller to fill up the blanks in the inclosed "paper with all the care and exactness you can, and "then to return it to me, or a fair copy thereof, signed "by you all, that we may rely upon it."—Apparently a circular letter addressed to the wardens of Country Mints.

(c.) 15 February 1703. An Inventory of the Plate and other things delivered into the Treasury of the Mint by the Honble. Her Majesty's Commissioners for Prizes. One article described in the inventory being "a Benitier or Vessel for holy Water faced with Philligram Work."

(d.) A Particular (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of silver monies coined from the first day of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the Crown to the end of King James the Second's reign.

| | | | |
|--|------------|----|----|
| The Silver monies coined in Queen Elizabeth's time made in tale - | 4,500,000 | 00 | 00 |
| The Silver moneys coined in K. James the 1 st and King Charles the 1 st 's reigns were in tale - | 8,500,000 | 00 | 00 |
| The Silver moneys coined in K. Charles the 2 nd 's time were in tale - | 3,790,000 | 00 | 00 |
| Coined in K. James the 2 nd 's reign, silver monies in tale - | 0,480,000 | 00 | 00 |
| Total | 17,270,000 | 00 | 00 |

(e.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of gold and silver moneys coined in the Tower of London in the years 1696 to 1712.

(f.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the gold and silver moneys coined at the Mint in the Tower of London from Lady Day 1713 to Lady Day 1715; and of what gold and silver remained in the Tower in order for the coynage at Lady Day 1715.

(g.) An Account of the gold and silver moneys coyned yearly at the Mint within the Tower of London for the years 1659 to Christmas, 1715. At the foot of the account this note, "The silver coined in all the five "country Mints in the years 1697 and 1698 amounted "to 1,891,420l. 17s. 4d., viz., at York 308,621l. 13s. 8d., "at Bristol 458,078l. 6s. 4d., at Exeter 459,072l. 10s. 8d., "at Chester 316,840l. 6s. 8d., at Norwich 258,808l." Also duplicate of the same account.

(h.) An Account (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the Gold and Silver moneys coyned yearly in the reign of their several Majesties successively in their Mint in the Tower of London, from the year 1659 to 31 December 1691.

(j.)—November 1675. Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of an Account of all the Gold and Silver coyned in his Majesty's Mint within the Tower of London, from the first of October 1599, being the one-and-fortieth year of Queen Elizabeth to this present November 1675, being seventy-six years, divided into four parts; shewing how the coyn of the kingdom did increase in the three first parts proportionately to the increase of trade and navigation, and how much it hath decreased in the fourth part, being since this present East India Company was erected in the year 1657. Also, another copy of the same account.

(k.) An account (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the Gold and Silver moneys coyned annually in the Tower in the years 1696 to 1714.

(l.) An Account (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, and signed at the foot—Is. Newton) of the Silver moneys coyned in the four years between Michaelmas 1694 and Christmas 1698.

(m.) An Account (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the Gold and Silver moneys coyned by the mill and the press from the last day of March 1663 to the first day of January 1693.

(n.) An Account (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the Gold and Silver coyned at his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London, from Lady Day 1713 to Lady Day 1715; and of the gold and silver remaining in the Tower in order for coynage at Lady Day 1715.

(o.) Account (in Sir Isaac Newton's hand-writing) of the Gold and Silver moneys coyned in the Tower of London and the five country Mints from the first of January 1695 to the first of January 1698.

(p.) 18 January 1695. Copy of the following discharge given by Mr. Israel Hayes to Mr. Burdikin and Mr. Walford:—"Left in the hands of Mr. Thomas Burdikin "and Mr. Samuel Walford, in the Treasury of the "Mint of Exon, the summ of fourteen hundred eighty- "eight pounds, six shillings, and six pence, and I oblige "myself to make good the same to the balance of the "Treasury, and secure them from any demand. Exon, "18th Jan. 1695."

(q.) 21 July 1696. Attested copy of a letter (dated from Whitehall, and signed George Parke) to Colonel Kirkby, governor of Chester. Enjoining the said colonel, at the command of the Lords Justice, "to permit the "setting up a Mint in such part of the Castle of Chester "as shall be convenient for that purpose in order to "the speedy recoining of the clipt money."

(r.) An Account (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of the Goynage of the five Country Mints till November 1698.

(s.) An Account (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the Hammered Money, Plate, and Bullion imported into the five Country Mints until November 4, 1696.

(t.) An Account of the Charges in receiving into the Mint, refining, melting, coyning, and paying into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine ingotts of Silver, melted down from the Clipt Moneys that were found in the said receipt at the taking of the Twelfth General Remaine on the 24th of June last past; which said 1769 ingotts weighed, when reduced to standard 129,550 lb. 05 oz. 09 dwt. 23 grs. No date of year.

(u.) 10 June 1696. The Mint's Account (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) for one thousand two hundred and twenty-three ingots of Silver, and the new moneys proceeding therefrom, being the Eleventh General Remain of His Majesty's Exchequer, on the 10th of June 1696. With the incidental charges of coynage.

(v.) 23 November 1717. Fair copy of letter (a.) of this group (addressed by Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury) respecting the gold and silver money coined during the last fifteen years. Also, a copy of an Account sent with the same letter to the Lords of the Treasury.

(w.) An Account of all the Gold and Silver coyned in the Tower of London from the 1st of October 1599 to

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November 1675. Endorsed with this memorandum.—
 "The gold exported for India from the 2d of March
 "1673 to the 11th of March 1674 was, by entry at the
 "Customs House for the port of London five hundred
 "sixty odd thousand pounds, beside what was exported
 "without entry and in out Ports. The Company exporting
 "so great quantities of gold and silver has increased the
 "price of Standard Silver from 5s. the ounce to 5s. 4d.,
 "which is ten per cent., and a 20s. piece of broad money
 "to 24s., which is 20 per cent., and guineas in pro-
 "portion, which is so much value above his Majesty's
 "coin, that it doth not only hinder the bullion of gold
 "and silver being coined, but hath occasioned all the
 "weighty coin to be called and melted into bullion, so
 "that there's not above 15 or 20 pounds of current
 "money in 100l. when the light and clift are taken
 "out. It is thought there's not above 4 or 5 millions
 "of money left in this kingdom, which is not sufficient
 "to manage the trade, which is reported to be above
 "40 millions per annum. The Free Exporting of Gold
 "and Silver, and laying so great impositions by mulct
 "on all the commodities and manufactures of this
 "kingdom, hindreth the exporting thereof, which hath
 "brought down the price of Land, Lead, Tin, Wool, and
 "all Woollen and other Manufactures."

(c.) An account of the silver moneys coined in his
 Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London, from 20 July
 1660 to 12 December 1699.

(d.) Another Account of gold and silver moneys coined
 in the reigns of their several Majesties' successively in
 their Mynt within the Tower of London, from the year
 1659 to the 31st of December 1691.

(e.) 24 June 1696. Fair Copy of the Mint's Account
 for one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine ingots
 of silver, and the new moneys proceeding therefrom;
 being the Twelfth General Remain taken in the Receipt
 of his Majesty's Exchequer on the 24th day of June
 1696.

(f.) Papers relating to the Copper Coinage.

(a.) 83 July 1703. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to
 the Rt. Hon. Sidney Lord Godolphin, Lord High
 Treasurer, respecting "the annex proposal of Mr. Abel
 "Slaney for himself and partners for a new coinage of
 "700 tons in half-pence and farthings." After giving
 particulars respecting the several coinages of copper
 money since 1672, the writer says, "We do not hear
 "there is any demand of halfpence and farthings at
 "present, and, tho' there should be a want in some
 "places, it seems to proceed from an unequal distribu-
 "tion, for we are informed they are overstockt with
 "them in others, as at the General Post Office, about
 "Newcastle, and at Leicester. We are further of
 "opinion that the coinage of half-pence and farthings
 "in this kingdom should be to the intrinsic value, the
 "charges of the coinage and incidents deducted; but if
 "that be not thought advisable at present for fear of
 "stopping the currency of those that are already abroad,
 "we humbly conceive that, whenever a new coinage
 "shall be thought convenient, it should be done in
 "small quantities as Her Majesty shall from time to
 "time appoint, to supply the decrease and loss of those
 "already coined without danger of new complaints by
 "overstocking the nation."

(b.) 12 March 1713. Three drafts, in Sir Isaac
 Newton's handwriting, of a letter from him to the
 Lord High Treasurer. Respecting the various qualities
 and properties of different kinds of copper, and the
 expenses of coining the same metal.

(c.) Rough draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting,
 of a letter from him to the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer,
 Lord High Treasurer. Respecting the proposal of John
 Pery, and others "for supplying the Mint with either
 "blanks or plates of fine copper to be coined into half-
 "pence and farthings." The writer is of opinion that
 there is no present scarcity of copper money; that the
 entire manufacture of copper "blanks should be done
 "in the Mint, it being unsafe to have coining tools and
 "coinage abroad"; and that copper money should be
 made "of the cheapest fine copper which will hammer
 "when red-hot, and is worth about 11d. or 12d. per
 "pound weight. In finer and dearer copper we may
 "be easily deceived, there being no certain list of the
 "higher degrees of fineness; and the great price will
 "tempt false coiners to counterfeit the money." No
 date.

(d.) Copy, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a
 letter addressed by him to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of
 Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer. Respecting
 the terms on which the Mint should procure copper
 and coin it. The writer alludes to his recommendation
 made to his Lordship in the previous autumn, that about

eighty or a hundred tons of copper should be coined.
 No date.

(e.) 12 April 1714. Two drafts, in Sir Isaac Newton's
 handwriting, of a letter from him to the Lord High
 Treasurer, the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, respecting
 coinage of copper. "Since I attended your Lordship
 "last," the writer says in the opening sentence of his
 letter, "I caused a new furnace to be built in order to a
 "further trial of what may be done by casting of copper
 "into bars and coining copper money out of those bars.
 "But in the mean time, upon as saying the half-pence,
 "of which I showed your Lordship a specimen, I found
 "the copper coarser than it was by the assay before
 "casting. Whereupon I ordered Mr. Bagley, the
 "founder, to supply me with such bars as would fully
 "endure the assay; but he has not yet produced any,
 "tho' it be about three weeks since I gave him the
 "order. Whence I suspect that in the specimen of
 "half-pence, which I shewed to your Lordship, he put
 "in some Tynn without my knowledge, tho' I stood by
 "to see him cast the copper; but he pretends another
 "cause."

(f.)—1717. Rough draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's hand-
 writing, for an indenture to be executed between His
 Majesty the King of the one part and the said Sir Isaac
 Newton of the other part, "granting unto the said Sir
 "Isaac Newton full power and authority to coin half-
 "pence and farthings of fine British copper which,
 "when made red hot, shall spread thin under the
 "hammer without cracking, and to cut every pound
 "weight averdupois of such copper into forty and six
 "half-pence or ninety and two farthings, and to coin
 "any sum of such moneys not exceeding forty tunns."

(g.) 4 October 1725. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton
 to the Lords of the Treasury. Begging their Lordships
 to appoint a day for the trial of the Pix of copper money
 made since the last trial thereof.

(h.) 27 October 1722. Report addressed to the Lords
 of the Treasury by R. Powys. May it please your
 Lordships, in obedience to your Lordships' commands
 that I should attend at the office of His Majesty's Mint
 within the Tower of London, to see the opening of the
 Pix kept for the coynage of copper half-pence and
 farthings, I went this day, and saw the box opened,
 and several parcells weighed, and found 23 pence to be
 full one pound weight. I then went with Sir Isaac
 Newton and others into the Assay Office, where six of
 the old half-pence, which were made by the former
 contractors, were put into the fire, and then tried with
 a hammer whether they would bear beating out; but
 they all flew and broke in pieces. Then six of those
 lately made by Sir Isaac Newton, which have been
 passed in payments abroad were tried, and they all
 bore the hammer when red hot without breaking or
 cracking. Lastly we took out a considerable quantity of
 the half-pence and farthings that were in the Pix, and
 after heating them red hot they were beaten out with a
 hammer without breaking or cracking. All which
 farthings and half-pence so tried are herewith humbly
 laid before you Lordships. R. Powys.

(i.) Memorandum, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting,
 of sixteen articles of "Considerations about the coinage
 "of Copper Moneys," addressed to the Lord Treasurer,
 in some unstatd year of Queen Anne. The first six
 articles being in the following terms:—1. That six or at
 most seven hundred tunns of copper moneys are suffi-
 cient for all England, and I am opinion that there is
 above three quarters of that quantity now in the nation.
 2. That whenever there shall be a coinage of such
 moneys the coinage do not exceed 20 or 30 or at the
 most 40 tunns per annum. For this money should have
 time to spread evenly without making a clamour any-
 where, before the nation is sufficiently stockt. 3. That
 it be in the power of the Queen or Lord Treasurer to
 diminish or stop the coinage at pleasure, for preventing
 clamours, if there should be occasion. 4. That the
 moneys be coined in the Mint, it being unsafe to have
 coining tools and coinage abroad. 5. That the moneys
 be well coined, and a pound weight cut into no more
 than twenty pence, lest the ill form and lightness of
 the money be an encouragement to counterfeiters. 6.
 That about one seventh part of the moneys be in
 farthings.

(k.) 7 August 1717. Bond of Sir Isaac Newton,
 Master of His Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London,
 to Henry Hines, citizen and founder, and John Appleby
 junr., citizen, armourer and brazier of London, in the
 amount of six hundred pounds; obliging the said
 Master of the Mint to receive thirty-tons of fine British
 copper, in certain proportions, within two years
 of the said Henry Hines and John Appleby, and to pay

for the same at the rate of 18*l*. per pound avoirdupois; it being stipulated that the same copper is to be of such fineness that, when heated red hot, it will spread thin under the hammer without cracking, so "that 46 half-pence and 92 farthings cutt out of the same, according to dimensions of patterns given, shall make a pound weight avoirdupois as nearly as shall be found practicable without erring by design."

(*h*.) Memorandum, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of "Observations upon the estimate of the real profit of coining 1,500 tunns of copper into half-pence and farthings." At the close of his estimate the writer says, "And this profit in coining 1,500 tunns amounts unto 84,000*l*., out of which something may be abated for house rent, clerks, coining tools and incidents." Also another estimate computing the profit at 97,000*l*. No dates.

(*m*.) Memorandum, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of seven matters to be observed in coining and issuing copper moneys. No date.

(*a*.) 8 April 1711. Letter from Charles Parry to Sir Isaac Newton. Offering to hammer farthings at a certain rate.

(*c*.) Draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury respecting an estimate for coining farthings. The Mint can obtain fit bars of copper at 19*d*. per lb. weight avoirdupois, or under, but scarcely at 18*d*. per lb. weight, the "scissel" being taken back at the same price. No date.

(*p*.) Another estimate (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of charges for coining copper money. No date.

(*q*.) 1 November 1700. Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) respecting three several lots of tin farthings.

(*r*.) Another estimate (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of charges for coining copper money. No date.

(*s*.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) respecting allowances and terms for coining copper money. No date.

(*t*.) Collection of memoranda (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) respecting charges for coining copper, on a much discoloured sheet of paper, which also exhibits the following memorandum and letter (in the same handwriting), respecting the scientific instruments at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. "Her Majesty having authorised the Council of the R.S. to appoint visitors of the R. Observatory at Greenwich, and we being appointed accordingly, &c. Gentlemen,—Understanding that a letter dated 12 Dec. 1710, by Her Majesty's order was sent to your Board by my Lord Bolingbroke, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure that you do receive and take notice of such representations as the President should make to your Board concerning Her Majesty's instruments in the said Observatory, and that you should order them to be repaired, erected, or changed as there shall be occasion, or purchased for Her Majesty if they do not already belong to the Observatory. We take the liberty to represent to you that in the great room of the Observatory, up one pair of stairs, there are two clocks which Sir Jonas Moor caused to be made for the Observatory, as we understand by the inscription upon them, but which are claimed by Mr. Flamsteed as given him by Sir Jonas Moor the Younger. If they be not the Queen's, we desire that they may be purchased as necessary for the Observatory. In the same room there is a brass quadrant of four foot radius belonging to Mr. Flamsteed. And such an instrument is necessary for observing the altitudes of the stars. It is not well divided, but if it can be divided anew, we desire that it may be purchased for the Observatory, or else that a new one be made. In the same room there also wanting a telescope of about * * * feet radius, with a micrometer. In the garden there is a house with a sextant, a wall quadrant, with a clock therein. The house should be moved six or eight yards further from the brow of the hill that the ground may not sink under it. The sextant is grown rusty, and should be cleaned and new fixed, and there should be a new wall quadrant, the old one being much worn by long usage, and belonging to Mr. Flamsteed. The clock is also Mr. Flamsteed's, and a better clock would be more usefull. If you would please to give order to able workmen to repair these instruments and make new ones when they are wanting, and take care of moving the house in the garden, some of us will go with them to Greenwich, and shew them what is wanting. Gentlemen, your most humble servants." No date.

(*u*.) Another memorandum (scarcely legible, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), respecting a coinage of copper money in some year of George the First. Written on the back of a printed notice paper for calling a meeting on 15 August 1717 at the Palace Yard, in Westminster, of "Lords and others, the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for building the fifty new churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster." No date.

(*v*.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, respecting a proposal and estimate for coining copper. Written on a paper which also exhibits some notes for a scheme of education for the boys "in the School of Mr. Stone's Foundation," the said notes being of interest as a revelation of what Sir Isaac Newton deemed an appropriate education for boys destined for industries having relations with mathematical science. Also three slips of memoranda used in papers (already mentioned) respecting coinages of copper. No dates.

(*w*.) 11 September 1717. Treasury warrant, (signed Stanhope, Torrington, J. Walpole), addressed to Sir Isaac Newton, authorising and directing him to deliver "one instrument or tool called a cutter," out of the Mint to Henry Hines, a contractor for supplying the Mint with copper for the coinage of copper money, the said instrument to be returned to the Mint when the said Henry Hines has had sufficient use of it for the accomplishment of his contract with the Mint.

(*x*.) 1 June 1722. Certificate (signed, John Wern for John Midford) of the quantity of copper sold to Messrs. Appleby and Hains since 7 March last, for coining half-pence and farthings, and of the quantity of copper delivered by them to the Tower. With three memoranda relating to the same subject attached to the certificate.

(*y*.) Two rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter, in which a scheme for coining copper moneys was submitted to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury. No date.

(*z*.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), respecting various kinds of copper and copper money. No date. Also a fair and amended copy (in the same handwriting) of the same memorandum. No date.

(*aa*.) Rough draft of "The Memorial of Sir Isaac Newton to Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury," respecting the coinage of copper money. No date.

(*bb*.) Another memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) respecting the coinage of copper money. No date.

(*cc*.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) entitled "Considerations about the Coinage of Copper Moneys." No date.

(*dd*.) Memorandum (in the same handwriting) entitled "Observations upon the Estimate of the neat profit of coining 1,500 tunns of Copper into half-pence and farthings." No date.

(*ee*.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) entitled "Considerations about the Coinage of Copper Moneys." No date.

(*ff*.) — May 1717. Fair copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of an already noticed letter to the Lords of the Treasury respecting the coinage of copper money. No date.

(*gg*.) Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of another letter to the Lords of the Treasury respecting the coinage of copper money. No date.

(*hh*.) Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury respecting the coinage of copper money. Also two slightly varying drafts of the same letter, followed by a slip of memoranda on the same subject. No date.

(*ii*.) — July 1717. Letter written (at the order of the Lords of the Treasury) by C. Stanhope, to the officers of the Mint. Referring to the consideration of the said officers several proposals for supplying the Mint with copper.

(*kk*.) Copy of the following petition of William Wood, gentleman, to the Lords of the Treasury. "The petition of W. Wood, gent., most humbly sheweth, that upon advertisement in *y*^e Gazette for sending proposals to serve copper for *y*^e coinage, he delivered in his proposals to serve at *y*^e rate of 17*d*. per lb., yet another person was permitted to send to *y*^e Tower 30 tons at 18*d*. per lb. That upon fresh application to *y*^e Treasury a Minute was made *y*^e he should serve all *y*^e rest of *y*^e copper that should be wanting to complete *y*^e coinage after *y*^e 30 tons. That when *y*^e 30 tons was sent in to the Tower he put in a Memorial, humbly praying *y*^e Lordships w^od be pleased to give orders pursuant to *y*^e Minute. That Wednesday was

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" fortnight his Memorial was read and a Minute made
 " y^t it sho^d be considered when Sir Isaac Newton's Re-
 " port was read, which was yesterday. But Mr. Kelsey
 " having y^e Memorial in his hands did not think fit to
 " lay it before y^e Lordships. Your Petitioner there-
 " fore humbly prays y^t y^e Lordships will be pleased to
 " consider his case, and y^e great charge and trouble he
 " has bin at, and that he may have an order to serve
 " the copper y^t shall be wanting at y^e rate proposed,
 " which is almost 5l. per ton cheaper than any other,
 " and his copper better. And as in duty bound he shall
 " ever pray." No date.

(ll.) 4 June 1719. Letter written, at the order of the
 Lords of the Treasury, by W. Lowndes to Sir Isaac
 Newton. Referring the above transcribed petition of
 W. Wood, gent., to Sir Isaac, and requesting him to
 report upon it to their Lordships. Also another fair
 copy of W. Wood's said petition, endorsed with a memo-
 randum (signed W. Lowndes), that the Lords of the
 Treasury refer the petition to Sir Isaac Newton.

(mm.) 8 June 1717. Proposal of Gabriel Ayres to
 Sir Isaac Newton for flattening fine copper for coinage.

(nn.) Memorandum of the particulars of Mr. Hind's
 proposal for supplying the Mint with copper for coinage.
 No date.

(oo.) Fair copy of an undated and unsigned proposal
 for supply the Mint with copper for coining. No date.

(pp.) Memorandum of "Proposals made to y^e R^d Hon.
 " y^e Lords of His Majesty's Treasury for delivering
 " Copper for y^e coinage of Half-pence and Farthings, by
 " W. Wood, of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, a
 " dealer in iron work, and also in copper and brass.
 " The said W^m Wood proposes to deliver unto His
 " Majesty's Mint at ye Tower blanks of fine copper
 " ready for y^e stamp at 18d. per lb. weight, each pound
 " to make 22 pence; or the said blanks at 18½d. per lb.,
 " each pound to contain 26 pence; or y^e said blanks at
 " 19d. per lb., each pound to contain 30 pence; or to
 " deliver plates of fine rolled copper fit for cutting out
 " of blanks at 17½d. per lb." No date.

(qq.) A proposal (made to the Lords of the Treasury)
 for the improvement of the copper coin. Amongst other
 things the proposer suggests "That the copper coin be
 " henceforward a series of events of history, com-
 " mencing at the glorious Revolution of 1688. That a
 " number of dyes be made with devices and mottos
 " respecting each action, worthy of notice from that
 " time to this inclusive."

(rr.) List of proposals for coining copper half-pence
 and farthings. 1. Mr. Neal's proposal to furnish His
 Majesty's Mint with British copper. 2. Proposal of
 Sir Isaac Newton. 3. Mr. Chambers' proposal for
 furnishing copper. 4. Another proposal of Mr. Cham-
 bers. 5. Proposal of John Parker and partners to
 furnish copper. 6. Proposal of Henry Robinson for
 furnishing copper. 7. Proposal of W. F. 8. Proposal
 of Richard Jones. 9. Proposal of Jonathan Holloway.
 10. Proposal of Samuel Green. 11. Proposal of Wm.
 Wood. 12. Proposal of John Applebee. No dates.

(ss.) 12 September 1717. To the Rt. Hon. the Lords
 Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. The humble
 memorial of William Wood and Partners represents,—
 "That the said Wm. Wood was one of the proposers for
 furnishing copper for the coinage of half-pence and
 farthings, and offered to serve at near five pounds per
 ton. Nevertheless another is employed for the present
 to furnish about the quantity of 30 tons for commencing
 the coinage. After which service Sir Isaac Newton has
 declared the matter shall be again laid before your
 Lordships for your appointing who shall furnish the
 rest of the copper for this service. Sir Isaac has already
 had a specimen of fine rolled copper from the said
 Will^m Wood, and approved thereof, and told him he was
 likely to furnish the rest of the copper after the 30
 tons agreed for. But whereas the copper fit for this
 use is not the common sort, but by reason of its fineness
 must be prepared on purpose, which will take up much
 time and expence,—Your memorialist, therefore, most
 humbly prays your Lordships will be pleased to grant
 him your warrant for furnishing at 17½d. per pound
 what copper shall be wanting over and above the 30
 tons agreed for at 18d. per pound, that he may be at a
 certainty, and make such provision of fine metal that
 there may be no stop in the coinage.—At the foot of
 the document a memorandum (signed C. Stanhope) that
 the Lords of the Treasury have referred the petition to
 Sir Isaac Newton.

(tt.) 21 May 1717. Proposal of Thomas Chambers to
 supply the Mint with fifty tons of fine British copper (in
 quantities not exceeding four tons per month) at 135l.
 per ton, to be paid on delivery.

(uu.) 21 May 1717. Proposal of "M. F." for im-
 proving the copper coinage, addressed to the Lords of
 the Treasury.

(vv.) 21 May 1717. Proposal of John Essington and
 H. Robinson to supply the Mint with "plates of fine
 " British copper hammered, at nineteen pence per
 " pound, being the present price paid by the copper-
 " smiths and braisiers, and to take back the shraff or
 " sissledge at fourteenpence halfpenny per pound, to
 " be paid for the same at delivery."

(vvi.) Proposal to the Lords of the Treasury, of John
 Parker and Partners, to supply the Mint with fine
 copper for coinage at eighteenpence per pound, the said
 tender being made in consequence of their Lordship's
 advertisement in the Gazette on the 25 inst. No
 date.

(vvi.) Proposal to the Lords of the Treasury of Henry
 Neale, merchant, to supply the Mint with fine copper
 for coinage at 17½d. per pound. No date.

(yy.) 30 December 1707 (? 1717). Letter from Thomas
 Chambers to Sir Isaac Newton, proposing (should the
 writer's tender for supplying the Mint with copper be
 accepted by the Lords of the Treasury) to allow Sir
 Isaac 4l. per ton to save him from "all trouble and
 " charge in renting, hyring a servant and house for
 " that business."

(zz.) 4 March 1717. Letter for James Bertie to the
 Treasury. Insisting on the advantages that would
 accrue to the Crown and the public from the acceptance
 of his proposal to coin copper money for Her Majesty.
 "I beg leave," he says, "to observe y^t the specimens
 " produced by Sir Isaac Newton are not fine malleable
 " copper, and have an artificial gloss, which will soon
 " wear off, and then will look like those coined in K.
 " William's reign. Mr. Peyton produced one piece,
 " which he called fine plate copper, and said that could
 " not be coined at less than 23d. per pound. I am con-
 " tented his specimen shall be my standard, and do not
 " desire a greater profit than will accrue to me from
 " 21d. per pound, but if your Lordship think fit to
 " allow 23d., the difference, which is 2d., in the quantity
 " proposed will be between 18 and 20,000l., which your
 " Lordship may dispose as you shall think fit. I have
 " some objections to putting the Queen's arms on the
 " reverse as in other coin, which I think unanswerable,
 " and shall be glad to communicate to your Lordship
 " whenever you will give me leave to wait upon you."

(aaa.) 13 December 1710. Copy of a letter addressed
 by Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury. In
 obedience to your Lordship's order of reference of
 19 November last upon the annexed memorial of
 Mr. Palmes for a new coinage of 700 tons of half-pence
 and farthings of copper in 14 years after the manner
 of the patent granted in the reigns of their late Ma-
 jesties King William and Queen Mary to Sir Joseph
 Hearne and others,—Wee doe humbly acquaint your
 Lordships that wee have enquired into all y^e coinages
 of that sort since the years 1672, and found that in the
 reigns of King Charles y^e 2^d, King James y^e 2^d, and
 in the beginning of the reign of their late Majesties
 King William and Queen Mary, the coinage of half-
 pence and farthings was performed by commissioners,
 who had money impressed from y^e Exchequer to buy
 Swedish copper and tinn, and coined at most at 20d.
 per pound averdupoize, and accounted upon oath to
 the Government for the charge and produce thereof by
 tale; And that afterwards upon calling in the tinn
 farthings and half-pence by reason y^e complaints made
 against them, the patent above-mentioned was granted
 to Sir Joseph Hearne and others, who contracted to
 change y^e same, and to enable them to bear y^e charge.
 They were allowed to coin 700 tons at 21d. per pound
 weight of English copper, which is cheaper than the
 Swedish, without being accountable to the Government
 for the tale. The reason of which allowance now
 ceasing, we are humbly of opinion y^t the said patent
 be not drawn into precedent, especially since the money
 made thereby was light, of bad copper and ill coined;
 and, as to species of moneys being wasted, there may
 be some want thereof in London and parts adjacent,
 but y^t those more remote are unfurnished does not
 appear to us.

(bbb.) 31 May 1714. Letter of "L.W." to the Lord
 High Treasurer. Calling attention to the scarcity of
 farthings, and suggesting that for the convenience of
 accountants a rearrangement of the coinage shall be
 made, so that 25 (which the writer calls a "natural
 number") of these convenient coins, instead of 24 may
 be the change for sixpence. "The coin," says the writer,
 "used for all small payments under sixpence is copper
 " farthings and half-pence, and if sixpence be paid all in

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"those single farthings, they must certainly be 24 in number, and I believe generally weigh about 4 ounces 'troy in the whole sicepence.'" Also, a note (signed Wm. Lowndes) announcing that the Lord Treasurer has referred this letter "from an unknown hand" to Sir Isaac Newton's consideration.

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(ccc.) Proposal of Henry Hind, citizen and founder of London, to supply the Mint with copper for coinage at 18*d.* per pound, "the waste or scissell" being taken back at the same price. No date.

(ddd.) Proposal addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, of John Applebee, citizen, of London, to supply the Mint with copper for coinage at 19*d.* per pound, the waste being taken back at 4½ per pound. No date.

(eee.) 24 May 1717. Proposal of Richard Jones, of Southwark, to the Lords of the Treasury. "Proposals having been made for coining one hundred tunns of farthings and half-pence per annum for ten years;—I humbly propose to coin *y^e* said quantity on the following terms, viz.—The farthings and half-pence to be made of fine malleable copper, with a neat fair impression, to be approved of by such persons as His Majesty shall appoint. Each pound of copper to be cutt into two shillings, one-eight part, when coined, to be allowed to *y^e* publick, which will amount to two thousand eight hundred pounds per annum, and amounts in the whole to twenty-eight thousand pounds. I likewise propose to allow *y^e* officers of His Majesty's Mint 2½ for cutting, stamping, and blanching each pound of copper, and in case they refuse the same I humbly desire the use of the Irish Mint may be granted me, and I will be obliged to leave *y^e* presses, and other utensils in as good order as they now are, and if any objections arise I humbly desire an opportunity to answer them. Your Lordships' most obedient servant, Richard Jones."

(fff.) 24 May 1717. Proposal made to the Lords of the Treasury by Jonathan Holloway, to supply the Mint with fine copper for coinage at 18*d.* per pound, the scissell or waste being taken back at 17½*d.* per pound.

(ggg.) Three separate notes of the proposal of the Provost and Moneyers of the Corporation of Moneyers of the Mint, made to the officers, to draw, cut, blanch, edge, and coin copper fillets and bars into copper money at 4½*d.* per pound. The Queen being pleased to allow 100*l.* towards the cost of requisite tools. No date.

(hhh.) Estimate of the price of engines for coining copper into money. No date.

(iii.) Particulars of the charges for repairing and fitting up the Irish Mint for the coinage of copper into money. No date.

(kkk.) Proposal (in the handwriting of Sir Isaac Newton) humbly offered to the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, for the coining of copper into farthings and half-pence. Endorsed with four several considerations (in the same handwriting) upon the foregoing proposal. "Farthings and half-pence," the proposal commences, "being very scarce, inasmuch that publick houses are forced to use tickets, and it having been thought necessary to coin one hundred tons of copper per ann. for ten years, for supplying Great Britain, Ireland, and the Plantations, several proposals have been made for the doing thereof, all which have been calculated for private advantage only without any regard to the publick." No date.

(lll.) Proposals for coining half-pence and farthings of copper for the English Plantations in America. No date.

(mmmm.) Copy of a comprehensive report to the Lord Treasurer on all the various recent proposals, and the several Mint reports on these proposals, for improving and multiplying the copper coinage. Written by the hand of an office clerk, this copy of an important document contains some corrections and amendments in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting. The report notices (1.) The proposal of Abel Slaney, citizen and woollen draper, and principal undertaker for the coining of half-pence and farthings in the reign of the late King and Queen, who, alleging that he was a very great sufferer in the ranging of tin farthings for copper by tale, proposed in the year 1703 to coin 700 tunns of copper half-pence and farthings in seven years, allowing Her Majesty for the privilege of coining the same a fine of 5,000*l.*, and an annual rent of 1,000*l.* (2.) The proposal of Thomas Rendle, Esq., Edward Ambrose, and Daniel Barton, (former partners of the said Abel Slaney), who prayed that their said former partner might not have his prayer to their injury, but that the new patent for coining money might be granted to them. (3.) The petition (March 1703) of William Shepard and N. Shepard for a patent empowering them to coin forty or fifty tunns of copper

every year for eight or ten years. (4.) The petition of the fellow moneyers of the Mint, in the Tower of London, who about the same time prayed that they might be allowed to sustain themselves by coining copper till the Mint should be set to work again on gold and silver moneys. (5.) The petition of Sir Talbot Clerk and partners, who (in consideration and to the compensation of losses sustained by them in carrying out their patent of the year 1686, for melting and refining metals out of ores), prayed that they might supply the Mint with 700 tons of copper blanks at the rate of two tons per week. (6.) The petition of Mr. Chambers and divers other persons to supply the Mint with a hundred tons of copper at 12*d.* per lb., in consideration that they had purchased the patent and works of Sir Talbot Clerk and partners, and had greatly improved the said works. (7.) The petition (1708) of William Morgan, gent., for permission to coin a thousand tons of English copper into half-pence and farthings. (8.) The petition (made 1710) of Mr. William Palmer for a patent to coin seven hundred tons of copper in fourteen years. After noticing these various proposals, the report observes, that upon calling in the tin farthings and half-pence, by reason of the complaints made against them, a patent was granted to Sir Joseph Herne and others, (who contracted to change the same), authorizing them to coin 700 tons at 21*d.* per lb, which patent it is urged, should not be drawn into a precedent, "especially since the money made thereby was light, of bad copper, and ill coined." In conclusion, bearing in mind their previous report against such prayers for patents by private speculators, and their previous recommendation (made to his late Majesty King William, in the year 1694) that copper coinage should be as nearly as possible of intrinsic value, cost of coining, and incidents deducted; and also bearing in mind that the last coinage of 600 tons of copper proved excessive and occasioned loud complaints, the framers of the report entreat "that no more new copper money should be added to that already current than what the people 'voluntarily take off.' Attached to this carefully drawn document are four slips of memoranda, relating to its subject, in the handwriting of Sir Isaac Newton.

(nnn.) 5 April 1705. Draft of a letter, addressed to the Lord High Treasurer by the officers of the Mint. Respecting the petition of Messrs. W. Shepard, N. Shepard, and George Freeman for a patent to coin forty or fifty tons of copper.

(ooo.) 22 January 1713. Copy of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, in reply to his Lordship's verbal order of reference concerning the best manner of importing copper into the Mint to be coined into copper money.

(ppp.) 24 April 1714. Paper docketed "Mr. Bertie's Memorial about Assaying Copper."

(qqq.) Collection of extracts from Journals of the House of Commons, touching the coinage and utterance of farthings. The first of the extracts being, "April 1694. It was resolved that the present Tinn farthings and halfpence not being of the intrinsic value, and being easy to be counterfeited, were an obstruction to trade, and a great grievance to the subject. That the farthings and half-pence, to be made for the future, ought to be made of English metal, and of the intrinsic value, and to be coined by their Majesties at the Mint." And the latest of the extracts being, 1 April 1708 (the last day of the session). "A petition of the inhabitants of Southwark was read, setting forth, 'That they were informed some persons were attempting to obtain a new licence for a new coinage of Halfpence and Farthings, tho' they were loaded with great quantities thereof, and prayed the consideration of the House.' This petition was ordered to lye on the table."

(rrr.) 1 July 1703. Letter from the officers of the Mint to the Lord Treasurer, on the proposal of Mr. Abel Slaney, for himself and partners, for a new coinage of 700 tons of half-pence and farthings.

(sss.) 27 December 1727. Letter from T. Kemp to Mr. Conduitt, respecting the prices paid by coppersmiths for the reduction of shruvell or scissell into plates.

(ttt.) Estimate of charges for cutting and coining copper half-pence and farthings. No date.

(uuu.) Copy of portions of George the First's Warrant to Sir Isaac Newton, authorizing him as Master and Worker of the Mint, to coin copper money. No date.

(vvv.) 9 March 1713. Memorandum of proposals by the Provost and Moneyers of the Mint for cutting, blanching, and coining half-pence and farthings.

(www.) Four slips of rough notes and memoranda (in

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Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), respecting the coinage of copper half-pence and farthings. No date.

(xxx.) 23 January 1713-14. Fair draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter addressed by the officers of the Mint to the Lord High Treasurer. Respecting the proposal of Mr. Charles Tunnah and Mr. William Dale for coining in ten years a thousand tons of halfpence and farthings of "an artificial metal which toucheth like ordinary gold."

(yyy.) 3 May 1713. Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from the Officers of the Mint to the Lords of the Treasury. Respecting proposals for the coinage of half-pence and farthings.

(zzz.) 3 August 1717. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter respecting proposals for supplying the Mint with copper for coinage.

(aaa.)—May 1717. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury. Touching proposals and arrangements for coining copper.

(bbb.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury. Respecting the memorial of Mr. Appleby and Mr. Hines, with regard to the coinage of copper money. No date.

(ccc.) 21 April 1721. Fair copy of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury, respecting the proposals of Messrs. Appleby and Hines. Also another rough draft of the same letter.

(ddd.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, in answer the memorial of Messrs. Nicholson and Briggs, who have been repeatedly informed by the writer that, without a warrant from the King, he "could not receive" copper in blanks, nor coin money with round edges "for the people." No date. Also a still rougher draft of the same letter.

(eee.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, respecting the proposal, made last spring at the door of the House of Commons, by one Mr. Jones, to coin copper money. No date.

(fff.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter in answer to a paper delivered at the door of the House of Commons, in behalf of certain petitioners to furnish the Mint with copper. No date.

(ggg.) Paper of memoranda (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) respecting the several petitions or petitioners to coin copper or to supply the Mint with copper for coinage. No date.

(hhh.) 25 June 1708. Fair copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from the officers of the Mint to the Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer. Respecting the memorial of the Earl of Derby for the coining of copper money, to be made current in the Isle of Man.

(iii.) 10 April 1724. Letter (dated from the Treasury Chambers, and signed J. Serpe) addressed, at the order of the Lords of the Treasury, to Sir Isaac Newton, who is thereby directed to send a competent person to Bristol, where Mr. Wood has his office for the copper coinage, to assay the fineness and value of the other copper half-pence and farthings coined by that gentleman for use in Ireland, in accordance with a patent granted to him for that purpose; a representation having been made to His Majesty by the Parliament of Ireland against the said patent.

(kkk.) 7 May 1718. Letter from Mr. W. Wood to Sir Isaac Newton, touching the writer's readiness and ability to supply the Mint with copper, like the specimen delivered last week to Sir Isaac, and approved of by him. Dated from Wolverhampton.

(lll.) 23 August 1722. Copy of a Treasury warrant (signed R. Walpole, Geo. Baillie, Cha. Turner) authorizing Mr. William Wood, of Wolverhampton, co. Stafford, to establish at or near Bristol his office for carrying out the affairs of the patent, giving him sole power and authority to coin copper farthings and half-pence for the service of Ireland.

(mmmm.) 29 January 1723. Two drafts in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting of a letter from him to the Lords of the Treasury. Relating to the dissatisfaction of the Moneyers of the Mint with the privileges which it is proposed to accord to Mr. Wood, of Wolverhampton; and observing that the multiplication of Mints increases the facilities for counterfeiting money, "as happened" in the coinage of tin half-pence and farthings in the "beginning of the reign of King William and Queen Mary." To obviate these objections Sir Isaac "proposes that Mr. Wood prepare the blanks of fine copper, and make them fit to be stamped, and then send them to the Mint, to be delivered there by weight, and stamped and delivered back by the same weight;"

the whole charge of which "will not exceed 2½d. per "pound weight, for I reckon nothing for my self."

(nnn.) 13 April 1724. Draft of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury, in answer to their Lordships' order of the 10th inst. for a trial of the Pix of the copper moneys coined by Mr. Wood. Sir Isaac suggests that the trial would be more satisfactory if, instead of being made at Bristol, the moneys (kept for trial in a box under the keys of Mr. Wood and the comptroller of that coinage) were brought up to London and "tried in His Majesty's Mint in the Tower before "the officers of the said Mint, and before the two "parties, Mr. Wood and the comptroller." Also two rough drafts, and another fair copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the same letter.

(ooo.) Rough draft of Sir Isaac Newton's report to the Lords of the Treasury on the qualities of Mr. Wood's copper half-pence and farthings.—"May it please your Lordships,—According to your Lordships' order, the Pix of the copper moneys coined by Mr. Wood for Ireland has been opened and tried in the Mint by the King's Assay Master before us. And by the Comptroller's account (to which Mr. Wood agreed) there has been coined from Lady Day 1723 to March 28, 1724, in half-pence 55 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 0 lb. 12 oz., making in value 15,480l. 11s. 10½d.; and in farthings 3 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lb. 8 oz., making value 1,086l. 6s. 3d. And by the specimens of this coinage, which from time to time have been taken from the several parcels and put into the Pix, we found that sixty half-pence weighed 14 ounces (troy) and 18 pennyweight, which is about a quarter of an ounce above one pound avoirdupois, and that thirty farthings weighed three ounces and three quarters of an ounce (troy) and forty-six grains. And that both half-pence and farthings when heated red hot, spread very thin under the hammer without cracking, as your Lordships may see by the pieces now laid before you. But tho' the copper was very good, and the money taken one piece with another was full weight, yet the single pieces were not so equally coined in weight as they should have been.

We found also that thirty-and-two old half-pence, coined for Ireland in the reigns of King Charles the Second, King James the Second, and King William and Queen Mary, weighed 6 ounces and eighteen pennyweight (Troy) that is 103½ grains a piece one with another. They were much worn. And if about six or seven grains be allowed to each of them one with another for loss of their weight by wearing, they might at first weigh about half a pound avoirdupois one with another. But they were made of bad copper. Two of those coined in the reign of King Charles the Second wasted much in the fire, and then spread thin under the hammer, but not so well without cracking as those of Mr. Wood. Two of those coined in the reign of King James the Second wasted in the fire, and were not malleable when red hot; and two of those coined in the reign of King William and Mary wasted much more in the fire, and turned to an unmanageable substance like a cinder, as your Lordships may see by the pieces now laid before you. We reckon the copper of Mr. Wood's half-pence and farthings to be of about the same goodness and value with the copper of which the copper money is coined in the King's mint for England, or worth about 12d. or 13d. per pound weight avoirdupois in the market, and the copper of which the half-pence were coined for Ireland in the reigns of King Charles, King James, and King William, to be much inferior in value, and almost of no value in the market, the mixture being uncertain, and not bearing the fire for converting it to any other use. No date.

(ppp.) 28 March 1724. An account of the copper coinage of half-pence and farthings for the service of Ireland, as it appears by the several abstracts transmitted from Bristol to the 28th of March 1724.

(q.) Miscellaneous papers, described on their paper wrapper "Memorials to the Treasury upon Sundries."

(a.)—December 1698. Letter from the officers of the Mint to the Lords of the Treasury. For a warrant that the writers may be allowed in their accounts certain moneys impressed for the service of the country Mints.

(b.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lord Treasurer. Touching Mr. Charles Fryth's petitions for a certain allowance in his accounts, and recommending that the same be disallowed. No date.

(c.) 8 April 1699. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from the officers of the Mint to the Lords of the Treasury. Touching Mr. Hoare's petition

for an increase of salary, and the services in the Mint of Mr. Hoare's father.

(d.) Copy of a petition to the Lords of the Treasury from the officers of the five late country mints, for the payment of salaries and for allowances. No date.

(e.) Two drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from the officers of the Mint to the Lord High Treasurer. Respecting the ease and accounts of Mr. Anthony Redhead, late Master and Worker of the Mint at Norwich. Also, draft (in the same handwriting) of another letter on the same subject; together with a slip of memoranda relating to Mr. Redhead's account. No dates.

(f.) 26 March 1700. Copy of a warrant of Sir Charles Duncombe and Sir Jeffery Jeffreys, knts., for the release from prison for three months of Anthony Redhead, late Deputy Master and Worker of the Mint at Norwich, in order that he may the better help the officers of the Mint in the Tower, in the making up of his accounts and the discovery of embezzlements committed at the said Norwich Mint.

(g.) 5 February 1703.—Counsel's opinion (signed, Edw. Northey) that the King cannot in reason discharge from prison Mr. Anthony Redhead, now in prison at the order of the Court of Exchequer, at the suit of the late Thomas Neale, Esq., for whom the said Anthony was Deputy Worker and Master of the Norwich Mint.

(h.) Rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of two other letters from the officers of the Mint to the Treasury. Respecting the liabilities and defalcations of Mr. Anthony Redhead. No date.

(j.)—December 1698.—Fair copy of a petition from the officers of the Mint in the Tower of London to the Lords of the Treasury. For a warrant that the writers may be allowed in their accounts certain moneys imprested for the country Mints.

(k.)—July 1707.—Petition of the officers of the Mint, (signed, J. Stanley, Is. Newton, Jn. Ellis,) to the Lord High Treasurer, for an allowance of money wherewith to build a new house in the Mint for the Surveyor of the Meltings.

(l.) 6 December 1698.—Copy of the report of the officers of the Mint to the Lords of the Treasury on the petition of the clerks of the Mint, for an increase of their salaries. Also, the original petition, with signatures attached.

(m.) Two slips of memoranda (in the handwriting of Sir Isaac Newton) respecting "the late laws about y^e coinage." No date.

(10.) Collections of MSS., described on their wrapper "Papers relating to the wrought plate taken into the Mint by public encouragement": including—

(a.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the duties of the officers of the Mint, in receiving and dealing with the plate of importers. Also five various drafts (in the same handwriting) of a memorandum respecting plate received into the Treasury of the Mint, since 14 May 1711, in consequence of Her Majesty's warrant, and at the rates and prices agreed to by the House of Commons, viz., 5s. 5d. per ounce for plate of the old standard, 5s. 8d. per ounce for plate of the new standard, and 5s. 6d. per ounce for uncertain plate. No dates.

(b.) 10 May 1711.—Four copies of the warrant under the sign manual, authorizing the officers of the Mint to receive at certain rates all wrought plate that may be brought to the Mint, and requiring the Master and Worker of the Mint to coin the same immediately into shillings and sixpences.

(c.) Three slips of memoranda (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the rules to be observed at the Mint in receiving and assaying plate. No date.

(d.) 19 June 1711. An account of the wrought plate received into Her Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London, pursuant to the address of the Honorable House of Commons to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty's sign manual, dated the 10th day of May 1711. Also ten slips of defaced memoranda (offering no additional matter of interest) respecting the same receipt of plate. Also rough and stained copy of the same account.

(e.) Two copies (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a memorandum respecting the provisions of the coinage, the provisions of the Mint indenture, and the usages of the Mint as to the receipt of plate at the Mint. No date.

(f.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of proposals for settling a new standard of plate. No date.

(g.) Copy of warrant under the sign manual (addressed by Queen Anne to her Master and Worker of the Mint, on information received by Her Majesty "that a considerable quantity of gold and silver has been taken "by her royal fleet at the late expedition at Vigo"), for coining all gold and silver taken at Vigo and delivered

into the Mint, with this inscription, "Vigo, in small "letters under our Effigies, which we intend as a mark "of distinction from the rest of our gold and silver "moneys, and to continue to posterity the remembrance "of that glorious action." No date.

(h.) 4 March 1703. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lord High Treasurer. Respecting the quality of the gold "which came from New England," and the charges of bringing the same from Portsmouth. Slips of memoranda (in the same handwriting) at the back of this letter referring to "her Majesty's share of the silver taken "up out of the wreck near the Iland of Mayo, "amounting to 618 cwt. 11 oz."

(11.) Proposals for increasing the Coinage.

(a.) Paper in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, entitled "Proposals for preserving and encreasing the coyn of "the kingdom." No date.

(b.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) for regulating and restraining the exportation of gold and silver from Great Britain. No date.

(c.) Essay entitled "Reasons for new-coyning our "money, so as to increase and preserve it, and for "paying the Publick Debts." No date.

(d.) Another paper of "Proposals for preserving and "encreasing the coyn of this kingdom without hindering "y^e freedom of Trade." No date.

(e.) Paper (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of "Proposals for encreasing the coyn of this kingdom." Observing that the use of gold and silver in the manufacture of clothes, coaches, and household furniture, was forbidden in France last March, and should forthwith be forbidden in Great Britain, the writer makes various suggestions for hindering the exportation of the precious metals, and bringing larger quantities of them to the Mint. No date.

(f.) Minutes (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) for the further encouragement of the coinage. No date.

(g.) Five rough and varying drafts of proposals (e) for increasing the coin of the kingdom. No date.

(h.) Another paper of proposals for checking the exportation of gold and silver, entitled "Proposals for "preserving and encreasing the coyn of this kingdom" No date.

(j.) Collection of memoranda (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) entitled "Considerations upon Trade." No date.

(k.) Proposals touching the amendment of English coins. No date.

(12.) Groups of papers described on their wrapper "Answer to Mr. Pollexfen's treatise upon Paper Credit."

(a.) Introductory paper, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, to his reply to Mr. Pollexfen, beginning "Since "I first perused Mr. Pollexfen's discourse about Paper "Credit I have been endeavouring to get an account of "y^e quantities of hammered money of Gold and Silver "which have been coyned from time to time since the "reign of Edw. VI., in order to make a judgment "upon the causes of the increase and decrease of the "coinage, but have not yet been able to compass my "designs, the records thereof before the year 1660 being "taken out of the Mint. And, therefore, least I should "detain this paper too long in my hands, I have here "set down such observations upon it as at present "occur to me from such accounts of y^e coyn as are "commonly known or remain in the Mint." No date.

(b.) Observations (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) on Mr. Pollexfen's reply. 1. On the argument against Paper Credit taken from the Course of the Coinage. There being four varying drafts of this section of Newton's answer to Mr. Pollexfen.

(c.) Observations, &c. 2. On the quantity of coyn in the nation. The collection containing two drafts of this second part of the "Answer," together with several slips of memoranda and drafts used by Sir Isaac in the composition of his treatise.

(d.) Observations, &c. 3. Of credit, good and bad, and of the usefulness of the former. Part of the notes for this treatise are on paper that exhibits some particulars of accounts (styled "The Tabernacle Accounts") relating to the Tabernacle near Golden Square.

MSS. CONTAINED IN VOLUME III.

(1.) Papers relating to the setting up of a Mint in Scotland after the union, and to the recoinage of Scotch money.

(a.) An account (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the Scotch money. No date.

(b.) An account (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the weight and fineness of several pieces of Scotch money. No date.

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(c.) 7 December 1708. Counsel's opinion (signed Ja. Monnagge) on the questions—out of what fund the three commissioners of the Bank of Scotland for telling money, melting bullion into ingots, &c. should be paid? who should render them their rightful payment? and to whom the order for the payment should be directed?

(d.) Printed broadside, exhibiting two tables, prepared for the Mint house of Scotland (before the union), and dedicated by the author, George Brown, presbyter, to the Rt. Hon. Robert Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain. Table I. showing the true value per grain, drop, ounce, pound, or stone weight of gold bullion of any fineness at 48 pound Scots per ounce, 22 carat fine. Table II. showing what weight of gold, standard fine, one is to have per grain, drop, ounce, pound, or stone weight of gold of any fineness, in which to prevent the trouble of different denominations every grain is divided into 264 parts. No date.

(e.) 12 July 1707. Copy of the warrant under the sign manual (countersigned Godolphin), addressed to Thomas Leabrook, Henry Haley, and Richard Collard. Moneyers of the Mint within the Tower of London, Requiring and authorizing them to repair to the "Mint" at Edinburgh, and undertake y^s recoynage of y^s money in Scotland according to such rules, methods, and instructions as by y^s indenture of our Mint in England, and the Charter thereof are directed and "prescribed."

(f.)—1708. Memorial, addressed to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Godolphin, concerning Her Majesties Mint at Edinburgh, in North Britain, given in by the General and other officers there.

(g.) 22 July 1690. Act of Parliament, allowing the Master of the Mint of Edinburgh twenty pounds Scots upon the stone weight of silver for the coining thereof, and all charges connected with the said coining, instead of the eighteen pounds Scots assigned for the same service by the Act of Parliament 1686.

(h.) Bill (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the prices of such tools and other things as may be useful in Her Majesty's Mint in Scotland. No date.

(j.) 14 February 1709. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer. Respecting "the allowance to be made in the accounts of Mr. Allardes for the late coining of silver moneys at Edinburgh." Also, rough draft of the same letter.

(k.) Copies (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the clause in the indenture of the Mint, appointing the allowance per pound weight for coining; the clause in Her Majesty's warrant, directing the officers of her Mint at Edinburgh to observe the rules of coynage set down in the said indenture; and the clause in the Act of Parliament, made in Scotland, 1690, entitled "An Act anent an humble offer to His Majesty for an imposition upon certain commodities for defraying the expense of a free coynage."

(l.) Copy of a memorial concerning the Mint of Scotland. Praying for an amendment of an Act of Parliament of the year 1707, which, whilst assigning an annual sum of £1,200^l to the salaries and certain other charges of the Mint of Scotland made "no provision for the expense of coynage;" in consequence of which omission no bullion has been coined in the said Mint since 4 August 1710. No date. Together with a "Copy" of the clause in the Act of the 7th of the Queen, concerning the Mint in Scotland.

(m.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from the officers of the London Mint to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Godolphin, Lord Treasurer. Respecting an annexed memorial of y^s General and other officers of Her Majesty's Mint at Edinburgh, concerning the bullion given by Act of Parliament for maintaining a free coining in that Mint, and collected by Mr. Daniell Stuart deceased, and now left in the hands of his executors. No date.

(n.) Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of "The Account of G. Allardes, Esq., Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint at Edinburgh from ——— 1704 to ——— 1709."

(o.) Copy of a memorial addressed by George Allardes, Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint at Edinburgh, to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Godolphin, Lord Treasurer. Praying that the memorialist may be allowed in his accounts certain moneys advanced by him to defray the charges of the moneyers sent from London for the coining of silver moneys at Edinburgh, as well as other expenses of the same coining. No date.

(p.) 12 February 1709. Letter from George Allardes to Sir Isaac Newton. Entreating the latter to afford

counsel and direction in respect to the writer's memorial, and also to have care for the claims of Robert Miller, Her Majesty's Clerk in the Mint of Edinburgh.

(q.) 9 August 1709. Letter from George Allardes, Master and Worker of the Mint at Edinburgh, to Sir Isaac Newton, wherein the writer apologises for his apparent dilatoriness in submitting to his correspondent the duplicate of his accounts for the recoynage, his neglect in that respecting being altogether due to his recent illness; and wherein he further begs Sir Isaac to support his petition that his office may be secured in case of his decease to his son, now in his seventeenth year.

(r.) 14 December. Letter (signed by warrant of the Committee of the "Royall burrows", by Sam Johnson Prest.) begging Sir Isaac Newton to "secure an allowance to the Generall and other offices of the Mint at Edinburgh" to coin small moneys, such as two-penny, three-penny, and four-penny pieces, to the amount of £8,000^l.

(s.) 2 August 1710. Letter (dated from Edinburgh) from the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Seafield to Sir Isaac Newton. Announcing that Mr. Scott and other officers concerned at Edinburgh in the late coining "are to sett out this day with pixis for London;" and begging Sir Isaac to use his influence in procuring prompt payment and needful indemnification for Mr. Allardes, "for having so seasonably served the Government and the proprietors of the old money, and having so readily given his credit and pains and attendance at the earnest desire of my Lord Treasurer and the Government."

(t.) 20 June 1707. Copy of the warrant under the sign-manual (countersigned, Loudoun), addressed to Allardes, Esq., Master of the Mint at Edinburgh, and requiring him to coin silver at the Edinburgh Mint into crowns, shillings, and sixpences, with dyes to be sent to him from the London Mint, "to the intent that the said moneys coyned in that our Mint at Edinburgh may be perfectly like those coyned in our Mint in the Tower of London, excepting the letter E set under our effigies to distinguish the moneys coyned in the said two Mints."

(u.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the General and officers of the Mint at Edinburgh. Touching the bullion in the hands of Mr. Stewart's executors, and other minor matters of the Edinburgh Mint. No date.

(v.) 14 April 1708. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from him to the Lord Treasurer, written on the announcement of the recent death of Mr. Daniel Stewart, collector of the bullion for Her Majesty's Mint at Edinburgh. It is recommended that the late Mr. Stewart's office should be suppressed, and that "the said bullion should henceforth be paid by the under collectors into the hands of the cash-keeper of North Britain."

(w.) November 1707. Account of moneys due from Her Majesty to George Allardes of Allardes, Master of Her Majesty's Mint, for the coining.

(x.) 10 August 1709. Letter (overflowing with courteous expressions) from the Earl of Lauderdale to Sir Isaac Newton. Begging for information and counsel from Sir Isaac Newton respecting the best means of obtaining payment of salaries for the officers of the Edinburgh Mint.

(y.) Rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter addressed by him to the Lords of the Treasury. Respecting salaries due to officers of the Edinburgh Mint and other persons concerned in the recent coining. No date.

(z.) An account of the recoynage (i.e. of Scotch money). No date.

(aa.) 28 August 1712. Letter from Hercules Scott to Sir Isaac Newton "at his lodging in St. Martin Street near Lyecester Fields." Apologizing for and correcting an error of inadvertency in his statement of "the account for the recoynage."

(ab.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) respecting the arrangements for maintaining the Mint at Edinburgh, and remunerating its officers. No date.

(ac.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer. Stating the things immediately needful for resetting the coining at Edinburgh. No date.

(ad.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a petition for an order in council that the warden of Her Majesty's Mint forthwith cause to be made with the nicest accuracy two piles of troy weight of Great Britain the one pile to be used at the Mint in Edinburgh, and the other at the Mint in London. No date.

(*dd.*) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) touching the need for an order in council for the making of six new Standard Trial Pieces of gold and six new Standard Trial Pieces of silver, to be distributed amongst and entrusted to the chamberlains of the Exchequer, the Warden of the Mint in the Tower, the Master and Worker of the same Mint, the Wardens of the London Company of Goldsmiths, and the General and Warden of Her Majesty's Mint at Edinburgh. No date.

(*ee.*) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lord Treasurer, to whom are thereby submitted certain matters relating to the Mint at Edinburgh, which the Lord Chancellor of Scotland thinks "might properly be considered by the Committee of the Council which is to sit to-morrow upon the affairs of Scotland." No date.

(*ff.*) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lord High Treasurer, respecting weights, tools, and other things requisite for the Mint at Edinburgh. No date.

(*gg.*) 23 March 1706. Letter (signed J. Stanley) to the Lord High Treasurer. Respecting measures for continuing the Mint in Scotland, and having an uniform coinage for England and Scotland.

(*hh.*) 28 December 1708. Letter (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, and signed C. Peyton, Is. Newton, Jn. Ellis) from the officers of the Mint in the Tower of London to the Lord High Treasurer. Touching the memorial of the three commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's late Privy Council of Scotland to receive all the Scots and foreign coin, see it melted into ingots, deliver the ingots by weight and assay, and to certify the deficiency; and recommending that the sum of seven hundred pounds be paid to the same commissioners for themselves, their clerk and other servants, for the remuneration of their services in the said particulars.

(*ij.*) Memoranda and lists (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of tools and other articles needful for the Mint at Edinburgh. No date.

(*kk.*) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from the officers of the Mint in London to the Lord Treasurer. Touching arrangements and provisions for the Mint at Edinburgh. No date.

(*ll.*) 1710. Copy of the Indenture of the Edinburgh Mint made by Her Majesty Queen Anne of the one part and John Montgomerie of Giffan, Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint at Edinburgh, of the other part; the said John Montgomerie having obtained the said office by virtue of Letters Patent dated 22 June 1710, on the death of George Allardes, Esq.

(*mm.*) 26 May 1707. Duplicate (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, and signed J. Stanley, Is. Newton, Jn. Ellis) of a letter from the officers of the Mint in the Tower of London to the Rt. Hon. Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer. Announcing that divers articles ordered by his Lordship for the Mint at Edinburgh "are put on board to be sent thither, excepting the weights and scales which are already made," though "the weights are not yet sized for want of authority to make and mark the standard weights," his Lordship's authorization for marking the weights being thereby requested.

(*nn.*) 1710. List of the annual salaries of the several officers of Her Majesty's Mint at Edinburgh (from the salary of General, which is 300*l.*, and the salary of the Master and Worker, which is 200*l.*, down to the Queen's smith's salary, of 30*l.* per annum.)

(*oo.*) 7 October 1718. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury. Recommending the issue of a sign-manual, addressed to the General of the Mint at Edinburgh, for the payment of salaries and charges in connection with the same Mint. Also rough draft of the same letter. Also a rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the proposed sign-manual for the afore-mentioned purpose, to be addressed to Charles earl of Lauderdale, General of the King's Mint at Edinburgh.

(*pp.*) Extract of a memorial from Scotland relating to the Mint and recoinage of the moneys there. No date.

(*qq.*) 12 August 1707. Letter from Dr. D. Gregory to Sir Isaac Newton, touching the recoinage of money at Edinburgh. Sir I. arrived here the first instant, and Mr. Morgan with me, and the moneyers on the 8th. Since then we have been as busy as possible in putting all things in order towards the recoinage, which the Government here urges extremely. Notwithstanding all things sent to London for from this, upon a more strict enquiry by the moneyers, the things in the enclosed list are still wanting. I have sent a copy of it

to Sir David Nairn, and it will come regularly to you; but I thought it my duty to send it also to you immediately. I must beg all despatch after it comes before you. I find the Government here urges the coining crowns and half-crowns first, both because greater dispatch can be made, and because more than one-half of the moneys of the equivalent that were sent down is sixpences. Therefore, Sir, the puncheons for the crowns and half-crowns, and as many dyers made as is possible, will be much wanted here. Great difficulties arise daily about the receiving in the coin here, and melting it down to ingots, which seems necessary before the Mint does meddle with it. Tho' this be not my business, yet you will much oblige me to tell me how this was managed in the great recoinage of England, and where the Mint first began to be concerned in the matter. If you send letters directed for me, either to the Scotch Secretary's Office in the Privy Garden, or to the common post, they will come right to hand. I am in all duty, Sir, your most humble and most obliged servant, D. Gregory. The enclosed is from the Master of the Mint here.

(*ss.*) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of "An Account of the money coined in Scotland since the Restoration of K. Cha. II." No date.

(*tt.*) Memorial of Mr. William Drummond, son of George Drummond of Blairdrummond, Warden of Her Majesty's Mint at Edinburgh, wherein the memorialist prays that he may be preferred to the office of Master and Worker of Her Majesty's said Mint, vacant by the death of George Allardes. One of the considerations on which the memorialist rests his petition being, that on entering his said office, at the gift of Her Majesty, he paid (with Her Majesty's knowledge and approval) no less a sum than 660*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for his office of Warden to the retiring holder of the said place, Mr. Charles Billingham, who "was married to a lady of noble family, a daughter of the Earl of Marchmont," and was in a dying state at the time of his said retirement in the 170*s.*, and had little to leave to his several children. Having to the succour of the late Mr. Billingham's widow and children paid so high a price for an office, the salary of which is only 150*l.* per annum, the memorialist conceives that he has a strong claim to Her Majesty's consideration in respect to his petition for the higher office, with a salary of 200*l.* per annum. Mr. Drummond, in further support of his prayer, speaks of his exceptional and gratuitous services in connection with the recent recoinage of money in Scotland, which recoinage resulted in a delivery out of the Edinburgh Mint between September 1707 and December 1708 of the sum of 320,995*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

(*uu.*) 9 March 170*s.* Copy of the Privy Seal granting to the above-mentioned Mr. William Drummond, for life, with a salary of 150*l.* per annum and a convenient residence, the office of Warden to Her Majesty's Mint in Edinburgh. Also copy of the Letters Patent (dated 21 March, 1707) of confirmation of the same grant, made by Her Majesty with the special advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament.

(*vv.*) 4 December 1707. Letter from George Allardes to the Rt. Hon. Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer, for the allowance in the writer's accounts of certain moneys which he has advanced for the public service in connection with the recoinage of Scotch money.

(*ww.*) Petition of Robert Millar, clerk to Her Majesty's Mint at Edinburgh, to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer, for a suitable reward of the exceptional services rendered by the petitioner as assistant in aid of the three commissioners, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Brown, "for taking in the money from the bank," and performing other duties for the recent recoinage of Scotch money. No date.

(*xx.*) 1708. Fair draft of the representation of John Earl of Lauderdale, General, and the other officers of Her Majesty's Mint at Edinburgh, to the Rt. Hon. Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer. For some new and efficient arrangement for defraying the charges and expenses of the Mint at Edinburgh, the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland having done away with the sources of revenue that formerly yielded a fund for meeting the said charges.

(*yy.*) 28 June 170*s.* Letter from the Earl of Seafield to Sir Isaac Newton. Touching the Mint accounts of Mr. Allardes, and supporting Robert Millar's afore-given petition, with a recommendation that 50*l.* be paid him in consideration of his exceptional services in the recoinage. The Earl says of Mr. Millar, "He is a good officer and a very honest man, but is poor, and this small sum will be very great relief to his family."

(*zz.*) 30 January 1708. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lord Treasurer. Recommending that the three

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commissioners in the matter of the Scotch recoinage, viz., Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Bruce, may "receive at present one hundred pound a piece for themselves and sixty pounds for their clerk and servants, in all 360*l.*, to be paid out of the same fund out of which Mr. Allardes is paid for melting the money into ingots in their presence."

(aaa.) 12 March 1709. Letter from William Drummond, Warden of Her Majesty's Mint, to Sir Isaac Newton. Beginning, "Honoured Sir, the recoinage being now over, and the moneyers at an end, they are desirous to be discharged, and to return home, which the officers are very well satisfied should be." In order that the London moneyers may be free to leave London, entreaty is made for the Lord Treasurer's permission for them to do so.

(bbb.) Two rough drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter addressed to the Lord High Treasurer. Respecting the memorial of the three commissioners appointed for the recoinage in Scotland by the Privy Council of that country. No date.

(ccc.) 14 April 1708. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from Sir Isaac to the Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer. For a new order for the payment of moneys to Dr. Gregory, the writer, and his clerk; his Lordship's warrant for the payment of such moneys having become void by the death of Mr. Stuart.

(ddd.) 27 March 1708, Edinburgh. Letter from W. Drummond to Sir Isaac Newton. Touching the Lord Treasurer's warrant to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of Scotland for the payment of 892*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to Sir Isaac N., Dr. Gregory, and Mr. Morgan.

(eee.) Copy of the petition of Robert Millar, clerk to Her Majesty's Mint of Scotland, to the Earl of Godolphin, Lord Treasurer, for an adequate remuneration of services rendered by the writer as assistant commissioner in aid of Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Brown, the three commissioners appointed by the Lords of the Privy Council of Scotland for taking in money from the bank by weight and tale, and overseeing the melting thereof at the Scotch Mint. No date.

(fff.) 14 October 1707. Memorandum of proceedings at the Mint in Edinburgh, when order was made for Master Richard Morgan's return to London, the said Master Morgan having fully instructed the clerks of the Edinburgh Mint in book-keeping, rating, standarding, and doing the business of the said Mint. Signed, Geo. Allardes, W. Drummond, W. Boswell, and D. Gregory.

(ggg.) 31 May 1707. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lord Treasurer. Accompanying a memorial directed by the Lord Chancellor of Scotland to be laid before the Committee of the Privy Council on Scotch affairs.

(hhh.) 12 July 1707. Copy of the warrant under the sign manual, countersigned by the Earl of Godolphin, appointing and requiring Thomas Seabrook, Henry Haley, and Richard Collard, three of Her Majesty's moneyers of the Mint in the Tower of London, to go to Edinburgh (having an allowance of 16*l.* each for the charges of their journey from London to Edinburgh) and there to undertake and execute the recoinage of the money of Scotland, "so that there may not be the least difference betwixt the coyones of the two 'Mints' of Edinburgh and London."

(iii.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from Sir Isaac to the Earl of Godolphin. Respecting the memorial of the General and other officers of the Mint of Edinburgh, touching bullion given by Act of Parliament for maintaining a free coinage in the said Mint, collected by Mr. Daniel Stuart, deceased, and now lying in the hands of his executors. No date.

(kkk.) 23 June 1707. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer. Containing a proposal that one of the clerks of the Mint in the Tower of London should be sent to Edinburgh to instruct the officers and clerks of the Mint there in the London method of assaying, rating, standarding, and book-keeping.

(lll.) 12 September 1723. Draft of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Reporting on orders of reference (dated 3 August and 2 September 1723) that a new manual must be procured for putting in force the indenture between the late Queen Anne and the Master of the Mint in Edinburgh, and that 2,100*l.* must be imprest

upon account of the said Master for the service of the said Mint.

(mmm.)—1718. Copy of the Royal warrant under the sign manual addressed to the Earl of Landerdale, General of the Mint in Scotland, for the payment of arrears of salaries to the officers of the Scotch Mint and for the coining of the moneys of Scotland in every particular like the moneys of the London Mint, save that in old money coined at Edinburgh the letter E. is to be set under the royal effigies.

(nnn.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from Sir Isaac to the Lord Treasurer. Respecting the allowance that should be made to the late Master and Worker of the Edinburgh Mint, in his accounts for the late coinage of silver money per pound weight, troy. No date. Also memoranda of facts and calculations touching the recommendation of the letter.

(ooo.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from Sir Isaac to the Lord High Treasurer. Touching arrangements and allowances for the recoinage of Scotch money. No date.

(ppp.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from Sir Isaac to the Treasury. Respecting the remuneration for their services of the commissioners appointed by Her late Majesty's Privy Council of Scotland to receive all the Scotch and foreign coins, and to see it milled into ingots, and to deliver the ingots by weight and assay to the Master of the Mint at Edinburgh. No date.

(qqq.) 10 July 1708, Edinburgh. Letter from W. Boswell to Sir Isaac Newton. Asking for an increase of the salary paid to the writer as clerk of the Edinburgh Mint, and begging that in addition to his place of clerk (in respect of which he receives only 60*l.* a year) the writer may have the offices of weigher and teller.

(rrr.) Three darkened and stained papers (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of recommendations to the Earl of Godolphin, and of memoranda touching the scale of payments for recoining Scotch money.

(rrr.) 26 March 1708. Copy of the warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in Scotland, (signed, Northesk, Forfar, Rosse), authorising and requiring Daniell Stuart, Esq., Collector of the Bullion, to pay 530*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to Sir Isaac Newton for the payment of persons who furnished the tools and utensils for the use of the Edinburgh Mint.

(s s s.) 28 September 1708. Letter from the Commissioners in Scotland for the recoinage of Scotch money (signed, Ro. Rutherford, Robert Bruce, Archibald Brown), to Sir Isaac Newton. In support of the said commissioners' petition for "a third part, cent. of "all money passing through their hands," in remuneration of their services and charges in respect of their said commission.

(ttt.) Imperfect drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of four letters to the Treasury. Respecting the allowances and salaries of officers of the Scotch Mint. No date.

(uuu.) 12 July 1708. Letter from W. Drummond to Sir Isaac Newton. Touching inconveniences consequent on the death of Mr. Daniel Stuart of the Scotch Mint, and the salaries, &c. payable to officers of the same Mint.

(vvv.) 31 January 1708, Edinburgh. Letter from Patrick Scott to Sir Isaac Newton. Requesting at great length precise information respecting matters of practice and conscience pertaining to the performance of the writer's duties in the Mint.

(www.) 13 December 1707. Paper addressed by Dr. David Gregory to the Lord High Treasurer. An account of the writer's journey to Edinburgh for the purpose of overseeing the arrangements for recoining the Scotch moneys, as well as a brief narrative of his work in and return from Scotland.

(yyy.) Fair copy of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lord High Treasurer. Containing recommendations touching a memorial of the Master of Her Majesty's Mint in Edinburgh. No date.

(zzz.) Memorial from George Allardes, Master of Her Majesty's Mint at Edinburgh, to the Honourable Sir Isaac Newton. Being a long letter of queries, for due return of the moneyers sent from London to Edinburgh, and for the proper discharge of the writer's duties at the Mint.

(aaa.) 12 July 1707. Warrant under the Queen's sign manual, appointing David Gregory, Esq., to go from London to Edinburgh and oversee the operations at the Mint of the last named place, and to continue there so long as the duties specified in the warrant

may require; it being ordered in the same warrant that he shall receive 250*l.* for his travelling expenses and three months' stay and labour in Scotland, and such further payment for any further time spent by him in Edinburgh on the Queen's said business, as may appear fit to the Lord Treasurer or Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being. Countersigned, Godolphin.

(ddd.) 23 June 1707. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Earl of Godolphin. Recommending the appointment of Dr. Gregory, Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, to oversee the first operations for recoining the Scotch money at the Edinburgh Mint.

(ccc.) 9 September 1707, Edinburgh. Letter from James Clark, engraver and sinker at the Edinburgh Mint, to Sir Isaac Newton. Touching the remuneration of the writer's services at the Mint, and the terms on which certain duties were performed by the writer's official predecessors. "Formerly," the writer says, "when the Punishments were made by Mr. Rotier, our master worker had 250*l.* allowed to him to get them made, and he bargained with the Rotiers for 200*l.*" which he paid.

(ddddd.) Memorandum (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of work done by and payments made to the moneyers of the Edinburgh Mint. No date.

(cccc.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Earl of Godolphin. Touching matters relating to the business of the Scotch Mint to be laid before the Committee of Council for the affairs of Scotland, one of the matters being "whether the Pix of that Mint may be still tried before Her Majesty's Council in Scotland as formerly." No date. Also a new and amended copy (dated 31 May 1707, and signed, Is. Newton, Jn. Ellis) of the same letter, in the same handwriting.

(fffff.) 2 March 1710. Schedule of halloon balances resting with those who were receivers and collectors at the ports before 1 May 1707.

(ggggg.) 13 September 1723. Fair copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. For a new sign manual to put in force the indenture between the late Queen and the Master of the Edinburgh Mint, and for 2,100*l.* to be imprest on account to the said Master for the use of the same Mint.

(hhhhh.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Touching the petition of Mr. William Hamilton to be restored to his former place in Her Majesty's Mint in Edinburgh.

(jjjjj.) 27 February 1729, Edinburgh. Letter from the Earl of Lauderdale to Sir Isaac Newton. Respecting delays in passing the writer's Mint accounts in the English Exchequer. Sir Isaac is requested to allow the writer's friend, Mr. Robertson, to speak with him about the affairs of the Scotch Mint.

(kkkkk.) Two schedules of the salaries and fees of the officers of Her Majesty's Mint at Edinburgh, with memoranda touching the same. No date.

(lllll.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lord High Treasurer. Containing full particulars of the shipment of tools and apparatus, as also of the despatch of moneyers from the London Mint and the departure of Dr. Gregory to Scotland for the recoining at the Edinburgh Mint. No date.

(mmmm.) November 1718. Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a warrant under the sign manual, addressed to the Earl of Lauderdale, General of the Mint of Scotland, for the payment of salaries and allowances to the officers of that establishment.

(nnnn.) Three various drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a proposed supplementary enactment for the explanation and development of Act 7 Anne, "for continuing the former Acts for the encouragement of the coinage, &c." No date.

(oooo.) Paper (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of "Extracts out of an Act of the first Parliament of King James VII. chap. xxiv., anent a free coinage." No date.

(pppp.) Paper (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of "Considerations about the receiving of Scotch money by weight." No date.

(2.) Papers giving an Account of Sir John Erskine's Silver Mines in Scotland, and the Proceedings thereupon.

(a.) 14 January 1716-7. Copy of the Report of Dr. Justus Brandshagen, James Hamilton, and Thomas Hamilton, touching a survey and trial (made at the order of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Guardian of the

Kingdom, given at Hampton Court 3 September 1716), "of the Mine with the Mountain about it, called Sir John Erskine's Mine in the Parish of Alva, five miles from Stirling East and by North." Of the specimens of the ore taken for examination the chief reporter (Justus Brandshagen) says, "I found it of an extraordinary nature, such as to my knowledge few or none like have ever been seen in Europe. It consists of sulphur, arsenic, copper, iron, some lead, and good silver. Of all these the silver is only to be regarded, for the other minerals and metals contained in the ore are of little value, and not worth the charges to separate and keep them." The report is drawn by Dr. Justus Brandshagen in the first person; but it is signed by the Earl of Lauderdale and Messrs. Haldane and Drummond, principal officers of the Edinburgh Mint, who witnessed all the trials of ore, as well as by the mine viewer's assistants, James Hamilton and Thomas Hamilton. Attached to the report are a plan of the works of the mine, a written "Description of the Mine," and a tabular "Account of Ore Assayed at Alva." Also, attached to this report is a note (signed Cromortie) respecting the gold mines of Scotland, calling attention to the following mention of them taken from some unnamed source:—"In this King's reign Gold Mines were found in Crawford Moor by the Germans, which afforded him great sums. They would not refine it in Scotland; but, after they had bargained with the King, they carried over the ore with them to Germany. Besides those mines in Crawford Moor we have an account of others not far from it. In King James the 4th's reign the Scots did separate gold from sand by washing. In King James the 5th's time, 300 were employed for several summers in washing of gold, of which they got about 100,000 pounds of English money. By the same way the Laird of Marchistone got gold in Pentland Hills; great quantity has been got in Langham Water, fourteen miles from Ledd-hill-house in Crawford Moor, and in Megget Water, twelve miles and over Phinland, sixteen miles from that house, and in many other places where pieces of gold of 30 ounces weight have been found which were flat, mixed with the sparr, some with keel, and some with brimstone."

(b.) 3 September 1716. Paper of Instructions given by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Prince Guardian of the Kingdom, to Dr. Justus Brandshagen and his assistant James Hamilton, to be observed "in the Survey and Tryall they are about to make of the mine with the mountain about it, called Sir John Erskine's mine, in the Parish of Alva, five miles from Stirling, East and by North."

(c.) 29 August 1716, Mint Office. Fair copy of a letter (probably from Sir Isaac Newton) to the Lords of the Treasury. Containing recommendations and suggestions for instructions to be observed by Dr. Brandshagen and Mr. Hamilton in their trial of Sir John Erskine's mines in the parish of Alva. It is recommended "That the casks (or old hogsheds and barrells) which were filled with about 40 tunns of ore dug out of the said mines by order of the Lady Erskine in the time of the late rebellion, and buried on the north-west side of her house, just by the gate thereof, be enquired after, and a report made thereof, and of what that ore holds by the assay." Also, "That the burn or channel made in the south side of the mountain by the floods running down about three or four furlongs westward from the said mines, within Sir John Erskine's part of the mountain, be well viewed to see what spars and other signs of minerals or metals be found there, to assay them, and report thereon."

(d.) 22 August 1716. Paper (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) exhibiting the information given to the Lord Mayor of London and Sir Isaac Newton respecting the mines and ore on Sir John Erskine's estate at Alva. "The mine," says the informant, "is just opened, within about two fathoms or 2½ from the grass which grows on the surface of the earth. In it are two veins of ore running horizontally, the one almost three foot above the other; the upper vein about 22 inches broad from top to bottom, and about 18 inches wide, the other about 14 inches broad or deep, and about the same wideness with the former. The colour of the ore is darkish brown, but near the edges of a whiter colour like spar, with a darker colour of metallick ore intermixed. The dark coloured ore in the middle of the vein is usually the richer. From these two veins Sir John Erskine had the ore out of which he received 134 ounces of fine silver before he went into the rebellion. Mr. Hamilton smelted that

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"ore, but did not then oversee the mine, but saw the ore raised out of the mine from the said two veins. "And after Sir John went to the rebels, Mr. Hamilton, by order of the Lady Erskin, had the oversight and direction of four miners who dug the ore from those two veins about four months together, or something above, and put it up in old casks (hogsheds and barrells, &c.) to the quantity of about 40 tunns of ore, more or less, and hid the casks on the north-west side of the house, just by the gate of the house. "And then Mr. Hamilton came away to London, and about a fortnight after went to my Lord Mayor, and made an affidavit of what he knew about this matter."

(e.) 1717. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting and signed by him) of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury. Setting forth the payments made at the order of the Treasury, and in accordance with warrants to Mr. Justus Bradsghagen for his services in visiting and viewing the silver mines at Alva, "I humbly represent," says the writer, "that Mr. Justus Bradsghagen received 60*l.* before his going down into Scotland to survey Sir John Erskin's mine, and was further paid 129*l.* for 129 days at the rate of 20*s.* per diem during his stay in Scotland upon this service, and 25*l.* in discharge of bills for clearing the mine of rubbish."

(f.) Rough draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury. Recommending for the sake of dispatch and economy that Dr. Justus Bradsghagen and the two Hamiltons be instructed to smelt the ore buried in casks by Sir John Erskine's house when they have made their report of the mines, if they can satisfy themselves that the yielding of the ore will cover the charges of smelting. No date. Also an undated schedule (in Isaac's handwriting) of incidental charges attending the trial of the ore and mines at Alva.

(g.) 20 August 1716. Warrant (under the sign manual of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Prince Guardian of the Kingdom, and countersigned R. Walpole, Wm. St. Quintin, Torrington, R. Edgcumbe) for the payment of moneys to Dr. Justus Bradsghagen (at the rate of 20*s.* per day during time of service in Scotland), and to his assistant, James Hamilton, (at the rate of 10*s.* per day), for viewing the silver mines and assaying the ore at Alva.

(h.) Easter term, 1723. Copy of the plaint of James Hamilton made at Westminster in the suit of Hamilton v. Newton, in which the said James Hamilton sought to recover from Sir Isaac Newton 52*l.* 10*s.* the amount of the balances alleged to be due on an account for work done at Alva and elsewhere by the plaintiff at the order of the said defendant, of whom the record declares, "Predictus tamen Isaacus separales promissiones et assumptiones suas in forma predicta factas minime curans sed machinanter et fraudulenter intendens eundem Jacobum in hac parte callide et subdole decipere et defraudare predictas separales denarium summam seu aliquam idem denaria eidem Jacobo nondum solvit nec ei pro iisdem hucusque aliquantulum contentavit."

(j.) 14 November 1716. Memorandum that Sir Isaac Newton is "to write to Doctor Bradsghagen and the two Hamiltons (persons sent out to enquire into the mine in Scotland in the estate of Sir John Erskine) "to draw a bill upon Dr. Fanguier for 100*l.* for their joint subsistence."

(k.) 11 May 1724. Petition of Jo. Walker to the Lords of the Treasury. Representing that when the late Dr. Justus Bradsghagen was employed at Edinburgh on the king's service, the petitioner lent him the sum of ten guineas for his urgent necessities; and praying their Lordships to repay the petitioner the said loan out of money due from the Treasury to the dead man estate. On the back of the petition an endorsement (signed J. Scrope) that the matter has been referred to Sir Isaac Newton.

(l.) Dr. Justus Bradsghagen's bill and application for moneys (113*l.* 8*s.*) alleged to be still due to him from the Treasury for service "in Scotland, concerning Sir John Areskin's Silver Mine." No date.

(m.) 18 May, 1724. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury, on their Lordships' order referring John Walker's petition to the writer. Showing that the late Dr. Bradsghagen was in his lifetime fully paid for his services to the Crown, and that no money is due from the Treasury to his estate.

(n.) Four various drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of an official narrative of all the proceedings of the Treasury and Mint, touching the employment of Dr. Justus Bradsghagen and the two brothers Hamilton

to view the silver mine and ore on Sir John Erskine's estate at Alva. One of the drafts containing the following statement about the writer. "It was at first proposed to send down Sir Isaac Newton to examine the mine, but he represented himself unacquainted with such matters, and declined recommending anybody else in point of skill, saying that it would be better to send down somebody of skill from the king's silver mines in Germany," whereupon Dr. Justus Bradsghagen was proposed by others. No date.

(o.) 9 October 1716. Extract from a memorial addressed by Sir John Areskine, respecting the silver ore at Alva, to Lord Viscount Townshend.

(p.) 3 September 1715. Copy of the warrant (under the sign manual of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and countersigned R. Walpole, William St. Quintin, Torrington, R. Edgcumbe), of instructions for Dr. Justus Bradsghagen and James Hamilton respecting their commission to examine the dug up silver and veins of silver ore at Alva.

(q.) 14 November 1716. Fair copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of Sir Isaac's already mentioned letter to the Lords of the Treasury, recommending that Dr. Justus Bradsghagen and the brothers Hamilton should be instructed to smelt the ore buried in casks near Sir John Areskine's house.

(r.) 27 June 1717. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, in reply to their Lordship's order (dated 17 June), for the particulars of payments made to Dr. Justus Bradsghagen and the brothers Hamilton. Another draft of the same letter, endorsed with copies of receipts signed by the said three mine-viewers.

(s.) 5 September 1716. Treasury warrant (signed, William St. Quintin, Torrington, R. Edgcumbe, and addressed to Lord George Earl of Halifax, auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer) for the payment to Sir Isaac Newton of 30*l.* to be rendered by him on account to James Hamilton. Endorsed with copy of a similar Treasury warrant for the payment of money to Dr. Justus Bradsghagen. With accounts of payment to the said mine-viewers.

(t.) Portion (two sheets) of an ill-spelt letter from Dr. Justus Bradsghagen to the Lords of the Treasury. Setting forth some of the circumstances of his engagement, and some of the difficulties he encountered in his endeavour to execute his unsuccessful mission; the statements being an introduction to a prayer for payment of money due to him by agreement, and also for remuneration of his several unlooked for expenses. "I got not," the writer says, "the money out of the Exchequer till the 31st of August, and my instruction not till the 5th of September, and then I could not get a ship for Scotland to carry over myself till the 10th of September, when I sealed with these things I had brought from St. Cathrines, and was three weeks and two days in a dangerous voyage, and in two storms we lost two masts, and were twice driven upon the Sand Bancks. When the ship was repairing all the passengers went on shore, which was very chargeable to me * * * The 15th of October I came to Edinburgh and had a conference with the Right Honourable the Earl of Landerdale, as also with Mr. Haldane of Gleneagles, and with Mr. Drummond as commissioners with him. I found in this conference that no provision was made neither for myself nor the two Hamiltons, nor for any incidental charges. My Lord Landerdale and the other commissioners as well as myself had that time advice from London that Sir John Areskin had obtained his remission upon the fundamen- tal that he should show me his mine himself, and it was then agreed amongst us not to go to the mine before his arrival, which was shortly after, and he was then every minute ready to shew me his mine; but for want of money neither myself nor Hamiltons could then go. I wrote to London about it but got no answer." No date.

(u.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the following letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Townshend, respecting the ore in Sir John Erskine's mine. My Lord, the silver which your Lordship gave me to be assayed was produced out of a pound weight averdupois of ore, and weighed not fifteen pence but fifteen pennyweight and same grains when it first came out of the ore. It had some dirt sticking to the bottom of it; and I a piece cut off and flaked with the dirt, and sent by my Lord Mayor to the Mint to be assayed, proved only x dwt. ob. better than standard, because the assay was spoiled by the dirt which stuck fast to the assay piece. By two assays which I caused to be made of clean pieces cut off from the silver, it proved xvii. dwt.

better than standard. Now fifteen pennyweight of such fine silver is worth four shillings and two pence. And therefore the ore is exceeding rich, a pound weight averdupois holding 4s. 2d. in silver. This silver holds no gold. Two ounces troy of the ore which your Lordship gave me to be assayed yielded upon the first melting three pennyweight of silver, which upon the assay proved two pennyweight worse than standard, and therefore was worth 9½d. and after this rate a pound weight averdupois of the ore produces 22 pennyweight of the silver, which is worth about 5s. 7d. An ounce troy of the same ore yielded upon the first melting 1 dwt. 12 gr. and this being melted again with a convenient thin powder left 1 dwt. and 10 gr. of finer silver, and after a third melting there remained 1 dwt. waiting 4 gr., some of the silver being lost among the scorias. This last silver upon the assay proved xiii. dwt. better than standard. The ore holds little or no copper. It is silver ore, but where it grows doth not yet appear to me. All which is submitted to your Lordship's consideration. Is. Newton. No date.

(v.) Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of an unsigned and undated letter, describing a vein of ore at Alva.

(3.) Papers described on the wrapper as "Orders 'About The Arms On The Coin.'"

(a.) 19 June 1689. Copy of warrant (under the sign manual of William the Third, and countersigned Shrewsbury), addressed to Thomas Neale, Esq., Master Worker of the Mint in the Tower of London, for impressing the silver coins, viz., the five shilling piece, the two shillings and sixpence piece, the shilling piece, and the sixpence piece with "the royall arms marshalled as" is depicted in a draught which was directed to be "done by Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall of England." Given at Hampton Court. At the foot of the paper the following memorandum, "The like Warrant from Queen Mary, dated at Whitehall, the 15th day of September 1691. 'Countersigned, Nottingham.'"

(b.) 13 June, 1689. Copy of a letter from the Duke of Norfolk (signed, Norfolk and Marshall) to the Warden, Master, and Comptroller of the Mint. Signifying their Majesties' pleasure that the royal arms should be impressed on their coin "as well silver as gold," in the fashion "depicted in the margin."

(c.) 12 September 1691. Copy of warrant (signed Norfolk and Marshall) addressed to Warden, Master, and Comptroller of the Mint. For impressing the royal arms on their Majesties' silver coin "as depicted in the 'margin'."

(d.) Copy of royal warrant for coining in the manner "depicted in a draught which was directed to be done by our Right Trusty and entirely beloved cousin the 'Earle Marshal of England,' his Majesty's 'moneys of gold and silver, viz. the five pound piece, the forty shillings piece, the twenty shillings piece, and the ten shillings piece of gold," and also their silver moneys. No date on the paper, which however obviously refers to the first coinage of George the First.

(2.) 17 January, 1714½. Two drafts (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury. Touching certain accompanying designs for the reverses of the half guineas and sixpences, drawn and proposed so "that the arms in the fourth escutcheons on the reverses of the half-guineas and sixpences may not be too much crowded." Also, draft (in same handwriting), of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury, asking for orders and directions for preparing designs for the several pieces of His Majesty's money, "as soon as his 'Majesty's arms are settled,'" "it being usual to place the King's arms on the reverses of the larger species of the moneys."

(d.) Copy (undated) of Queen Anne's previously mentioned warrant for coining the gold and silver taken at Vigo.

(e.) 17 May 1662. Copy of royal warrant (under the sign manual, countersigned, Edw^d Nicholas) addressed to Sir William Parkehurst, knt., Warden, Sir Ralph Freeman, knt., Master Worker, Henry Slingsby, Esq., Deputy Worker, and James Hoare, Esq., Comptroller, and the rest of the officers of the Mint in the Tower of London. For coining His Majesty's gold and silver money "by way of the mill or presse with letters or 'grainings about the edges or thickness of the pieces,' which mode of coining is said to be adopted for the preventing of culling, clipping, and otherwise counterfeiting our current coins.

(f.) 5 February 1662. Copy of royal warrant (under the sign manual, and countersigned Hen. Bennett), for the coining of His Majesty's silver moneys "according to y^e draughts lately made for our new silver moneys "by John Roettiers one of our chief gravers." The warrant runs further, "And wee doe hereby command "and authorise you to cause to be put upon y^e edges "or thickness of our pieces of five shillings and of two shillings and sixpence in silver these words following " (that is to say), Decus et Tutamen, and upon the ring "or edges of our shillings and sixpences in silver, "which are too thin to receive letters, you are to cause "as in all straight or crosse graying only to be put "as you shall judge it most secure for our said "coynes."

(g.) Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting), of a letter to Lord ——. Laying before his Lordship an account of what warrants the writer has met with, directed to the Warden, Master, Comptroller, and other officers of the Mint "for altering the coyn upon "emergent occasions." The warrants so set forth bearing the following dates, 17 May 1662, 22 March 1688-9, 13 June 1689, 19 June 1689, 12 September 1691, 15 September 1691, 21 January 1694, 16 February 1685.

(h.) 1702. Copy of royal warrant, addressed to I. Newton, Esq., Master and Worker of the Mint, for coining in the future gold and silver money, "according to the "forms depicted in a draught which was directed to be "done by Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin and Counsellor Charles Earl of Carlisle, Earl Marshall of England, and showed and approved of by us, and hereunto annexed, You changing the cypher "A into a rose upon the gold moneys, and making "drapery about the neck upon the same gold moneys "like the drapery on the coronation medals."

(j.) Two papers (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of notes explanatory of the designs for coins struck in the time of George the First. No date.

(k.) 30 December 1714. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury. Touching the designs for the King's gold and silver moneys.

(l.) 17 January 1714-5. Draft (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of a letter from him to the Lords of the Treasury. Respecting the designs for the King's gold and silver moneys. Pasted on the back of the document are sketches of the designs on three several pieces of paper.

4. Papers relating to Proposals for Medals.

(a.) 24 November 1704. Draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a letter from him to the Lord Treasurer. Accompanying certain designs for medals in commemoration of Her Majesty's coronation; "other designs for medals having been communicated by others" to his lordship.

(b.) Eight various drafts of a paper explanatory of the devices and mottoes of designs for Queen Anne's coronation medals; six of the said drafts being in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting. Also, six drawings in pencil of the designs, on a single sheet of paper.

(c.) 3 September 1714. Letter, dated from the Exchequer, from Hopton Haynes to Sir Isaac Newton. Containing proposals and descriptions of six several designs for a coronation medal.

(d.) The following curious paper (in the handwriting of Sir James Garth) respecting designs for medals in honour of Queen Anne;—

1. The Device an Oke, which is the King of Forests. The motto—

Agros, ubi nascitur, ornat
Serratque.

It both defends and adorns its native soyl.
Or thus—Ornatque tuetur.

2. Device.—An Amaranthus or Love-flower, and the sun above it drying up the dew. The motto relates to His Majesty's death.

Excitiant lachrymas radii

The rays dry up the tears.

3. Device.—An Atlas supporting the world. Motto :
Nec me labor iste gravabit.—Virgil.
Nor am I weary at the weight.

4. Device.—A rising and setting sun. Motto :
Alter idem.

The other is the same.

5. Device.—An Aurora watering flowers with a watering pot. Alluding to the Queen's modesty when she does good. Motto:

Vix absque rubore.
She obliges with a blush.

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6. Device.—Relates to the confederat*. Three right hands joined within a circle of lambent light. Motto: *Hæc omnia firmo.*—Virgil.
I confirm the omen.

7th Device.—A sho-eagle crowned with laurell. The females of the hawk kind are the best and boldest. The motto:—
Fæmina præstat.
The female excells.

The 8th represents the Queen's exact justice and fixed temper. The device—a pair of compasses upon a cube. Motto:

Quocunque vertitur, idem.
In all circumstances the same.

The 9th Device.—A palm tree. The naturalists observe this tree thrives best when the male and female are planted by one another. The motto.—
Ægre sine conjuge crescit.

"Tis with regret it grows without its mate.

The winds disturbing the sea, and Neptune appeasing. Motto: *Quos ego.*

A laurel and an olive; a hand reaching to the olive. Motto: *Te potui, or te malim.*

Fortitude and Justice supporting a crown. Motto: *Per nos.*

A Trojan and Tyrian. Motto: *Nullo discrimine.*
Out of Virgil. The bees an emblem both of monarchy and industry. Motto:

Agitant sub legibus ævum,
Or, Mens omnibus una.

An olive shaded by an oak:—*Tuta sub umbra, or protegit.*

Brittannia or a Ship on the ocean: *Imperium sine fine.*
A Fury Bound: *Fremet horridus ore cruento, or Vinctus fremet.*

(e.) Four slips of paper containing memoranda, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, respecting designs for medals.

(f.)—1718. Printed broadside, exhibiting lists of medals struck in the reign of Queen Anne, and from the accession of George the First to the year 1718.

(g.) 15 April 1702. Draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a letter from him to the Lords of the Treasury. For orders and instructions respecting the coinage of coronation medals. Also nine other drafts, in the same handwriting, of unimportant letters from Sir Isaac to the Treasury, respecting the coinage, cost, or delivery of medals struck in the time of Queen Anne.

(h.) An account (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of the medals of fine gold made upon the Peace of 1718, and by Her Majesty's order delivered to my Lord Masham and the Speaker of the House of Commons. The number of the medals struck being 812, their total weight being 591 oz. 11 dwt. 16 grs., and their total cost 2,754l. 6s. 11d. Also two other drafts, in the same handwriting, of the same account.

5. Papers relating to the Privileges of the Mint.

(a.) 16 November, 6 Richard II. Copy of writ from the king to the mayor and sheriffs of London. Enjoining them to allow Thomas Murreaux, Constable of the Tower of London, to enjoy the customs, rents, profits, and enfranchisements, pertaining to his said office and enjoyed by former holders thereof. Given at Eltham. This document is printed at length in Maitland's "London."

(b.) 11 August 1605. Copy of warrant under James the First's sign-manual, directed to the Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Devonshire, Master of the Ordnance, the Master of the Rolls, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. To deliver the custody of the Tower to Sir William Wade, Knt., one of the clerks of the Privy Council, who has been appointed to the lieutenancy thereof, the said office having been vacated by death. Also a memorandum that the warrant was duly executed by the Earls of Dorset and Devonshire on Thursday in the afternoon on 15 August 1605. Given at the castle of Rockingham.

(c.) 11 August 1605. Copy of warrant under James the First's sign-manual, addressed to Sir William Wade, Knt., one of the Lords of the Council, to take on himself the custody of the Tower of London, the lieutenancy thereof being vacant by the death of Sir George Harvey, Knt. Given at the castle of Rockingham.

(d.) 13 August, 1605. Copy of warrant under James the First's sign-manual, addressed to Earls of Dorset, Devon, and others, to administer the usual official oath to Sir William Wade, Knt., as Lieutenant of the Tower of London; His Majesty having decided to continue Sir William in the said lieutenancy, and no clause

authorising the said Lords to administer the said oath to him having been inserted in previous letters. Given at Ashby. Countersigned by the Earl of Northampton and the Earl of Salisbury.

(e.) Copies of the oaths of the Lieutenant of the Tower of London and the Chief Porter of the same Tower.

(f.) 6 July 1608. Copy of warrant, under James the First's sign-manual, addressed to Sir William Wade, Knt., Lieutenant of the Tower. Empowering Sir William to absent himself from his said lieutenancy for a month in the course of each year, provided that he leave in his place, to discharge the duties of his office during his absence, Sir Robert Davison, an esquire of the King's body, and Edward Forest, Esq., or either of them. Given at Westminster. It should be observed that the copyist of this and the ensuing warrant describes the one of Sir William Wade's deputies in the three following ways, viz., Sir Roger Davison, Sir Robert Dalison, and Sir Roger Dalison.

(g.) 18 July 1610. Similar warrant under James the First's sign manual and signet, addressed to Sir William Wade, Knt., authorising Sir William to absent himself yearly at one time or divers times from his lieutenancy of the Tower, so that he be not away from his office more than an entire month in a single year, and provided he leave Sir Roger Dalison, Knt., Sir John Kay, Knt., and Edward Forsett, Esq., or any two of them to discharge the duties of the said place during his absence. Given at Westminster.

(h.) List of Lieutenants of the Tower in the times of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. The first lieutenant mentioned being Sir Robert Chomley, and the last being Sir Allen Apsley.

(j.) 9 July 1608. Articles and ordinances made by His Majesty, to be observed by the Lieutenant of the Tower, Yeomen of the Guard, and others appointed to give daily attendance in the Tower. The orders being issued under the King's sign-manual, and countersigned by T. Ellesmere, canceller, T. Dorsett, E. Worcester, H. Northampton, Salisbury. The copyist adds this memorandum, "At such time as the Duke of Somerset was committed prisoner to the Tower in the reign of King Edward the 6th being Vnckle to the King and Protector of the Realme, he noting the daily and diligent attendance of the wardens of the Tower, did out of an honourable mind to encourage them, promise them that when it should please God and the King to deliver him out of the prison he would procure them that favour from the King that they should weare his cloth as the yeomen of the guard did. The duke not long after being sett at liberty performed his promise and caused the Warden of the Tower to be sworn Extraordinary of the Guard, and to weare the same livery they doe, which had the beginning by his means, and hath ever since been continued."

(k.) Collection of extracts from Patent and Close Rolls, with copies or abstracts of documents headed with these words, "Hereafter ensue the copies of diverse ancient records concerning y^e rights and customes and privileges of the Tower, and of other matters thereunto belonging confirmed from tyme to tyme during y^e reignes of several kings and so continued successively." Containing these following matters.

(1.) 9 April, 9 Henry III. Mandate (Pat. Roll. m. 5) to bailiffs of hundreds of Berkshire to aid Thomas de Blundhill, Constable of the Tower of London, in making arrests.

(2.) 12 August, 35 Henry III. Mandate (Close Roll. m. 6) to the mayor and sheriffs of London to supply Peter Bland, Constable of the Tower, with lead for repairing the King's houses in the same Tower.

(3.) 13 August, 35 Henry III. Mandate (Close Roll. m. 6) to the Constable of the Tower of London, to do needful repairs in the "reclusorium" upon the wall near the said Tower.

(4.) 22 January, 40 Henry III. Mandate (Close Roll. m. 6) to Peter de Blund, Constable of the Tower of London, to deliver to John de Auplie "illud reclusorium quod est juxta ecclesiam que est apud Turrim," a grant for life of the said reclusorium having been made to the said John at the instance of the Countess of Cornwall.

(5.) 3 March, 46 Henry III. Mandate (Close Roll. m. 14) to Richard de Pillebir, Constable of the Tower of London, to see that Edward of Westminster fulfils with proper despatch his engagement to the peers of Calhou and other pear-trees in a certain place near the Tower of London, under the wall of the same city.

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(6.) ——— 9 Edward II. Memorandum of the pardon granted by the King to the City of London, touching the flagrant outrage of an armed multitude of citizens in pulling down an earthen wall outside the Tower of London, on condition that the mayor, aldermen, and citizens punish the rioters, pay 1,000 marks into the King's Treasury, and rebuild the wall at their own charges; the said pardon and reconciliation being granted after the principal aldermen and citizens had approached the King at Westminster and implored his clemency on their knees.

(7.) 13 July, 10 Edward II. Record (entered on the Fines Roll) of the fulfilment by the citizens of London of the several conditions on which the King granted them his pardon of their outrage in pulling down the Tower wall, with further record of the consequent restoration of the City of London to the royal favour.

(8.) 16 November, 6 Richard II. Already mentioned writ (entered on the Close Roll) from the King to the mayor and sheriffs of London. Requiring their aid that Thomas Murreaux, Constable of the Tower of London, may enjoy without molestation the ancient customs and privileges of his said office.

(9.) 29 November, 9 Richard II. Writ (Close Roll) from the King to the mayor and sheriffs of London. Requiring them to make proclamation of the royal pleasure that Thomas Murreaux should enjoy fully all the ancient rights and privileges pertaining to him as Constable of the Tower.

(10.) Edward III. Statute of Edward the Third concerning the authority of the Constable or Lieutenant of the Tower.

(11.) 1605-1606. A brief note or abstract of the proofs on y^e part of y^e mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London touching y^e differences between y^e Lieutenant of the Tower and them. And the Lieutenant's answer to every one of them severally.

(12.) 29 December 1605. Order of Lords of the Council, made on the information of Sir William Wade, Lieutenant of the Tower, respecting the present controversy between the said Lieutenant of the Tower on the one part, and the Authorities of the City on the other part, on questions of privilege and jurisdiction.

(13.) ——— 1606. Memorandum of proceedings and matters touching the arrest of Christopher Asquith, salter, within the liberties of the Tower, on a plea of debt by the mayor and sheriffs of London, at the suit of Water-ton Payne and Luke Crompton.

(14.) ——— 2 Edward III. Extract of particulars of the account, enrolled in the Great Roll, of Stephen Seagrave, late keeper of the Tower of London.

(15.) ——— 8 Edward III. Similar extract from the enrolled account of the issues of the Tower, of William La Touch, Lieutenant of the Tower.

(16.) ——— 11 Edward III. Similar extract from the enrolled account of the issues of the Tower of London, of John de Weston, junior, late Constable of the same Tower.

(17.) 22 June, 51 Henry III. Writ from the King (entered on the Close Roll) to the bailiffs of the City of London, to pay daily the sum of sixty shillings to Alan la Zuche for his expenses in taking charge of the City and the Tower of London, the custody of which City and Tower has been committed during pleasure to him.

(18.) 16 April 1605. Certificate of Sir Edward Coke and Mr. John Doddridge that the court usually holden in the Tower of London is an ancient Court of Record, that the steward is also the judge of the said court, and that the patent under the great seal granting the said stewardship unto Robert Browne is good and available in law.

(19.) September.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lieutenant of the Tower. Touching musters and commissions of array, and written on the authority of a commission empowering the writers to take order for mustering the trained bands in counties having no Lord Lieutenant. "The hamlets," say the writers, "that doth appertain to y^e Tower of London have heretofore in regard of their attendance on y^e place been vnder the charge and care of the Lieutenant of y^e Tower, and it is meet (as in former times hath been vsed) you should see in what order and readiness they bee and how they are furnished." No date of year.

(20.) 13 June 1607. Orders of Commissioners of Sewers for the immediate removal of jutties, privies, and places of easement, causing defilement to and accumulations of ordure in the Tower ditch, and for the abatement of other nuisances prejudicial to the health and dignity of the Royal Castle of the Tower of London.

(21.) 2 July 1611. Writ under the King's sign manual and signet to the Lords and others of the Privy Council. Requiring them to take measures for the stricter and more orderly government of the Tower of London; it having come to His Majesty's knowledge that the Tower "which had the reputation of best order and security is used now more like to a house of hospitality and entertainment of company than of Restraint."

(22.) 30 June 1611. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lieutenant of the Tower. Accompanying orders for the reformation of abuses that, after creeping gradually into existence there, have grown to a height demanding vigorous correction. "The escape of Mr. Seymour" is particularly mentioned as an example of the unsatisfactory government and discipline of the State prison. Signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lords Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy Seal, Admiral, and Chamberlain, the Earl of Lenox, the Earl of Worcester, and Lord Knollys.

(23.) Orders concerning the Tower of London to be observed by Mr. Lieutenant there and the rest of the officers.—It is specially directed that the Lords Cobham and Grey "are to have only two men to attend upon them with a reader and a Cooke, which is a greater proportion then in former time hath been allowed to an earl or a duke"; that "Sir Walter Raleigh shall not in all exceed the number of foure"; that "the Lady Raleigh must understand His Majesties express will and commandment that she resort to her house on Tower Hill, or elsewhere, with her women and sons to remaine there, and not to lodg hereafter within the Tower"; and that "the Earle of Northumberland, whose offence is in other degree, is to reduce his family to the number of seaven, y^e names of which his necessary attendants were showed us in a list, being a double proportion which in former times hath been allowed to an Earle." It is further remarked, "And because His Majesty doth understand yt coaches come usually into the Tower, which in former times was never permitted without express leave from vs, being a thing inconvenient in itselfe and vnfit to bee used in that His Majesty's Royall Castle, neither used in any of his other houses, his express will and commandment is that from henceforth you suffer no coaches to come vnto the Tower or to any person whatsoever within the Tower." No date.

(23.) 30 November 1611. Letter from Lord Treasurer Salisbury to Sir William Wade, Lieutenant of the Tower. Directing Sir William to set up a bar at the west side of the Traitors' Bridge or Staires, to hinder carts from passing over the wharf that way. "Whereas" continues the letter, "y^e assignes of Sir Roger Ashton are willing at their charges to sett up a crane for y^e taking up of stone and timber and all other things on that part of y^e wharfe which His Majesty hath lett unto Sir Roger Ashton, being y^e easternmost part of y^e wharfe extending from the said Traytors Staires vnto St. Katherine's, by which meanes subjects' goodes maybe as conveniently landed as before, I pray you to permit y^e setting vp of such a crane to so good a purpose."

(24.) 24 February 1612. Letter from Sir William Waade, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, to the Lord Viscount Fenton, Captain of His Majesty's Guard, Respecting the condition of the warders of the Tower; and also concerning certain abuses in the recent appointment of those officers, for which an abatement is suggested. Concerning the livery and status of the officers, the writer says, "Before y^e first commitment of the Duke of Somerset at y^e time of King Edward the Sixth, the warders did never weare y^e king's coate, but he seeing y^e paines they tooke, and to winn their favour, and to leave a memoriall of his favour to them, promised to procure them His Majesties cloth, whensoever it should please His Majestic to set him at Liberty, which he upon his enlargement performed, and soe it was ordered at that time they should be sworn extraordinary yeomen of the Chamber, and that hath continued ever since. When I came to this place I found most of them had been servants in former times to the Lieutenants, and I know no other meanes the Lieutenant hath to recompense his servants that give painefull attendance on prisoners. * * * Truly I must affirme it was a great abuse offered therein both to His Majesty and this place by those that procured soe many reversions of warders' rooms at His Majesties first happy entrance of persons of all sorts neither known to His Majesty, your Lordship,

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"or the Lieutenant of y^e Tower, of which sort I find
"there were no less than 16. The second abuse was
"that those grants were passed under the Great Seale,
"contrary to the former order which was only under
"His Majestie's Sign-Manual; and when His Majesty
"thought it meete to add at y^e time of y^e Powder
"Treason ten warders more, I would suffer none of
"them to take Pattents of their place vnder y^e Greate
"Seale." The writer advises that the patente warders
and reversions to warders' places should be required
to surrender their patents, and take office on the old
terms so that "they may be the better subject to the
orders set downe by His Majesty." He adds, "But
"there are already soe many of them as I have noe
"hope to bring in any of my poore servants, vnless
"(as I have done) with compounding with those that
"have reversions."—Also, a collection of precedents,
showing that the appointments of warders proceed from
the Crown either in the first instance or on the recom-
mendation of the Lieutenant of the Tower, and that
the patronage of such places never pertained to the
Captain of the Guard.

(25.) Paper of Memoranda, headed "Presentments
"by the Queen's Majesties Inquest of y^e Tower of
"London, sworn by Sir Thomas Saunders, Knight,
"Steward of the said Tower, before Sir Francis Jobson
"Knt., Lieutenant of the same: Containing among
"other things the bounds of the Tower."

(26.) 2 January, 12 Edward III. Letters of licence,
entered on the Patent Roll, to the Mayor, aldermen,
and citizens of London, to pull down and remove a
certain house made of wood and stones ("quandam
domum Bretagiatam") with certain palisades running
from the said house to the Thames; which house and
palisades they had built and fixed in a place called the
"Petty Gates" near the Tower of London, for the
defence of the said city, on rumor of an intended in-
vasion by the King's enemies.

(27.) 20 March, 11 Henry III. Mandate (entered on
the Close Roll, m. 15) addressed to the Constable of the
Tower. For the removal of a royal fish to the Queen's
Hithe, and for its sale there, in accordance with judg-
ment made at the last trials in the Tower Court.
Given at Westminster.

(28.) 20 May, 18 Edward II. Mandate from the King
to the Treasurer and Chamberlaine of the Exchequer.
For the payment to the master, brothers, and sisters
of the Hospital of St. Katharine near the Tower of
London, of 36s. 8d. of those five marks, six shillings,
and nine pence, which the King's father, Edward the
First, granted to the said bretheren and sisters, to be
had yearly at the Exchequer, in recompense of damage
sustained by them by the elongation of the foss about
the Tower. Also similar mandate given in the follow-
ing year.

(29.) 26 September, 8 Richard II. John Northampton,
draper, late Mayor of London, John More, mercer, and
Richard Norbury, mercer, both also of the same city,
having been tried at the Tower of London before John
de Montecatoto, seneschal of the said Tower, and his
companions the King's justices, and found guilty of
causing and fostering a serious riot and commotion in
the said city, and sentenced to death by hanging;—
Letters patent commutting, under certain conditions,
their appointed punishment to imprisonment for ten
years in different prisons, in different counties "centum
leucas a dicta civitate distantes."

(30.) 26 November, 29 Charles II. The verdict of
His Majesty's late Jury for y^e Royall Tower of London
and y^e liberties thereof, sworn before y^e Honble Sir
John Robinson, Knt. and Bart., Lieutenant of the said
Tower, Sir Thomas Stringer, Knt., Steward of His
Majesties Court there, &c. &c. by us Daniell Colwall,
forman, Nathaniell Montney, Mathew Humberston,
William Fisher, George Whatoley, Robert Burgoyne,
Thomas Dawson, John Slaughter, Charles Gringand,
Henry Hardy, William Knypes, Francis Burgess,
Henry Crane, William Bull, and John Cliffe.

(1.) 27 July 1697. Letter from the Rt. Hon. Lord
Lucas to the Lords of the Treasury, in reply to the com-
plaints of the Warden and Master Worker of the Mint,
charging the writer with excesses and irregularities
(infringing the privileges of the Mint), in performing
the duties of Lieutenant of the Tower. Declaring the
complaints to be in all cases groundless, and in some
particulars scandalously libellous, the writer answers
each accusation separately. Respecting the fourth
count of the indictment, he says, "They pretend that
"I twice searched in the Mint, and seized the gates
"(without notice to any of the officers); and military
"searches are dangerous to them; and that I demand

"a list of the names of all persons there. Whereas
"upon information that y^e late King James was seene
"in Mr. Roteer's house, which was about 7 o'clock in
"the evening. I stay'd two hours, in which time I
"sent thrice to speak with any officers of the Mint,
"but could finde none, nor the porter, nor any of his
"family. Whereupon about 9 o'clock, myselfe, the
"deputy-governor, and a Justice of the Peace went in
"and searched Roteer's house; and 3 or 4 dayes after,
"by order of their Excellencies the Lords Justices,
"I went againe to Roteer's house, and took the exami-
"nations of all his family, which is all the military
"searches that were made."

(m.) 16 July 1697. Depositions of witnesses made on
oath before Robert Thornhill, Esq., Chief Steward of
His Majesty's Court of Record of the Tower of London,
and one of the Justices of the Peace. Supporting
certain of the allegations of Lord Lucas's reply to the
above-mentioned complaints.

(n.) Draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of
an humble representation of the officers of His
Majesty's Mint to their Excellencies the Lords Justices.
Respecting "the Irish Mint" in the Tower of London,
granted by several indentures and charters to the
officers of the Mint, and now demanded by the Lord
Lucas. Imperfect and undated.

(o.) Rough draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting,
of the complaints preferred by the Warden and Master
of the Mint to the Lords of the Treasury, against the
Rt. Hon. Lord Lucas, Lieutenant of the Tower. Charging
Lord Lucas with divers violations of the privileges
of the Mint and its officers. No date.

(6.) Papers described on the wrapper "Orders for
Clearing the Mint of the Officers of Ordnance."

(a.) 2 December, 1699. Copy, in Sir Isaac Newton's
handwriting, of a letter (signed E. Musgrave, Wm.
Boulter, Jon. Charlton) written at the direction of the
Rt. Hon. Henry Earl of Romney, Master General of
the Ordnance. Announcing that his Lordship will
in due course "give an answer to your report con-
cerning y^e House belonging to y^e smith of the
"Office in the Mint, when it shall be laid before the
"Treasury and sent by their Lordships to him." It
is added that the Master General of the Ordnance has
a clear title to the house for the Ordnance Office.

(b.) List (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of divers
bills, and also of fee-books, commemorating payments
for work done by divers blacksmiths in several places
of the Mint; the various statements of account being
thus brought together in demonstration of the title of
His Majesty's Mint to the house occupied by the
smith of the Ordnance Office in the Tower of London.
No date.

(c.) 27 April 1699. Letter addressed by Thomas
Fowle, a person of long service in the Mint, to the
Warden, Master and Worker, and Comptroller of the
Mint. Setting forth the writer's recollection of what
took place (touching the Mint's title to the house occupied
by the smith of the Ordnance Office in the Tower of
London) when one Hodgkins, smith in the service of
the Mint, and also smith of the Ordnance Office, made
over his said office of smith of the Ordnance Office
to Edward Silvester, in the time when James Hoare,
Esq., was Comptroller of the Mint. The writer certi-
fying that on this occasion the said James Hoare
remarked to the said Hodgkins, "Though you have
"a right to your place as smith to the Office of Ordnance,
"you have noe right to the house by vertue of your
"Office, for the house is the Mint's, and the right of
"the House is in the Mint, and belongs properly and
"absolutely to the Mint."

(d.) 17 Juno 1699. Draught of a memorial by the
officers of the Mint relating to the Mint privileges.
Complaining of successive encroachments made on
the quarter of the Mint by the Ordnance Office and
by successive Lieutenants of the Tower; the effect of
which encroachments is that the work of the Mint is
hindered, and that the precious metals of the Mint are
exposed to peril of robbery. The memorialists pray
that a new charter may be granted to the Mint, and
that the boundaries of the Mint and Ordnance Office
may be "exactly adjusted." Speaking of the incon-
veniences and misadventures arising from the encroach-
ments the petitioners say, "And this intrenchment
"upon us has already, as we have very good reasons
"to suspect, given an opportunity to a burglary
"and robbery committed, as is supposed by a centinell
"who, being posted on y^e line, on y^e back part of our
"Assaymaster's Office, did about 6 years since take
"our thence an Ingott of Silver of — value; and
"there being a quantity of gold lying in y^e same room

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"a day or two before, it might have proved a far greater loss to the King."

(c.) 18 February 1661. Order (signed T. Southampton, Ashley) of the Lord Treasurer and Lord Ashley, addressed to Sir William Parkhurst, Knt., Warden, Sir Ralph Freeman, Knt., Master and Worker, James Hoare, Gent., Comptroller, and the other officers of Mint. For the exclusion from the Mint of all foreigners, i.e., persons inhabiting houses or lodgings "between the two Mint gates" but having no employment in or connection with the Mint.

(f.) 2 May 1662. Minute of proceedings of the Council at Whitehall, touching foreigners within the Mint. Comprising the order that Sir John Robinson, Knt. and Bart., Lieutenant of the Tower, should enforce compliance with the above-mentioned ordinance for the exclusion of foreigners from the Mint.

(g.) — December 1662. Copy of warrant under the King's sign manual, countersigned by William Morrice, and addressed to Sir William Parkhurst and Sir Antony St. Leger, wardens, and to the auditors of the Mint. Authorising the said wardens to make certain quarterly payments to John Wallis and Thomas Woodward, and John Woodward for their full compensation in respect of certain rents heretofore accruing to them from certain leases of houses and gardens within the Mint, which leases have been taken from the tenants of the said holdings by the said wardens in execution of the orders for excluding foreigners from the Mint.

(h.) 5 November 1662. Copy of order and warrant, under the King's sign manual (countersigned, Henry Bennet), addressed to Sir John Robinson, Knt. and Bart., Lieutenant of the Tower. For the more complete and thorough execution of the orders for excluding foreigners from the Mint; and especially for the removal from the enclosure of the Mint of "the widow and children of one David Ramage, deceased, a monger (who as wee are informed have obstructed our service and been very obstinate)."

(j.) 20th July 1715. Draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a letter from him to the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Complaining that although the Mint is not subject to military authority, but is under the immediate government of the King, the Council, and the Lords of the Treasury, and although an order of Charles II. prohibits foreigners from living within the Mint, "General Compton, the Lieutenant of the Tower, has brought the Earl of Oxford into the house of the Comptroller of the Mint, and there put a guard upon him, as if that house, and by consequence the whole of the Mint, was under his jurisdiction."

(k.) Three various drafts, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a letter from the officers of the Mint in the Tower of London to their Excellencies the Lords Justices. Setting forth certain privileges of the Mint, and touching a present controversy between the Mint and the Ordnance Office, as to title in the house occupied by the smith of the last-named office within the boundaries of the Mint. It is insisted that the house pertains to the Mint, and that the agents of the Mint have no right to bring materials within the Mint gates in order to rebuild the said house.

(l.) 13 February 1699. Extract from a letter from the Board of Ordnance to the Lords of the Treasury. Setting forth the particulars of the board's claim and title to the house inhabited by their smith within the Mint gates.

(m.) 23 February 1728. Letter (signed, T. White, Cha. Wills, M. Richards, T. Wheat, John Armstrong), to the principal officers of the Mint. Being an abstract of an official report respecting the late master smith's house and shops in the Mint, with a design for the improvement of the same, to the adequate accommodation of clerks.

(n.) 24 January 1661. At the Court at Whitehall. Order of Council (signed, Edw. Walker). Requiring the officers of His Majesty's Mint to make a particular return to the Committee of the Privy Council for the Mint, of all persons who have intruded and now inhabit within the Mint or precincts thereof, and have no relation thereto; and also directing that Sir William Compton, Knt., Master of the Ordnance, Colonel William Legg, Lieutenant of the same, and Captain Marish an officer of the same, be required to give evidence respecting their stables within the limits of the Tower.

(7.) Miscellaneous papers. Including papers relating to the Mis-reckoning of the Duties payable upon East-India Unrated Goods; A Proposal for Preventing the Counterfeiting Stamp Paper; Papers relating to the Revenue of Ireland, the Issues and Receipts of the Crown in England, and the Trade of England with France.

(a.) Paper, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of notes and examples touching the contention of merchants that they should not be taxed for the duty they pay the King, but only for the excess of the value of their goods above the duty. Also a letter, without direction or date, and slips of memoranda, on the mode to find the net duty on East India goods.

(b.) 15 May 1704. Letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lord High Treasurer. Reporting against Mr. White's proposal for preventing the counterfeiting of stamped paper. "For whereas he proposes," says the writer, "to paste or glue a mill mark upon the paper, this mark thus becomes a faint one, not well to be seen unless by holding the paper between the eye and the light, and it is also unornamental, appearing on the paper like a patch. And for these reasons it will not please the people." Also, another draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of the same letter.

(c.) 25 March 1673. Official paper on the population, wealth, resources, and social condition of Ireland, entitled "The intended Report of the Council of Trade to his Excellencie the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland." Covering eight closely penned foolscap pages. The yearly rent of all the lands of Ireland (including His Majesty's quit rents, tythes, and tenants' improvements) is computed to be about 900,000*l.*; the value of this yearly revenue being about 9,000,000*l.* The value of all the houses of Ireland, having one chimney or more (excluding cabins without a chimney) is put at 2,500,000*l.* The cattle and live stock of the country are valued at 3,000,000*l.* One million is given as the approximate value of the corn, furniture, merchandise, and shipping, of the country. The money current in Irish trade is believed to be between 300 and 350 thousand pounds, "or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the value of the whole kingdom which is supposed to be about 16 millions." The writers of the report continue, "The number of people in Ireland is about 11 hundred thousand, vizt., 300 thousand Protestants and 800 thousand Papists, whereof $\frac{1}{4}$ are children vnfit for labour; and about 75 thousand of the remainder are by reason of their quality and estates above the necessity of corporal labour; soe as there remains 750 thousand labouring men and women, 500 thousand whereof doe perform the present work of the nation. The said 1,100 thousand people doe live in about 200 thousand families or houses, whereof there are about 16 thousand which have more than one chimney in each, and about 24 thousand which have one; all the other housing being 160 thousand are wretched nasty cabins without chimney, window, or dore-shutt, and worse than those of the savage Americans, and wholly vnfit for y^e making of merchantable butter, cheese, or the manufactures of woollen or leather. The houses within y^e citie and liberties of Dublin are under 4 thousand (vizt., in the city 1,150), and the ale-houses within the same about 12 hundred; and it seems that in other corporations and in country towns the proportion of ale-houses is yet greater than in Dublin, vizt., $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole * * * * * There are now in Ireland 32 counties, 252 burroughs, and 2,278 parishes; soe as the number of sheriffs and sheriffs' baylieffes, high and petty constables are about 3 thousand persons, whereof not above $\frac{1}{10}$ are English or Protestant, soe as the Romanists (being about 2,700) are Irish papists, and are the civill militia of this kingdom, and have the executing of all decrees of courts, and of Justice of Peace's warrants. This Civill Militia and y^e rest of y^e Irish papists being above 800 thousand are influenced and guided by about 3 thousand priests and fryers, and they are governed by their bishops and superiours, who are for the most part of y^e old Irish gentry, men of forraigne education, who depend vpon forraigne princes and prelates for benefices and preferments." Suggesting the union of the English and Irish parliaments as a remedy for some of social troubles of Ireland, the writers say, "If y^e whole substance of Ireland be worth 16 millions as above-said; if the customes between England and Ireland were never worth above 32 thousand pounds per annum; if the titles of estates in Ireland be more hazardous and expensive, for that England and Ireland are not vnder one Legislative Power; if Ireland till now hath been a continual charge to England; if the reducing the late rebellion did cost England 3 times more in men and money than the substance of the whole country when reduced is worth; if it be just that men of English birth and estate, living in Ireland, should be represented in the Legislative Power, and that the Irish should not be judged by those who they pretend doe usurp their estates; it then seems just and con-

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"venient that both kingdoms should be united and governed by one Legislative Power; nor is it hard to show how this may be made practicable, nor to satisfy, repair, or silence those who are interested or affected to the contrary."

(c.) 1640. Certain general rules collected concerning money and bullion out of y^e late consultation at Court in a speech made by Sir Thomas Roe att y^e Council table, 1640.

(d.) 28 November 1674. Tabular statement of the Exports and Imports of the Trade between England and France during a single year, "humbly tendered to their Lordships." At the foot of this statistical demonstration of the English need for a new treaty of Trade between the two countries, it is observed, "By the account above your Lordships may perceive that the Linen and Silk Manufactures only imported from France amounts to upwards of 800,000*l.*, and that the Manufacturers of Wool and Silk exported from England thither doe not amount to 85,000*l.*; as also that all the other commodities of the product and manufacture of France imported to England amounts to upwards of 320,000*l.*, besides an incredible value of toys, rich apparel, point-lace, &c., soe that it is apparent that the exports of our native commodities and manufactures to France are less in value by the least one million of pounds sterling than the native commodities and manufactures of France which wee receive from thence. And, if it please your Lordships to reflect thereupon, your Lordships will easily discern the great prejudice the English nation hath sustained, and the great advantage the French have and doe daily make by holding this Treaty in suspence; this nation being upon the matter excluded from Trade thither, while the meantime the French enjoy all and as great advantages as they can reasonably expect by any Treaty." Also, a copy of the same tabular statement.

(e.) Paper (two sheets), in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, headed, "The Case of the Parliament of Ireland." The introductory paragraphs of an historical memoir. No date.

(f.) 1683-8. Tabular statement of "The Produce of the Revenue of Ireland in quarters" for the years 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688.

(g.) 1664-6. Account of the whole charge of the navy for 27 naval months, accounting from y^e 1st of September 1664 to y^e last of September 1666, as it was drawn up at a committee of y^e House of Commons, and reported 11 October 1666, by Sir William Louth, chairman of the Committee.

(h.) 1687.—Account of the revenue of the Crown for the year 1687.

(i.) Reports upon Seals Engraved by the King's Graver of the Seals.

(a.) 20 May 1724.—Certificate that Mr. James Girard, Engraver of His Majesty's Seals, has engraved, in pursuance the King's warrant dated 12 March 1722-3, a new seal for the Bahama Islands, which seal has been sent to George Phenney, Esq., governor of the said islands.

(b.) 12 March 1722-3. Warrant, given at the court of St. James's under the King's sign manual, and countersigned Carteret. Authorizing James Gerrard, gentleman, engraver of the King's seals, to make "one seal of silver for the use of our Bahama Islands in America." Together with three various drafts of Sir Isaac Newton's certificate (addressed to the Lords of the Treasury) approving the workmanship of the said seal and also Mr. Gerard's bill for making it.

(c.) Papers relating to Tin.

(a.) Draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a letter to the Lord High Treasurer, in reply to his Lordship's order for the writer's consideration of what arrangements "may be requisite for lodging Her Majesty's Tin in the Mint, and delivering it out at a certain price and paying the money into the Exchequer." The writer is of "opinion that it may be performed by anyone of the officers of the Mint under the inspection of the other two, with three or more of their clerks to enter the number and weight of the blocks of tin received and delivered, and compute the price, with a store-house keeper, and with a skilful pewterer who understands the sorts, quantities, goodness, mixtures, adulterations, and merchandize of Tin; with one or more porters as there may be occasion." No date.

(b.) Draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a letter to the Lord High Treasurer. In which the writer offers to act as receiver and accountant of the tin delivered into the Mint; the officers of the Mint having been

appointed by his Lordship to sell Her Majesty's tin, and cause the price thereof to be paid to a receiver appointed by his Lordship. No date.

Also three fair and amended drafts in the same handwriting of the same letter; one of them dated 28 October 1703.

(c.) Draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of another letter to the Lord Treasurer, respecting the arrangement and needful apparatus for receiving Her Majesty's tin into the Mint, and delivering it therefrom. No date.

(d.) Draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a letter to the Lord High Treasurer. Respecting divers considerations for and against the renewal of a contract with the people of Cornwall for digging tin. No date.

(e.) Sheet of accounts relating to shipments of tin for "Hollonde" and "the Steights." No date.

(f.) Draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a letter to the Lord High Treasurer. Touching an "annexed representation of the Gentlemen Owners of Tin Lands in Cornwall, to the Lord Wardens of the Stannaries, wherein they desire that a Convocation or Parliament of Tinners might be held before the determination of the present contract, that proper measure may be taken to set another on foot." No date.

(g.) Proposals for charges to be allowed for landing, weighing, marking, and casting tin. Addressed to the Lord High Treasurer by Tobias Dixon.

(h.) 28 August 1711.—Two drafts, in Sir Isaac Newton's hand writing, of a letter to the Lord High Treasurer the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. A long letter, containing particulars of the disposal of large quantities of Her Majesty's tin at Amsterdam and Hamburg. "Mr. Drummond," says the writer, "by a warrant dated October 20th 1704, had 400 tunns of Tin consigned to him and company at Amsterdam, to be disposed of after the best rates, not under 44½ guilders per cwt. of Holland (that is, not under 4*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. averduupois), for a commission of two per cent. clear of all charges, and advanced 22,500*l.* upon it at 4 per cent. upon notice of its arrival at Amsterdam." Also, an undated slip of memoranda, in Sir Isaac's handwriting, respecting the sales of tin referred to in the letter.

(j.) Copy, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a representation and petition from the Gentlemen Owners of Tin Lands in Cornwall to the Hon. Hugh Boscawen, Esq., Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon. Begging the Lord Warden to intercede with Her Majesty for a Convocation or Parliament of the Tinners of Cornwall, with a view to a renewal of a contract for digging tin. No date. Together with a copy, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a Treasury order (signed, William Lowndes), referring the said memorial of the Cornish Tinners to Sir Isaac Newton. No date.

(k.) 16 November 1709. Draft, in the same handwriting, of a letter from the officers of the Mint to the Lord Treasurer, respecting the last-mentioned memorial and recent sales of tin.

(l.) 28 October 1703. Fair copy of an already mentioned letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lord High Treasurer. Respecting arrangements for receiving and delivering Her Majesty's tin at the Mint. Also four sheets of memoranda respecting the same arrangements.

(m.) Three rough drafts, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting of "An Account of the Cost and Charges of sending Tynn to Amsterdam and selling it there by Commission." No date.

(n.) 22 January 1719. Draft of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lords of the Treasury. Announcing that the East India Company are willing to give 7,000*l.* for one hundred tunns of tin, to be paid out of the first moneys they shall receive from their Lordships for saltpetre.

(o.) Rough draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a paper entitled "An Account of the loss which His Majesty may sustain by renewing for seven years the Contract with Cornwall and Devonshire for Tynn, now void by Her late Majesty's death." No date.

(p.) Rough draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a letter from the officers of the Mint to the Lord High Treasurer, the Earl of Godolphin. Respecting his "lordship's pleasure to send tin in bars to store-houses in Lisbon, Genoa, and Leghorn, for supplying Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Turkey with tin," and Mr. Taylor's intimation that the officers of the Mint

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"should send the tin in Her Majesty's transports to Portsmouth to be there shipped off to Her Majesty's Men of War." There being but few opportunities of transports from London to Portsmouth, it is suggested for the sake of dispatch and economy "that the Commissioners of the Tin Affair in Cornwall should be ordered to run into bars and ship off annually to Portsmouth three or four hundred tunns of the tin at Truro."

(q.) October 1704. Four closely written foolscap sheets, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting. Respecting Mr. Drummond's representations as to the price of tin in Holland; with arithmetical calculations respecting proposals based on those representations, and made by the same agent for the sale of tin.

(r.) Paper "To prove that a quantity of Tin cannot be had in the East Indies." Not dated: but shown by the contents to have been written in the time of Queen Anne.

(s.) Curious statistical paper, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, showing the amount of tin annually raised in Cornwall, and the prodigiously large loss accruing to the Queen from her operations in raising tin. "The 1,600 tunns of tin" says the paper, "bought annually in Cornwall amounts in Merchants weight to 1,714 tunns yearly, and in all the seven years to be 12,000 tunns. Between April 6th 1704 and September 12th 1705, there has been sold by the Pewterers 600 tons, by the officers of the Mint 488 tons and by Mr. Drummond about 1,000 blocks or 144 tons, in all 1,232 tons, which is after the rate of 860 tons. * * * * *. The Queen pays annually for tin 112,000*l.*, salaries 3,000*l.*, carriage by sea 3,000*l.*, incidental charges about 1,200*l.*, in all 118,200*l.*, and in all the seven years 827,000*l.*, besides interest. Her Majesty has received for 632 tons already sold 48,032*l.*, and will receive further for 860 tons 65,360*l.*, annually, and in all the 54 years to come 343,140*l.* Deduct the 65,360*l.* from the 118,200*l.*, and the 343,140*l.* from the 827,400*l.*, and the Queen will run in debt yearly 52,840*l.*, and at the end of the time of the bargain be in debt 484,260*l.*, besides interest which amounts to about 72,000*l.* more; so that the whole debt will be about 556,000*l.* The price of tin in Cornwall has sometimes fallen to 50*s.* and 48*s.* and even 45*s.* per c. merchants' weight; and the great glut of Tin, when the time of the bargain expires, may make it fall down to 45*s.* per c. in London and lower. The 6,853 tons of tin at 45*s.* per c. will bring in 308,385*l.*, which deducted from the said debt of 556,000*l.*, leaves the Queen 257,615*l.* a loser by the bargain, besides the interest of the debt while the tin is selling off; which interest, if the Tin be eight years selling off, or above, will amount to 194,787*l.* or above. So the Queen will lose at least 452,402*l.* by the bargain." No date.

(t.) Paper of account, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, entitled, "The State of a new contract for Tin upon the supposition that no more is purchased than the consumption will annually carry off." No date.

(u.) Paper, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, entitled, "Considerations upon the contracting with Cornwall for Tin." Undated; but containing internal evidence that it was written in an early year of George the First's reign.

(v.) Paper, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of considerations why King George the First should not renew the late Queen's contract with Cornwall for tin. No date.

(x.) Rough draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of "An Abstract of the Account of Sales of 2,680 blocks of Her Majesty's Tin, sent to Messrs. Drummond and Company, by warrant of the Lord High Treasurer of England." No date.

(y.) Paper, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, entitled, "The State of a new Contract for Tin." No date. With seven sheets of detached notes and memoranda, relating to the same subject. No date.

(z.) 25 October 1715. Paper, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, entitled, "An Account of the Tin remaining unsold in the Tower, in Holland, and at Hamburgh."

(aa.) April, 1708. Draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a letter from the officers of the Mint to the Lord High Treasurer the Earl of Godolphin. Recommending that the agents for the Tin Affair in Cornwall should make a test experiment on two lots of black ore of grain tin, taken from the same heap, causing the one lot to be melted in a blowing house, and the other to be melted in one of the new patent reverberating furnaces, with a view to the settlement of a controversy respect-

ing the effect of the reverberating furnace on tin. "Some," the writers say, "affirm that above one tenth part of all the tin in Cornwall used heretofore to prove grain Tin, and think that the furnace of the patentees, by keeping the Tin too long in fusion, evaporates the best part of it, and spoils the grain Tin, and damages the rest. And if this prove true, we are humbly of opinion that the patent is injurious to the Tin Affair. But others represent that not above one twentieth part of all the Tin in Cornwall used heretofore to prove grain Tin, and that the Tin is refined from the drossy parts by being kept in fusion, and thereby becomes better than before."

(bb.) Draft, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of a paper on "The surest method for setting the price upon the Tynn at Amsterdam." No date.

(cc.) An account, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of the costs and charges of procuring tynn from London and housing it at Amsterdam. No date.

(dd.) Draft of a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to the Lord High Treasurer. Announcing that there is room in the Mint "for coining twenty thousand pounds a week of silver, and eighty thousand pounds a week of gold, and at the same time lodging above two thousand tunns of Tinn, without bringing any Tinn into the rooms of gold and silver." No date.

(ee.) Two drafts, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of "An Account of the cost and charges of sending Tynn to Amsterdam and selling it there by Commission." No date.

(ff.) An Account, in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting, of the Tyn sold in the Tower from Lady Day to the 1st of Sept. inst. The account showing the following sales at the following places:—Turkey 4,297 cwt., Straits 1,422 cwt., Leghorn 42 cwt., Malaga 9 cwt., Cales 107 cwt., Maderas 21 cwt., Lisbon 76 cwt., Bilboa 97 cwt., Amsterdam 2,114 cwt., Rotterdam 1,486 cwt., Bruges 554 cwt., Hamborough 611 cwt., Bremen 884 cwt., Sonnd 631 cwt., Dantzic 30 cwt., Germany 50 cwt., Norway 9 cwt., Russia 386 cwt., Ireland 20 cwt. No date of year.

(gg.)—1705. Three Essays (or an Essay in Three Parts) entitled "Considerations Relating to the Price of Tinne," by John Williams, merchant. In favour of maintaining the high price of tint, as English tin is secure from competition with cheaper tin produced elsewhere.

(hh.)—1705. An Humble Proposal for the Improvement of Her Majesty's Preemption and Coynage of Tin by raising and perpetuating the value thereof. Addressed to the Rt. Hon. Sidney Lord Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer, by William Tyndale.

At the end of this report on a collection of writings so rich in materials for historians of the Mint, and for biographers of Sir Isaac Newton, I have much pleasure in expressing my cordial sense of the courtesy with which the Earl of Portsmouth received me at Hurstbourne, and in acknowledging the facilities which he afforded me for the execution of the instructions of Her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts.

JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF JERSEY, AT OSTERLEY PARK, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

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LIKE the splendid collection of Caxtons, for which Osterley Park has long been famous, the more important of the writings noticed in the following list of the Osterley MSS. were part of the library which Mr. Child bought of the executors of Mr. Brian Fairfax by private treaty, after arrangements had been made for its sale by public auction. But together with these more valuable products of the pen, the Earl of Jersey preserves at his Middlesex seat some few records that descended to him from his ancestor, Sir Francis Child, the famous banker and Lord Mayor of London, who brought from Holland the fine painting, by Rubens, of the Apotheosis of William the First, Prince of Orange, which, after adorning for a considerable period the ceiling of the staircase of the banker's house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was transferred to Osterley House, together with the other masterpieces of art which, it appears from one of the Osterley documents, Sir Francis had at the latest gathered together so early as the year 1706. One of the writings, which may be referred to this celebrated citizen of London, is the incomplete journal of his visit to the Low Countries and Germany in 1697,—a personal memoir that is fully described in the ensuing schedule,

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as a record to which time has imparted a savour of historic interest.

(1.) 18-24 Henry III.—Memorandum of the charges of the household, retinue, and services of Henry the Third, King of England. On paper, fourteen foolscap sheets in paper wrapper. On the first page of the account this heading: "Heere after followeth the rates of wages of peace and warre expences necessarye of officers and other charge concerning the household of the Prince of noble memorie Edward the 3, as well in tyme of peace, as of warres, and also the number of souldiers aswell by land, as by sea, and shippes retayned in the warres of the king, as by the percelles of the account of Walter Wentwage, Treasurer of the sayd household, from the 21 day of Aprill in the 18 yearre of the reigne of the said kinge, vnto the 23 day of November in the 21 yearre of y^e same kinges raigne." At the conclusion of the sketch this summary: "The somme of the aforesaid expences as well of wages as prestes, as for the expences of the kinges houses houses, and for other giftes and rewardes, shippes and other thinges necessarie to the said parties of France and Normandy, and before Callis, during y^e siege therof, as it appeareth in the comptes of William Norwall, keeper of King's wardrobe from the 15 daye of July in the 22 yearre of the kinges reigne vnto the 25 daye of May in the 24 yearre of his reigne.—337,104 li. 9s. 4d."

(2.) Official Index to enrolments in the rolls of cos. Lincoln and Northampton, temp. Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth.—Paper, in vellum wrapper.

(3.) 33 & 34 Henry VIII.—Book of Particular Values (Liber Valorum Particularium), of all the honors, castles, lordships, manors, lands, tenements, and all other possessions, as well temporal as spiritual, in the hand and possession of Lord King Henry the Eighth, within the jurisdiction of the Court of Surveyors of the Lands of the King's Majesty, as appears from the several values of the same revenues, duly examined before Sir Richard Southwell, knt., one of the General Surveyors of the lands of the said Lord King, that is to say, for an entire year, ending on Michaelmas 34 Hen. VIII.—The sum total of the revenue, clear of all deductions, being xxxviii^l. iiii^s. li. vi. s. 1d. o. b. q^r.—38,080 l. 6s. 11d.—Containing one hundred and seventy-four leaves. This volume is a fine example of official penmanship, and is in perfect preservation.

(4.) Henry VIII.—A Treatise on the Troubles of England towards the close of Henry the Eighth's reign, entitled "A Discourse of the comonweale of thys Realme of Englande." Covering two hundred and twenty-four closely written pages, this MS. contains three dialogues between a knight, a merchant, a doctor of divinity, a husbandman and a capper on the principal social problems of that time; the dialogues being preceded by a "Preface" and a table of contents, entitled "A table of all thinges most notable, conteyened in this booke." The drift of the discourse is to attribute the prevailing discontents and imminent dangers to the general dearth of food, the withdrawal of coin from the country, the inclosure of common lands, the conversion of arable ground into pasture, the decay of towns, and religious dissensions. "But lett us," says the writer at the opening of the third dialogue, "briefly recompte the griefes, and then the occasions thereof, and thirdly goe to the inquisition of the remedies of the same. First this generall and universall dearthe is the cheefest griefe that all men complayne moste on: Secondly, the exhaustinge of the treasure of this realme: Thirdly, inclosures and turninge of arable ground into pasture: fourthly, decayinge of townes, townshippes, and villages; and laste, division and diversitie of opinions in religion." Respecting excess in apparel and diet, Dr. Pandotheus, who takes the chief part in the dialogues, says, "No dowte that is one great cause of the greater charge of howsholde. For I knowe when a suryngye manne was content to goo in a Kendalle cote in sommer, and a frysecote in winter, and with playne white hose made meete for his bodye, and with a peece of beef or some othre dyshe of sodde meate all the weeke longe. Now he wylle loke to haue at the leaste for Somere a cote of fynest clothe that may be gotten for monye, and his hosen of the fyneste kerseye, and that of some straunge dye as Flaunders dye or Frenche puke, that a prynce or a greate lord canne were no better, yf he were clothe. Thanne theyre cotes shalbe gardede, cutte, and stychede, and the broches of theyre hose or drawn with sylke, that the workemanshype shalle farre passe the price of the stuffe. And this thyng is not restrayned as it

"sholde be, but rather cheryshede of the masters, one stryngye with thothere who maye be moste prowde, and whose retynewe may goe moste layvishe and gaye for a tyme of shewe. Whereas throwe suche excesse theye are fayne alle the reste of the yere to keepe the fewere scrutaentes. And so in excesse of mates, they fare at some tymes in the yere that in the whole yere after they keepe eythere now howses at alle, or yf theye do it shalbe verye smale." After speaking of the evil consequences of debasing and tampering with the currency, the learned doctor is made to say elsewhere, "But assone as it was espyede the ii peces of half poundes went no farther thanne the one peece of a hole pounde went before, and at length as myche as they wonne at the fyrste theyr losse at the laste in paymente of theyre rentes, customes, and censcs. And the neerer caste the farther from weaste. And theyr losse theyre credyte, moche lyke as I haue knowne certayne townes in Englande to hane done, whiche were wonte to make theyre clothes of certayne bredth and length, and to sette theyre seales to the same; while they kepte y^e rate trulye strangers dyd but looke ower the seale, and receyve theyre wares, wherebye these townes had greute vente of theyre clothes, and consequently prospered verye welle. Afterwards some in those towns not content with reasonable gaynes, but contynually desyryng more, devyded clothes of lesse length, bredthe, and goodnes thanne theyre were wonte to be, and yet by the comendacioun of the seale to have asmyche monye for the same as they had before for good clothes. And for a tyme they gate myche, and so abused the credyte of theyr predecessours to theyre singulere lukere, whiche was recompensed with the losse of theyre posteritye. For these clothes were founde fawltie for alle theyre seale, theye were not onelye neuer the bettere trustede but myche lesse for theyre seale, yea althowghe theyre clothes were well made. For whanne theyr vnturthe and falsheade was espyede thanne no man wolde buye theyre clothes vntylly they were enforsede and vnfoldede, regardyng nothyng the seale." Pointing to what the nation lost by impolicy in exchanging her exports of sterling value for the trivial products brought to her from foreign countries, the Doctor says, "And I marvaile that no manne takethe heede to hit; what number fyrste of tryles comyth hether from beyonde the sea, that wee myght eyther clerely spare orels make them within owre owne realme; for the which wee eyther paye inevitable treasure enyere yere, orels exchange substantialle and necessarye wares for them, for the whiche wee myght receyve great treasure. Of the whiche sorte I meane glasses as welle lokinge and drynkynge, as to glasse wyndowes, with dyals, tables cardes, bals, puppetes, pennare, inkhorns, toothepeckers, gloves, knyves, daggers, owches, browches, aglettes, blottes of silke and silvere, erthen pottes, pyennes, and poyntes, hawkes bels, paper bothe whyghte and browne, and a thowsand lyke thynges that myght eyther cleerlye be sparede orels made wythin the realme sufficiencytlye for vs. And as for some thynges they mak of oure own commodites and send it vs agayn, whereby they sette theyre owne people on worke and doo exhauste much threasure owte of this realme. As owr woole they make clothes, cappes, and kersyes; of owr felts they make Spanshe skynnes, gloves, and gerdels; of owr tynne, saltes spones and disshes; of owr broken lymen clothes and ragges, paper both whyghte and browne. What threasure thyng yow goythe owte of this realme for enyere of theys thynges. For altogether it exceedeth the myne estimacioun. There is no man can be contented now with anye othre gloves thanne is made in France or in Spayne, or with kersye but it muste made of Flaunders dye, nor with clothe but Frenche or Fryscado, nor with owche, broche, or aglet, but of Venyce makynge or Myllayne, nor with daggers, swordes, knyff or gerdle but of Spanshe makynge, or of some outward cuntrye. No, not so myche as a spur, but that hit ys fetchede at the Millioners. I haue seene within theyse twentye yers when ther were not of theyse habardasshers that sell French or Millayr cuppes, glasses, knyfes, daggers, swordes, gerdels and suche thynges not a dozen in alle London. And now from the Towre to Westminster long, euery streete is full of theym, and theyr shopes glytters and shynes of glasses, as well lokinge as drynkynge, yea. all maner of vsselles of the same stuffe, poynted cruses, gaye daggers, knyves, swordes, and gerdels."

(5.) 2 & 3 Philip and Mary to 35 Elizabeth.—Folio in vellum wrapper, containing in its present state 39 leaves,

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but shown by internal evidence to have formerly contained at least 79 leaves. The earlier sheets were at one time numbered, and the numbering indicates the loss of leaves 2, 3, and 4, 29 to 59, 63, 64, 66, 67, and 68; remains of twelve of these missing leaves being retained by the stitching of the volume. Originally this mutilated volume consisted of Exchequer records, of the accounts of moneys received and disbursed by the receivers of customs, and subsidies at different ports of the kingdom between Michaelmas 2 and 3 Philip and Mary and Michaelmas 12 Elizabeth. The accounts being returned to the Exchequer by the customers and collectors of ports of Chichester, Yarmouth, Lynn, Boston, London, Bristol, Plymouth, and Fowey, Southampton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Exeter, and Dartmouth, Kingston-upon-Hull, Ipswich. The London accounts occupy more space than the returns from any other port; and some of the disbursements made by the London collectors, between 8 March, 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary, to Michaelmas 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, are noteworthy, e.g. :—

To Sir Richard Southwell, *knt.*, in respect of his annuity of *cc li.* granted to him for life by Henry VIII. - *cc li.*
To Sir Henry Jenningham, *knt.*, in respect of his annuity for life of *c.* granted to him by the present Queen Mary - *c li.*
To Edward Vaughan, *Esq.*, in respect of his annuity for life of *cc* marks granted to him by the present Queen Mary - *c li.*
To Nicolas Lysarde, the Queen's painter, in respect of his annuity for life of ten pounds - *x li.*
To Davies Pennic and Sibilla his wife, in respect of their annuity of *xli.* - *xli li.*
To Thomas Ingrave, the Queen's embroiderer, in respect of his annuity for life of *xviii li. v s.* granted to him by the same Queen Mary - *xviii li. v s.*
To Thomas Mountayne, *vi li. x s. d.* in respect of his office of the keeper of the lord and lady Philip and Mary, king and queen, within their manor of Estegrenewich co. Kent, commonly called the "Quene's Garden," and *xxii s. vi d.* for his livery *vii li. iii s. ii d.*

The account of payments made by the customers of Southampton, between Michaelmas 5 and 6 Philip and Mary and Michaelmas 1 Eliz., contains memoranda of the following payments :—

To the Lord Treasurer of England in respect of his annuity of *xx li.* for the support of the title or dignity of Earl of Wiltes - *xx li.*
To William Earl of Pembroke in respect of his annuity of *xx li.* for the support of the title and dignity of heir of the earl of Southampton - *xx li.*
To Sir Henry Sydney, *knt.*, serjeant of the other hounds, ('S'ient' can't be other hounds), in respect of his annuity of *xxviii li. ii s. viii d. ob.* - *xiii li. xvi d.*

Amongst these Exchequer accounts from customers of ports appears first portion of the preamble of the account of Thomas, bishop of St. Asaph, touching the collection in his diocese of the part assigned to the said see of an ecclesiastical subsidy granted to the late king and queen, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, by the clergy of the provinces of Canterbury and York. On the mutilated fly-leaf of the diminished volume, one comes also upon some Exchequer records of receipts and disbursements by sheriffs (temp. Eliz.) of cos. Noths and Derby, Northampton, Lincoln, and Northumberland. And the concluding sheets of the book exhibit some loosely written memoranda of forms to be used in the collection of subsidies, with particulars of the collection of the subsidies granted by parliament to Queen Elizabeth in the 35th year of her reign.

(6.) 1592.—Copy of Sir Symonds D'Ewes'. "Parliamentarie Journall—A^o 35^o Reg. Eliz., A^o Dm 1592," headed "A Journall of the Parliamentary proceedings in the lower howse A^o 35 Eliz. Ano Dm 1592, very laboriously collected: Being chiefly called for consultation and preparation against the proud and ambitious designs of the Spanishe Kinge, in which alsoe some vnusvall distrust hapened betwene her Majestie and theire howse, by reason of theire intermeddling with her Majesties successour to the Crowne, which shewd be forbidden. This session began on Monday 19 of February 1592, and ended April 9th, 1592." Contemporary penmanship: vellum cover.

(7.) 1603 to 1622.—Book of thirty-three foolscap sheets, neatly written on both sides, and containing, together with other matter, copies of the "Observations upon the Provinces United," and the "Observations on the State of France," attributed to Sir Thomas Overbury.

The first-named treatise is headed in the present MSS.

"Sir Thomas Overbury, his observations, in trayuells, upon y^e state of the 17 provinces as they stood Anno Domini 1609," and is followed by the sketch of "The Archduke's Countrey, 1609." Next in order comes the memoir, entitled, "France, 1609, vnder Henry y^e 4th," which is followed by "Observations of the severall estates of the Pope, the K. of Spaine, the great duke of Tuscanye and Florentine, &c., taken in the year of our Lord 1603;" and a tract described "Reasons Conjecturall of Warre and Truce betwixt the Spaniard and the Archduchess on the one part, and the Lords, the Estates Generall on the other part; drawne from the consideration of themselves, each part of the Allies and Friends respective, and of each of them twoe in regard of thother, 1622." The collection closes with a paper entitled, "For the Freeing of the Pallatinate by Armes, there are 3 wayes" may be propounded to his Majestie." Written throughout by the same penman, the manuscript seems to have been produced in the middle of the seventeenth century, and is inscribed at the top of the first leaf, "Scr Onslow Gardiner."

(8.) 1604 to 1680.—Foolscap Ledger, in thin vellum wrapper, inscribed at the back, "Revenue Matters; New Buildings; Treaty of Peace;" and on the outside of the cover, "Revenue Matters and Treaties, and About new Buildings in London, &c. With a diary of the Treaty of Peace, 1604." Containing—

(a.) A Breife Declaration of Moneys received and of moneys paid att the receipt of his Highnesse's Exchequer for one whole year begunne the 29th of September 1656 exclusive, and ended the 29th day of September 1657 inclusive. Delivered in by Mr. Shewyn, 17 Febr. 1658. The receipts of the account amount to 1,050,803*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, and the record of disbursements mentions the following payments:—17,265*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* to John Blackwell and Richard Deane, *esqs.*; 600*l.* to Collonell Will. Jepson by way of his advances towards the charges of his negociation in Sweden; 100*l.* to Phillip Meadowe, *esq.*, for his charges in Sweden; 2,500*l.* to Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, for his expenses and good service in his embassy into Sweden; 3,615*l.* 16*s.* to Collonell Robert Blako for his personal pay for his land-service in England; 110*l.* to Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, *knt.*, Speaker of the Parliament during the absence of Sir Thomas Widdrington; 991*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* to Collonell Robert Gibbon, Gouverneur of the Isle of Jersey and Receiver General of the moneys raised for compositions made with the inhabitants there for theire delinquencies, for moneys by him disbursed; 202*l.* to Richard Wollaston, *esq.*, Master Gunner of England, in full payment of 472*l.* for services done vntill September 1652; 67*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* to the Lady Mary Darcey, for the third parte of the proceede of ii bars of silver paid into the Receipt by Alderman Frederick; 3,000*l.* to David Offley, gentleman, in parte of 4,382*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, remainder of 5,382*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, advanced by several persons at Merchant Taylors Hall, for redemption of captives at Algier; 700*l.* to Samuell Morland, *esq.*, for charge of paper, printing, and cutting of the mapps for 2,000 copies of the Historie concerning the Protestants of Piedmont; 1,000*l.* to each of the four following Commissioners of His Highnesse's Treasury, viz., Bulstrode Lord Whitelocke, Edward Lord Montague, William Lord Sidenham, and Sir Thomas Widdrington, *knt.*; 1,182*l.* 10*s.* to Nathanielle Lord Fiennes, Commissioner of the Privie Seale, upon his severall allowances of 635*l.* per annum and *xxs.* per diem; 500*l.* to William Lord Roberts, Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer; 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to Bulstrode Lord Whitelocke, as Constable of Windsor, at 32*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per annum; 375*l.* to Henry Scoble, *esquire*, Clerke of the Parliaments; 262*l.* 10*s.* to Samuell Morland, *esquire*, one of the Clerks of the Signet; 100*l.* to Collonell John Lilborne; 25*l.* to Munceseth Ben Israll.

(b.) A Breife Declaration of Moneys received and paid att the Receipt of his Highnesse's Exchequer for the whole year begunne the 29th of September 1657 exclusive, and ended the 29th of September 1658 inclusive. The sum of the receipts is 951,227*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; and record of disbursements exhibits the following payments: 74,679*l.* 7*s.* to John Blackwell and Richard Deane, *esquires*, for the vse of His Highnesse's Forces in England; 2,605*l.* to Robert Walton, citizen and woollen draper of London, for cassocks, breeches, shoes, and stockings for his Highnesse's soldiery of Mardike; 2,720*l.* to Major Robert Cobbett for sixe thousand red-coates by him provided and delivered for six English regiments sent into France; 200*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* to Thomas Trapham, chirurgeon, for advancement for soldiery at Mardike; 6,000*l.* to Sir William Lockart, commander-

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in-chief of his Highness's forces in Flanders, to be employed about the works of Dunkirk; 2,960*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* to John Lord Barkstead, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, for the salary of himself, the gentlemen porter and wardens, and others, repairs and diet of prisoners, and for liveries and halberds for one whole year ended 25th December 1657; 400*l.* to Sir Thomas Vyner in part of 1,000*l.* to be paid to Peter Blondeau for engines for coynng; 200*l.* to Armiger Warner in part of 1,600*l.* for his damages by impresting his ship (Diana) in Ireland for transportacioun of Irish men thence to Spain; 500*l.* to Thomas Symon, chief grauer to His Highnesse, in parte of 1,028*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* due to him for scales, medells, &c.; 1,000*l.* to each of the following ten members of His Highnesse's Privy Councell, vpon the yearly allowance to a councillor of 1,000*l.* viz., Edmund Earl of Mulgrave, Philip Viscount Lisle, Edward Lord Montague, John Lord Desbrowe, Charles Lord Welsley, Philip Lord Jones, Walter Lord Strickland, Philip Lord Skippon, Francis Rous, Esquire, Sir Gilbert Pickering; 1,000*l.* to each of the following four commissioners of His Highnesses Treasury, vpon the yearly allowance to each of 1,000*l.* per annum, viz., Bulstrode Lord Whitelocke, Edward Lord Montague, William Lord Sidenham, and Sir Thomas Widdrington; 1,000*l.* to Nathaniell Lord Fienes, Commissioner of the Privy Seale; 100*l.* to Samuell Hartlibb, Esquire; 150*l.* to Mr. Isaak Dorislaus; 25*l.* to Manasseh Ben Israel; 100*l.* to Susannah Bastwick.

(c.) A Diary (on fifty-four minutely penned foolscap pages) of the Proceedings in the Treaty of Peace between the Lords Commissioners on both parts of the Right High and Mighty Princes the Kings of England and Spaine, and alsoe of the Commissioners of the Archduke Albertus. Noted on the title page, immediately over the title "n. 195 of Mr. W^m Pierpont." Covering fifty-two closely written pages this memoir opens under the date of Sunday, 20 May 1604, on which day was held the first meeting of the Commissioners, viz., the Earls of Dorset, Nottingham, Devonshire, and Northampton, and the Lord Cecil, Principal Secretary, commissioners on behalf of the King of England; Don Juan De Taxis, Count De Villa Mediana, the Spanish ambassador, and the Seigneur Alessandro Rovido, a senator of Milan, commissioners in behalf of the King of Spayne; and the Count of Aremberge, and the President Richardott and the Audience Vergesne, commissioners in behalf of the Archduke of Austria; to treat for a firm pece between the said princes and their subjects. "Their Lordships," runs the account of the proceedings of the first day, "repayed to Somerset (now termed Denmarke House), beinge the lodgings of "the said Spanish ambassador, and therewith y^e rest of "y^e Commissioners entered into a common conference concerninge the businesse. A faire great chamber heerefore used for the Councell Chamber in the said house, expressly prepared by his Majestie's directions for the said meetinge. And it was thought fitt to give the said "Commissioners the place of the right hand at the table, "in respect of the greater honour done to his Majestie by "the sendinge the said Commissioners to treat heere "within this realme." The greater part of the first day's conference had reference to objections and doubts raised by the English commissioners as to the sufficiency of the commission of the representatives of Spain, who instead of being appointed directly by their king were sub-delegates, commissioned by the Constable of Castile, to whom the Spanish sovereign had granted a special commission for that purpose.—*Second Meeting of the Commissioners, on Tuesday, 22 May 1604:* The king of England, having dismissed the objections to the nature of the Spanish commissioners' appointment, and consented to regard their commission as satisfactory to his honour, the conference passed to a consideration of the general design of the proposed peace, the day's proceedings closing with an arrangement that the English commissioners should ascertain more precisely their prince's wish, whether the treaty should be for "a General "League Offensive and Defensive," or for "a Particular "League Defensive sine offensio," but binding the parties "to assist and defend each other in case of invasion by a third person," or for "a Peace of firme "Amity and Friendship, with condition not to attempt "anything to each other's prejudice or wrong."—*Third Meeting of the Commissioners, on Friday, 25 May 1604:* The king of England's desire for a league of the third sort, i.e., "a Peace of firme Amity and Friendship" having been announced, and the reasons for the choice having been set forth, it was enquired by the Commissioners for the King of Spain and the Arch-duke of Austria, whether the King of England would continue to hold

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intercourse of trade with the rebellious subjects of Holland should they refuse reasonable terme of submission. The English commissioners were firm and clear in resisting the attempts to detach the King of England from the United Provinces. "The Lord Cecil added further "that it was good to lett them playnlie know that the "Trade with those Provinces was of soe great importance to vs, as we could by noe meanes spare the same: "and moreover that the King was no lesse tyed by the "weight of other considerations not to renounce the "holdinge of further correspondency with them, in "due care not to loose the great Debt which they owed "him, and the possession of the Townes which he held "amongst them, and therewith alsoe not to make them "desperate to betake themselves to other Protection, "which might be much more dangerous both for Spain "and England. And therefore he told the said Commissioners that they were not to expect other satisfaction vpon that point."—*Fourth Meeting of The Commissioners, on Thursday, 31 May 1604:* Repeating their determination to entertain no proposals for limiting England's freedom of trade with the Low Countries, the commissioners of the King of England agreed to leave it an open question for the moment, whether English merchants should "be restrained from venting the "commodities of Holland and Zeland into Spain, and "soe likewise of Spaine into the said Provinces." The Lord Cecil then made "complaint of the wrongs and "grievous vexations which were committd vpon our "merchants trading into Spaine by the authority of "the Inquisition there, whereof he desired that they "might be henceforth discharged and cleered, and a free "liberty of trade to be granted to his Majesties subjects into all the dominions of the King of Spaine "and the Arch-Duke." In reply to this last demand, which included freedom "to trade into the Indies," it was urged by the senator of Milan that as such a liberty had "never hitherto been permitted by the King of "of Spayne to any of his owne subjects or neerest "kindred, or soe much as to his owne children," his present commissioners must be silent on the matter. In the ensuing discussion, the Spanish commissioners, having shown themselves resolute to maintain their master's exclusive right of "trade into the Indies," the Lord Cecil expressed a hope that the Constable of Castile would on his arrival prove less unyielding on that matter; whereupon the commissioners for the King of Spain closed the conference for the day by answering "that the Constable was not more authorised to give "satisfaction therein then they were, being a matter "which they did not expect would ever have come in "question."—*The Fifth Meeting of the Commissioners, on Friday, 1 June 1604:* When the discussion related chiefly to the terras on which the King of England held certain towns in the Low Countries, and the reasons which forbade the said prince to deliver the said towns "to others then from whom he had received them." Having received the towns "as pawns for good summes "of money owinge to his crowne," regard for the interest of his kingdom forbade the sovereign of England to relinquish them till "he was satisfied of the said debt," and on the payment of that debt honour would require him to return the pawns to those who had pledged them. In reply to a hint that the King of Spain might take the towns by force, in order "to reduce the islands "to their obedience," the Earl of Northampton told the senator of Milan "that the deceased Quene possessed "her selfe of the said townes by the like justice as the "King of Spaine tooke townes in France, and did "ally herselfe with Holland and Zeland by the same "right as he did with the house of Gnisce. Soe as it "ought noe more to be disputed with vs than it was in "their case, whether they took the townes possessed by "them from vero Dominio or not, whereof mention had "been made by him." Towards the close of a delicate and dangerously exciting conversation on this matter, the English commissioners were asked whether an attempt by the King of Spain to recover the towns by force would be deemed a breach of the proposed peace: whereupon the Lord Cecil closed the irritating discussion for that meeting by inquiring "how unwillng their lordships "were (by way of argument), to revive the remembrance of the old differences, whereby they could "sufficiently answer the point of their present proposition."—*Sixth Meeting of the Commissioners, on Tuesday, 5 June, 1604:* When the King of England's tenure of the cautionary towns in the Low Countries was further considered. The English commissioners still insisting that no arguments would induce their Sovereign to give up the towns without payment of his debt, or under any circumstances to yield them to any but those to whom

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the English crown was bound to restore them, the senator of Milan proposed that, though the King of England could not engage himself to deliver up the towns to their rightful proprietors, he might consent to an agreement which, after the expiration of a certain time to be named in the new league, should declare him under certain contingencies "at liberty to dispose of the said townes according as should be agreeable to justice and good amity." Whereupon the conference was adjourned in order that the English commissioners might acquaint their sovereign with this overture, and take his sense respecting it.—*Seventh Meeting of the Commissioners, on Thursday, 7 June 1604:* When through his commissioners the King of England offered to "enter into a new communication vnto the States, and to profess vnto them that, if they would not take order for the payment of their debt by a certaine tyme, or else conforme themselves to the obedience of their princes that their king would bee at liberty to take such course with the said townes as should bee agreeable with honor and conscience." With respect to the question of trade, the consideration of which had been deferred, Lord Cecil signified that, though the merchants of England protested against the proposed restraint, the King of England, in his desire for peace with the King of Spain and the Archduke of Austria, might be induced to "prohibite the transportinge of the commodities of Holland and Zeland into Spain, and so likewise of Spaine into those provinces by any of his Majesties subjects yppon paine of confiscation of the same commodities, and of incurring further punishment and for the better observacion thereof that some seales should be appointed to designe the commodity carried out of England."—*Eighth Meeting of the Commissioners, on Friday, 8 June 1604:* When the commissioners for the King of Spain and Archduke of Austria accepted the English commissioners' last proposal to restrain by royal proclamation the carrying by British subjects of commodities from Spain into Holland and Zealand, and from Holland and Zealand into Spain. At the same time it was agreed the impost of 30 upon the 100 for all goods issuing out of Spain, unless carried into the Archduke's provinces, should be remitted in respect to merchandise carried from Spain to England; remission being at the same time accorded of the same impost of 30 upon the 100 for all goods imported from England or the Archduke's territories into Spain by English merchants.—*Ninth Meeting of the Commissioners, on Monday, 11 June 1604:* When the commissioners occupied themselves with recapitulating the matters already agreed upon, and settling the details of each arrangement.—*Tenth Meeting of the Commissioners, on Wednesday, 13 June 1604:* Having asked in vain for a further remission of an impost of 12 on the 100, to the relief of English merchants trading into the dominions of the King of Spain and Archduke of Austria, and obtained a clearer statement of the terms of a previous concession made by the commissioners of the said princes, the Lord Cecil enquired whether the same envoys had any other proposals to make, "Whereunto the President Richardot answered that they had a particular mocion to make in the name of the Archduke for the restoringe to them the ancient jewells of the Duke of Burgundye, which were engaged to the late Queen by those which had no right to dispose of them, and in respect that the said jewells had ever been preserved and left in succession to the Dukes of Burgundye, that they desired the recovery of them more in that respect than for y^e value of them." It was answered then by the Lord Cecil that the said jewells were engaged by the most of the principall provinces of the Low Countreys for good somes of money, and therefore that the King's Majestie could not deliver those jewells without their liking and agreement, and order to be taken for the reimbursement of the said money, for the which that hereafter some better expedient may be found than could bee now."—*Eleventh Meeting of the Commissioners, on Monday, 18 June 1604:* Opening with the Lord Cecil's proposal to frame and settle the several articles of agreement, with a view to the speedy conclusion of the business in hand: when a rather warm contention arose touching the King of Spain's purposes to restrain English adventurers from trading to the Indies. It being obvious that the Spanish commissioners "had a meaning to exclude vs from the trade of the Indies," it was desired by their lordships to argue that point concerning the Indies before they proceeded any further, and therewith it was declared vnto them that if they could shew any ancient treatyes wherein the like restrictions had been used then that their lordships would yield to reason therein. Otherwise

"there was no cause but that the trade ought to bee accorded vnto vs." In reply to a motion by the senator of Milan in favour of the King of Spain's pretensions in this matter, "the Lord Cecil said, that to speak clearly vnto them, as their lordships did conceive they would be unwilling to graunt vs the freedome of that trade, so they prayed them to vnderstand that they were no less resolved not to assent to bee more restrained now from this liberty of vsing that trade y^e wee had been in former tyme." In behalf of Spanish interests in the new world it was urged by the senator of Milan "that howsoever ancient treatyes had been penned by neglect, yet that observacion shewed y^e the v^s of that trade had never been graunted vnto vs, and seeing the taking of that liberty by colour of those words bred occasion of warr againe, it was convenient so playnly to express them att this tyme, as that all perill might bee avoided, and nothing left that might give interruption to y^e peace." Whereto the English commissioners replied, "That it was not their meaning to dispute now the King of Spaine's right to the Indies, or whether he might lawfully restrayne our trade thither or not, but that the King's Majesty would not so much wrong his honour as to yield to bee more restrained in y^e freedome than France and other Princes by the Convention made with them." Seeing that the King of England would not assent to any article expressly restricting his subjects rights to trade to the Indies, the Spanish commissioners offered to avoid the question by a general article, as had been done towards France, provided that "the King of England would promise by some private article that hee would not approve his subjects trading thither, but that if any should offend in the contrary that hee would both punish them himself for the same and allow the King of Spaine to doe the like." To this suggestion it was responded, that though the King of England would be content with "the general article," he could not by any secret inducement "exclude himself from the Indian trade." "Only hee would be content not to mislike y^e the adventure into those parts should bee left to the perill which they should incur thereby, or otherwise that y^e King would accord to forbid his subjects to trade into any of y^e places which were now possessed by the King of Spaine in y^e Indies, so as the said King would not give interruption to our trading to any other places which were not presently under his obedience." The English commissioners however refused to engage their King to promise in "writing that hee would leave the adventurers to their own perill in such sort as had been before spoken of." It being proposed by the English commissioners to get over the difficulty with an article which should accord to English adventurers the right "to trade to all such places of the King of Spaine's dominions, where formerly they had v^sed to do," and be guarded with protestations that on the one part Spain did not thereby accord a licence, and on the other part England did not forego any of her claims to participate in the Indian trade, the Spanish commissioners "refused to yield thereto," alleging that they would not further declare themselves than they had formerly declared, and protesting vehemently that if the said matter should bee stood upon, they should bee forced to their grief "to breake off the treatye."—*Twelfth Meeting of the Commissioners, on Thursday, 21 June 1604:* When the discussion was open by Lord Cecil who, after a brief reference to the difficulty respecting the Indian question, "made answer by the King's commandment to those things which had been the day before proposed to his Majestie concerning the licensing of men to passe from thence to the service of the States, the which number (hee said) had not been raised by any assistance of the said authority, but only to y^e gathering of a few voluntaries together; nevertheless because the publike passing of them att that tyme from the Cittye gave scandal vnto the said commissioners that order was taking by the King to restrain the farther transportation of any numbers att that tyme from this place; but that the King must plainly lett them know that hee will not denye his subjects the liberty to imploy themselves abroad in all places in service, which were in amity with his Majestie, to the end to preserve the peace and quietness of his States, which abounded with people hee could not restrayne from looking to make their fortune by service abroad; and the King would therein shew no partiall affection to the States, but would give the like free liberty to the Archduke to draw any number of men from hence, which they should require for their service; and withall it was remembered vnto them that there was

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"no reason to limit in that point more his Majesties subjects than those of France and other countreys, which did ordinarily goe to the service of the States."—*Thirteenth Meeting of the Commissioners, on Wednesday, 27 June 1604:* Which was occupied with the consideration of the military assistance afforded by England to the United Provinces, and the reason why the King of England, if he sincerely desire to have friendly relations with the King of Spain and the Archduke, should withdraw his helligerent subjects from the Low Countries. In the discussion of this affair the Spanish commissioners first urged that the King of England should by public edict revoke "the regiments of his Majestie's subjects" and commanders which are in the service of the "States;" and then, on finding that the said prince would not entertain any such proposal, they conceded that "they would satisfy themselves with the forbearance of the said publique revocation, so as the King would promise that there should bee some other private meanes used to perswade them." i.e., the English volunteers in the Low Countries "to returne;" which was thought reasonable by their Lordships to be "promised to beee done, so far forth as the parties serving there could be induced thereto; and thereupon the article were so reformed, as should neither import any such publique revocation, nor to restrain the going of voluntaries thither."—*Fourteenth Meeting of the Commissioners, on Friday, 29 June 1604:* The first and principal business being a review of the articles already agreed upon, an amendment of the general articles touching the King of England's tenure of the cautionary towns, and a consideration of measures to secure "British merchants against the dangers of y^e Inquisition in Spain." Resolutions have been made on these points, and "their Lordships being ready to depart for that tyme, the Spanish Ambassador acquainted their Lordships with a letter which hee had newly received from the Constable of Castile, whereby hee signified that touching the mocion which had been lately made by the King's Majestie for compounding the differences between the Kings of Spaine and France vpon y^e place of 30 yppon the 100, wherein his Majestie offered that himself would be a mediator, that although the King of Spaine had given the Constable no commission to treat thereupon, yet if the King's Majestie would be pleased to deale in that matter, that hee would undertake the King, his master, should ratify whatsoever should be concluded therein."—*Fifteenth Meeting of the Commissioners, on Monday, 2 July 1604:* When an amendment having been made in the understanding with respect to the garrisons in the cautionary towns held by the King of England in the Low Countries, there ensued a long and warm discussion respecting the precise words of the articles for protecting British merchants in Spain from the action of the Inquisition. At first the Spanish commissioners were of opinion that the case would be adequately dealt with by a general article, declaring that our merchants "should not bee subject undeservedly to any molestations in their negotiations vntill they gave occasion of scandall;" whereas our commissioners objected to the weakness of "undeservedly," the vagueness of term "occasion of scandall," and the conspicuous absence of words clearly stating the religious character of the offences for which the merchants would be held responsible. The Spanish proposal to supplement the ambiguous language of a general article in the public treaty with precise terms to be employed in the secret articles of a private instrument was stoutly resisted by the King of England's commissioners, who maintained that the public treaty must be devoid of uncertainty on so uncertain a point. It was eventually agreed that the word "scandall" in the article under consideration should be preceded by the word "publique;" the Spanish commissioners at the same time stating "that they accounted not the use of private prayer by our merchants either in their ships or in their chambers to bee within y^e compass of publique scandall, but to bee matter of adherence to trade."—*Sixteenth Meeting of the Commissioners, on Wednesday, 4 July 1604:* Further precautions being then taken by the English commissioners that the treaty should afford British merchants in Spain sufficient safeguard against the Inquisition. This matter having been arranged in all particulars, the conference passed to a reconsideration of the Indian question, when a controversy ensued which evoked from the Spanish commissioners an unreserved declaration of their master's pretensions in the New World, and from the English commissioners an equally explicit avowal of their master's repudiation of the same claims. In support of

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the Spanish Sovereign's alleged right to exclude all European adventures from the Western Indies, it was urged by the senator of Milan "that the King's Majesty, his master, was willing to grant libertye of 'entercourse' to English adventurers 'in his other dominions which were great, but for the Indies which hee had discovered with great charge and loss of men, it was reasonable that hee should restrain the same to his owne benefit to answer so great charge.'" As to the King of Spain's prescriptive title to the trade of the seas of the New World, "the Earle of Northampton answered that, touching the acquiring of a right in the sea by prescription it had been resolved by learned men in Spaine that their pretended prescription in this very point was not good, and shewed the same so resolved in Pasquiers, an advocate unto a King of Spaine, and alleged also Zueros to y^e same purpose. Moreover hee remembered the example of Charles the 5th, who in like controversy between him and the Portgall also lately denyed to acknowledge any such right; besides hee signified y^e if first discoveries might give occasion of any such prohibition that then the Queen's Majestie might have restrained their fishing in y^e Northerne Seas, which notwithstanding y^e Spaniards tooke y^e libertye to use; and lastly, that the freedom of entercourse to y^e Indies could not bee prejudiciall to them, but good for both States, our merchants demeaning themselves well in their trades. The Senator of Milan answered hereto that although Pasquiers was of that opinion, yet there were many others that vppen good ground had determined otherwise, and for the Emperour Charles, if he should so answer to the Portgall touching the East Indies that it might have been retored against himselfe in respect of his right to y^e West Indies, and also that the Pope had determined the controversies; and for the example of the discovery of the Northerne Seas, that they had interest in the discovery as well as wee. The Lord Cecil said that to bring y^e matter to conclusion, hee desired to bee satisfied from y^e said commissioners whether by their commission they were restrained, as they could not passe that article for common libertye of entercourse without any expresse prohibition of the Indies, which if it were so, then their Lordships must as plainly lett them know that the King's Majestie would not admit a condition so much prejudiciall to his honour. The Senator of Milan answered that by their commission they could not admit any article in other forme then to exclude any from the libertye of trade with the Indies; notwithstanding which, if their lordships could advise of any means how, the substance being reserved, the King's honour might be duly respected by the alteration of some other form of words then was proposed, they would willingly assent thereto, or otherwise they were sorry that much labour had been taken in vaine, seeing they could not effect y^e which was desired of all parties. Heretvpon after further consideration and much debating it was resolved at length by all parties that in the article conceived for generall entercourse these words should be inserted, 'In quibus ante bellum fuit commercium iuxta et secundum vsum et observantiam antiquorum fœderum;' and so the said article to passe for the kingdome appertaining to y^e Spanish King; whereby their lordships thought it fit rather to leave the matter to the libertye of interpretation of former treaties and observance and use thereof, for that instancing of expresse permission might give interruption to the treaty."—*Seventeenth Meeting of the Commissioners, on Thursday, 5 July 1604:* When the discussion related chiefly to the desire expressed by the Archduke's commissioners for an article that should restore trade and intercourse between the ports of England and the ports of the Archduke's dominions; a discussion that resulted in the production and adoption of a general article, that was acceptable to the said commissioners.—*Eighteenth Meeting of the Commissioners, on Friday, 6 July 1604:* The principal business being the reconsideration of the terms of the general article framed and adopted on the previous day; which article was slightly amended for the greater satisfaction of the Archduke's commissioners, who "confessed their strength to bee so weak as sea that they were not able to provide for the freeing of their ports from the Impeachment which the Hollanders did give them, and that therefore they desired his 'his Majestie's assistance therein.'" The principal articles of the treaty having been then settled, a hope was expressed by the commissioners for the King of England that "y^e coming of the Constable of Castile

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" might bee hastened with all speed, the King's Majesty not being willing to tye himselfe to longer residence within the city at that tyme of y^e year, but to goe his intended progresse."—*Friday, 10 August 1604*: "The Constable of Castile arrived at London, being conducted from Dover to Gravesend by the Lord Wotton and the chief gentlemen of Kent, whither the Earle of Northampton, attended by diverse of the King's servants, was sent to receive him, who brought him from thence to Sommersett House, which was richly furnished for him by the King, and order taken for the defraying of him and his traine att the King's charges, and so likewise for all the other Commissioners of Spaine, being lodged together att Sommersett House, and y^e Archduke's commissioners att Durham House."—*Sunday, 12 August 1604*: "The Lords Commissioners of England visit the Constable of Castile at Somersett House, and welcome him in the King's name."—*Tuesday, 14 August 1604*: "The King returns to London from Royston."—*Wednesday, 15 August 1604*: "Conference at Somersett House between the Constable of Castile and the Lords Commissioners for the King of England, 'to make a capitulation 'of all the points in the Treaty;' when it came in question whether the Treaty permitted English merchants to import into Spaine the commodities of Germany as well as the commodities of England, without paying the impost of 30 upon the 100, the English Commissioners and the Constable of Castile being so directly at variance on the point that they separated for that time without coming to an agreement."—*Thursday, 16 August 1604*: "The Constable of Castile admitted to an audience with the King of England."—*Friday, 17 August 1604*: "Another conference between the Lords Commissioners of the King of England and the Constable of Castile; when the Constable yielded the point disputed at the previous conference, and consented that his concession should be recorded in 'a private article.'"—*Sunday, 19 August 1604*: "The King's Majesty took his oath in y^e chappell before the Constable and the Archduke's Commissioners, for the observation of the peace, and that day all the ambassadors were very sumptuously feasted by the Kinge att his owne table att dinner in y^e great Banqueting House, and during the tyme of dinner order was given for the proclaiming the Peace att Court-gates and in the City."—*Monday, 20 August 1604*: "The Constable of Castile admitted to a second private audience with the King."—*Tuesday, 21 August 1604*: "It was appointed that the Constable should take his leave of the King, because of his Majesty's desire to leave the City, and to proceed in his intended progress; but in respect the Constable fell sick and was unable to stirr out of his bed, the King's Majesty was pleased to visit him att his owne lodgings, and there to bid him fare well and to doe the like to the Count of Arimbich (? Aremberge) who was also indisposed of the gout, after the performance whereof his Majesty departed from London."—*Saturday, 25 August 1604*: "The Constable and the rest of the Commissioners departed from London, the Constable being accompanied to Gravesend by the Earle of Southampton, and from thence to Dover by the Lord Wotton. The Count Aremberge and y^e rest imbarqued att the same tyme in the River."

(d.) A Collection of Papers touching the Public Expediture, endorsed "The Revenue of England and Ireland, anno 1659, and the charges of the Army and Navy," together with a note of the date (24 June 1673), when the accounts came into the copyist's possession, comprising—(1.) A table of "The Revenue of the Commonwealth, per mensem et per annum," dated 4 December 1654. (2.) The Monthly and Yearly Charge of a Troope of Horse (at the same time). (3.) An Account (of the same date) or near Estimate of y^e charge Annuall and Monethly which this present Government by a Protector, with a Sufficient Guard of horse, foote, and ships at sea will require, with contingent charges necessary. (4.) Schedule of the names, commanders, and strengths (in men and guns) of "The Forty Ships appointed to y^e Winter Guard on y^e Coasts of England and Ireland, dated 4 Oct. 1654. (5.) A Briefe View (dated April 1659) of the publick Revenue, both certaine and casual, with the ordinary expence of the Commonwealth of England and Scotland, together with the state of the publick debts, as it appeareth to y^e Committee.

(e.) Papers touching New Buildings about London. (1.) A Paper, which came into the copyist's possession on 24 June 1673, entitled "Reasons for Confirming the Act touching New Buildings about London and Westminster,

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ster, and for the levying the sum of 46,254l. 09s. 05½d. 'in arrear from the Compounders.'" This curious memoir of arguments and measures for preventing the growth of London mentions the several orders in council and proclamations of Elizabeth and James the First, forbidding builders and others to presume to raise new houses in and near London or Westminster without special authority to do so, and other notable decisions of law courts and parliamentary enactments for the same end, prior to the date of the sketch, which was penned in some year of the Long Parliament subsequent to death of Charles the First. "In the 8th year of 'the late King Charles,' says the writer 'one Thomas Ford erected a building for a Tennis Court, and by a writt out of the Exchequer the same was commanded to be demolished and pulled down, and so it was accordingly, as by the said writt and the return and execution thereof remainyng of Record in the Rolles may appeare 8 Car. Roll. 1667, which writt was signed T. C., viz., the Lord Coventry, then Lord Keeper, as wise and discret a lawyer as ever had the honour of that place. The Offences of New Buildings have been excepted out of all or most General Pardons that have passed the parliament neare this hundred yeares, as namely out of the pardons 27, 31, 35, 39 and 43 Eliz. That General Pardon of St. Jacob. ch. 35 in fine hath these words following, viz., 'And except out of this all Offences committed or done by any person or persons in New building, deviding of Tenements, taking of Inmates, new enclosures and other nuses within the city of London or Suburbs of the same, or within 3 miles sd. city contrary to the law, and his Majesty's Proclamations in that behalfe made.' . . . Lastly, 'that this present Parliament about August 1641 vpon full debate vpon a petition of one Newton for liberty to build in Lincolnes Inn Fields voted the same nuses, and staid them by order of the then House of Commons."

(2.) Draft of Petition of the King for new legislation to restrain the growth of London, which steadily enlarges through the presumption and selfishness of builders: headed "To the King's most Excellent Majesty: Proposals humbly offered for an Act of Parliament to be passed to suppress any more new buildings near and about the City of London and Westminster. And to raise a present supply of money for y^e Publique occasions out of those y^e have been erected;" and beginning "The mischiefs and inconveniences arising by the vast increase of new buildings neer and about the Cities of London and Westminster are soe notorious and evident, That both the City it selfe and alle the countreys in generall feel att this day the smart and vnhappy effects thereof. The Head swelling to too great a disproportion, that itt is att once both become unviably and destructive to it selfe, and hath alsoe left the other parts of the kingdome languishing and deprived of its due nutriment." In the opinion of the petitioners the king and parliament might easily and justly raise to his Majesty's use several hundred thousand, if not a million pounds, by laying an imposition on houses built in defiance of successive orders in council and proclamations against new building in and near London. (3.) Draft of another petition for the same purpose: setting forth the several particulars of the Orders in Council and Royal Proclamations against new buildings, and recommending that an imposition should be laid on new houses built within ten miles of London. Drawn in some year subsequent to 13 Charles II. A marginal note certifies that the copyist of the two last-named papers obtained them "from Sir W^m Bolton, Nov. 6, 1675," in the April of which year the Lord Keeper, Nottingham, had called the attention of parliament to "the excess of new buildings near London and Westminster; a growing mischief which nothing but a new law can put a stop to; a mischief which, for a long time, hath depopulated the country, and now begins to depopulate the city too, by leaving a great part of it uninhabited."

(f.) Copy of an attested official copy of the Indenture, dated 9 January 1622, between his Majesty "James, King of England, &c. of the one part, and Sir Allen Applesley, knt., Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and Sir Sampson Dorrell, knt., officers of the Admiraltie and Marine Affaires, and Surveyors Generall of all victuals for the shippes and marine affaires to bee provided and delivered for the victualling of the shippes and other vessells serving his Majesty, of the other partie;" whereby the said Sir Allen and Sir Applesley undertook to "victuall his Majesty's navy in Harborow and at Sea." The first article of the contract being "First everyman to hane for his allowance by the day one pound of

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"biskett, one gallon of beere, two pounds of beefewith salt for Sundayes, Mondayes, Tuesdayes, and Thursdayes, or also instead of beefe for two of those dayes in every weeke one pound of bacon or porke salted, a pint of pence, with alle as heretofor hath bene used and accustomed, and for the Wednesdayes, Frydayes, and Saturdayes every man to have by the daye a quarter of one stockfish, halfe a quarter pennid of butter, and a quarter of a pound of cheese, saving for Fryday to have the quantity of fish, butter, and cheese but for one meale, or else in steed of stockfish such quantity of other fish or herrings as the tyme of yeare will afford;" it being stipulated by a subsequent article that the said Sir Allen Apsley and Sir Sampson Dorell "shall haue due allowance and payment for the victuallage of euerye man so victualled as aforesaid, that is to say, for euerye man serving in Harbrow seven pence halfe-penny by the day, and for euerye man serving at the seas eight pence by the day."

(g.) 30 March 1660.—Copy of "Instructions for Sir John Clotworthy, knt., and William Aston, Esq^{rs}, members of the General Convention of Ireland, now employed into England by the said convention. Dated at Dublin, the thirtieth day of March 1660; and signed by order, by Ma. Barry Clke., of the Generall Convention of Ireland." Comprising in all twenty-five articles of instruction.—Twentieth Article: "That

"for the greater encouragement and security of the English plantations in the three provinces, Leinster, Munster, and Ulster, the transplantation of the Irish to the province of Connaught and County of Clare maybe good and effectual, excepting to such persons as shalbe thought fitt by the Chiefe Governour or Governours of Ireland for the tyme being to be dispensed with; and that for the performance of articles, and preservation of publique faith, all decrees granted to transplantable persons (except such as haue bene procured vpon fraudulent tytles) and dispositions of lands made vpon satisfaction of such decrees (except such decrees as passed not regularly and according to instructions) and all decrees made on the behalfe of such as haue manifested there constant good affection to the English interest of this nation, except such as haue bene fraudulently procured, may be ratified and made good to the persons to whome the same are assigned, their heires and assignes respectively, to the end they may be encouraged to settle themselves in the said prouince of Connaught and countrey of Clare, and to improve their respective interest."

Twenty-first Article: "That the natives and late inhabitants of the townes of Corke, Youghall, and Kinsale, of the Popish religion, who have not aided, assisted, or abetted the late rebellion, may be exempted from personall transplantation into Connaught or the countie of Clare. And that such decrees that haue been by them obtained vpon their claimes, excepting such as haue bene by fraud or consen, may be made good and effectual, and that the forfeited lands in the Baronies of Barrenmore and Muskearie, in the Countie of Corke, that were formerly set apart for their satisfaction, may be set out to them, according to the respective decrees by them obtained, liable notwithstanding to such quitt rentes, claimes, and other incumbrances as by law they are subject vnto."—"The delegates were also specially instructed to obtain confirmation of grant to the grantees, their heirs, &c. &c. of all lands, &c. granted and allotted to adventurers in pursuance of the Act of 17 Charles I. for the satisfaction of adventurers, and also of all lands assigned in Connaught to Henry Whaley, Esq., and Mr. Erasmus Smith, adventurers, in lieu of their former lots in the barony of Adedee, in the county of Downe; and to obtain parliamentary confirmation to grantees, their heirs, &c. &c. of all lands, &c. granted under the Act of Satisfaction, 26 Sept. 1653, to officers and soldiers of the army in Ireland in satisfaction of arrears of pay; and also to procure similar confirmation to grantees, their heirs, &c. of lands, &c. granted to the Lord Broghill, Sir Charles Coote, Colonel Michael Jones, deceased, and Dr. Henry Jones, as well as of all lands, &c. granted "to the children of Sir Charles Coote, the elder, deceased, as a speciall marke of fauor to them in memorie of the eminent and extraordinary meritts and services of the said deceased father, who was slaine in the service against the rebels in Ireland in the year 1642."

(h.) Five Papers relating to the Postal Arrangements between England and Holland, and the transmission of letters in England and Ireland.—(1.) Paper headed "Particulars relating to the Post Office for England, and for more speedy and safe conveyance of letters beyond seas humbly tendered and propounded by Henry Van-

"der Heyden, Post Master in Holland." (2.) Paper headed "Reasons further Humbly tendered to demonstrate the generall convenience and benefit of the said proposal to the Commonwealth of England." Dated 26th of December 1659, and signed H. Jacobs Vander Heyden. (3.) Plan of the new route for the transmission of letters from England to Holland and Germany, used before Vander Heyden's appointment as Post Master of Holland and Zealand, headed, "The Letters are now carried through the townes and places herevnder named, being all Popish and most in warre with England." (4.) Plan of Vander Heyden's new route for the transmission of letters from England to Holland, and to Germany, *via* Holland, headed "The Letters will be carried according to these proposalls of Vander Heyden through the townes and places herevnder named, being all Protestant, and in peace and amity with England." (5.) Plans of Post Roads from London to the different parts of England, and from Dublin to different parts of Ireland, with the names and salaries of provincial post-masters, and particulars relating to the charges of the postal service.

(j.) Table of Custom House receipts, headed "Customehouse, London, 1650. The Receipt of soe much of his Majestie's Customes, And new additional duty in the Port of London as are vnder y^e Commissioners' management in the yeare commencing at Michaelmas 1679, and terminating at Michaelmas 1680."

(9.) Introductory portion of a copy of Lord Clarendon's "Short View of the State and condicon of the Kingdome of Ireland from the yeare 1640 to this time: a vindication of his late Majestie of blessed memory, our Sovereign the King that now is, and their Majestie's supreme minister trusted by them for the conducting the affaires of that kingdome from the scandalis and calumnies cast on them by many Scurrilous Pamphlets sett forth in Latin by anonimus writers, and particularly against a Pamphlett lately published by the direction of the Titular Bishop of Fernes and composed by him." Single folded sheet of foolscap. Marginal note.—"This discourse was pen'd by y^e late Lord Chancellor Clarendon, no doubt by concert wth y^e Marquesse of Ormond whom he would excuse."

(10.) 1689 to 1706. Contemporary Record of "The several Transactions of Europe since the Yeare 1689." Two volumes folio, closing with the year 1706. By a writer who derived his information from the public gazettes and journals, whose news he condensed and put in a convenient form for purpose of reference.

(11.) 1690. Catalogue of the printed books and manuscripts in the Library of the College of Arms in London, made in May 1691. On 42 folio sheets of paper in thin vellum of cover. The fly-leaf inscribed "A Catalogue of the Books Printed, and MS. in the Heralds Office, May 1690."

(12.) June 1697. Fragment of a Diary of a Tour From England to Germany *via* Holland, headed "A short account, by way of journal, of what I observed most remarkable in my travels thro' some part of the Low Country, Flanders, and some part of Germany, which is on the Rhine." The memoir, under date 2 June 1697, opens with this entry,—"I went in a barge from the Temple stairs to Gravesend, where I lay at night, and the next day about noon I went on board the Navy yacht, Capt. Moses, Commander. Wee fell down y^e evening to the Gunfleet, where wee found the transport ships with their convoy at anchor." Giving notes on Terveer, Middleburgh, Dort, and Rotterdam, which towns he visited in the given order, the diarist describes his passage in a "trechtschuit" from Rotterdam to Delft, whose citizens "brew very good beer and are particularly famous for their porcellane or earthen ware, which they paint better than the Chinese, make more large and as beautiful every way, could they but make their small ware transparent, in which the Chinese have the advantage of them." From Delft the tourist goes to the Hague, where he paid especial attention to the modern mansion built by Maurice Prince of Orange, in which our "King Charles y^e 2nd was lodged and treated by the States in 1660, when he came from Breda to embark for England." Describing the chief place of fashionable promenade at the Hague, the writer says, "The Voorhout is a walk boarded like our Mall in St. James Park. On each side is a road with walks of high elmes, where all the quality of this place appear about six at night in their best coaches and equipages, as constantly as our ladys meet in Hyde Park. I have seen 100 coaches of a night. This Voorhout is in an open part of the town, where are many large houses, pleasantly situated on account of the noble trees, but

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"more noble tour the fair sex make here every evening. In a house by this Voorhoutt did the Earl of Jersey our 2nd Plenip reside, and kept a table that answered his character and country. Behind the court is a square as big as St. James, but planted so thick with limes that the sun scarce ever peeps into it. It is called the Plain. This grove is much frequented by wild turtles, who every morning by their melancholy notes make the happy neighbourhood imagine they slept in some delightful shade and not in so popular a place." Celebrating the unusually gaily and brilliancy of the Hague during the negotiation of the treaty, which took its name from Ryswick, the king's house in the immediate vicinity of the capital, the tourist remarks,— "As this is the only town in all the Provinces for people of fashion, pleasure, and gallantry so no rich man ever lets his family come hither before he has left off all manner of business, and designs to turn *graat Heer*, live on the interest of his money, and allow his wife and children to follow the court fashions. In this place is every night an assembly at one house or other, where all the gay young sparks and ladies do meet to pass away the evening: Some play at bassett, ombre, pickett; others talk of the intrigues of the town, but most are taken up with carrying on their own. Any man well-clothed is easily admitted, especially if he has 50 ducats in his pockets, which he must have good luck to bring away with him; for here are many of the fair sex who keep a neat table and handsome equipage by what they win from strangers, who must play or not keep them company, at which being bred up to all sorts of play they are as sharp as our own Poultners. The Hague, tho' always filled with gay inhabitants never appeared in so splendid a figure as at the last Treaty of Peace at Reswick; for all the ambassadors, who assisted at it resided here, excepting the French who lived at Delf. One could hardly pass a street without meeting a Plenipo, with an equipage of 12 pages, 30 footmen, and perhaps with a couple of fellows with grim countenances called Hey Dukes. They every night came to the Voorhoutt, where everyone endeavoured to be the most admired for richness of liverie and number of footmen, and sometimes the French would come to this rendezvous of fine fellows with finer coats. I am as unwilling to leave describing some part or other of this sweet village, as I was to leave living there; but before I do, I am in gratitude obliged to make mention of the Earl of Pembroke, our first Plenipotentiary at this treaty, from whom I received beyond what I could have expected. He was adored by all men of letters for his universall learning, by every one for his sweet temper and easynesse of access, by all the inhabitants of this place whom he weekly paid. He always kept a constant table after the old English manners, in which, as in his noble equipage, he showed himself an English nobleman. He always made his household come to prayers, and by his example taught them to be good; he never suffered any drinking to excess in his house, and governed his family that tho' a numerous it seemed as a private one."—This tourist and writer was the famous banker Mr. Francis Child who two years later became Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor of London. Like many another tourist he relinquished his purpose of recording the incidents of his excursion and the reflections occasioned by novel scenes. The discontinued diary occupies only a few pages of the folio notebook, that was provided for a larger narrative; the remaining sheets of the volume being left blank, with the exception of the two leaves, which exhibit a catalogue of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Francis Child's works of art that corresponds in its principal items with the more carefully drawn list in the diarist's handwriting, dated 9 March 1706.

(13.) 1697. Folio, in boards covered with vellum, containing a duplicate of Sir Francis Child's "Journal of my Travells through the United Provinces (1697)," differing in some unimportant particulars from the copy already noticed.—Also, in the same folio, another catalogue of the works of art described in the two already mentioned lists.

(14.) 9 March 1706. List of sixty-seven works of art the property of Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor of London, 1699, inscribed at the top, "A Catalogue of my pictures in my house in Lincoln's Inn Fields taken March 9, 1706, and of my drawings in frames with glasses." The sixty-seven entries comprise the following:—1. The ceiling-piece in my staircase, of Rubens. 2. The Duke of Buckingham on horseback, of Rubens. 7. A Landscape of Claude Lorraine. 11. St. Peter converting in

the prison, by Viviano and Carlo Morat. 17. Judith and Tamar, of Salvator Rosa. 21. A large landscape, of Gaspar Poussin. 28. Our Saviour with the woman of Canaan, of N. Poussin. 38. Mrs. Hughes, an ½-length, by Sir Peter Lilly. 39. Lady Suffolk, an ½-length, by Sir Peter Lilly. 40. Sir Peter Lilly, an ½-length, painted by himself. 49. A woman's head in croyons, by Sir Peter Lilly. 50. A young man's head in croyons, by Sir Peter Lilly. 51. A woman's head in profile, by Sir Peter Lilly.—On acquiring Osterley Park, in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, Sir Francis Child moved his collection of pictures from Lincoln's Inn Fields to his country seat.

(15.) 5 December 1730. Letter (holograph) from William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Dr. David Wilkins, the editor of the *Novum Testamentum Copticum*, Oxon, 1716, 4^o, and the *Pentateuchus Copticus*, 1731, 4^o, and author of the descriptive catalogue of the Lambeth Library. Inviting the man of letters to visit Lambeth whenever it may be most convenient for him to do so. "I shall be glad," writes the primate, "when you get clear of this part of your Coptic Works. I am sorry to hear that the Volume you are now about to publish will not bring us your Grammar and Dictionary, which would render your labours much more usefull to us ignorant people. However, as it is it will be very acceptable to your friends, and to none more than to my selfe, who truly am, Good Sir, your faithfull friend, W. Cant." The letter was undated, but Dr. Wilkins annotated it, "Received Dec. 5, 1730."

(16.) 1755.—Note-book of a tour in Austria, Southern France, and Italy. Unimportant.

(17.) 1757-1766.—Private account-book kept by Francis Child, Esq. of Osterley Park, Oxon, and Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, of charges and expenses for work done by carpenters, bricklayers, slaters, and painters at Osterley, and on various farms of the accountant's estate. The collection of Memoranda comprises an "Estimate of a chim piece for the House in Lincoln's Inn Fields for Francis Child, esq."

(18.) Treatise (in French), on the art of besieging fortified towns, entitled "Observations requises an siège d'une Ville," followed by an essay (also in French) on the manufacture and management of artillery, entitled "Traité de l'Artillerie, Des Fontes, Mesures, Alliages, Espreuves, Poid et Force des Pièces." Followed by translations of the same essays into English. Small folio, vellum cover. Penmanship of the eighteenth century.

(19.) A Coptic Liturgy, in Coptic character. Modern copy on paper of early eighteenth century. Vellum wrapper.

(20.) Folio copy (on vellum) of Terence's Comedies. A manuscript of the fifteenth century, with an illuminated first page.

(21.) Memoir (in French) of the wars between England and France during the reigns of Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI., entitled "Histoire d'Angleterre et de France; Les Guerres entre les Anglois et les Francois en France durant les regnes des Roys d'Angleterre, Henry 4, Henry 5, et Henry 6." A slovenly MS. of the fifteenth century, with erasures and corrections indicating that the manuscript was a rough draft.—The three hundred and sixty-eight pages numbered throughout. Small 4^o.

(22.) Copy (on vellum) of Virgil's Eclogues, Georgics, and Æneid. A finely executed MS. of the sixteenth century, with an illuminated initial letter at the beginning of each of the Georgics and books of the Æneid.

(23.) Folio copy (richly embellished) of John Lydgate's "Bochas," complete and in perfect preservation, but disfigured by occasional marginal notes by the same hand (of the 16th century) that executed the slovenly table of contents at the end of the work. Penned in the author's time; this copy begins thus, "Here begynneth the booke callid I. Bochas, descriynng the falle of Pryncys, pryncessys, and other nobles, translated in to English by John Lydgate, monke of the Monastery of Seynt Edmundes Bury, atte commandement of the Worthi pryncce Humfrey duk of Gloucester, begynnyn at Adam and endynng with kynng John taken prisoner in France by Prince Edward."

(24.) Folio (vellum) French version of Ovid's Metamorphoses, richly and curiously embellished, furnished with prologue and table of contents, and inscribed on the title page, "La Bible des Poetes, metamorphose, nouvellement imprimee Paris." Imperfect; with some of the deficiencies supplied with manuscript of inferior execution. Differences of the quality of the vellum, and irregularities of pagination showing that this incomplete copy was made up of two or three different copies

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of the work. On the title page appears the signature of George Lascelles.

(25.) *Memoir*, in French, entitled "Histoire Royale ou de trois Roys. Liure tractant de la destruction de la plus part de Royaume de Cecille, et comment par la vaillance de trois Princes le dite Royaume fut delivré du pouvoir des Tures et Sarrasin cest assavoir fils des Rois de France, d'Engleterre, et d'Ecosse." With a frontispiece containing figures of the three princes in armour, and table of contents.

In conclusion, I should show myself unmindful of the obligations of courtesy, and insensible of gracious consideration, were I to close this report without acknowledging the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland's goodness in affording every facility for inspecting the manuscripts at Osterley Park.

JOHN CORDY JEAYFRESOX.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE calendar of MSS. in the repository of the House of Lords is carried in the present report to the end of February 1670-1. A Supplement contains the entries in the MS. Journal relating to the case of Skinner v. The East India Company, which were expanded at the time, but which we have deciphered. We have to acknowledge the assistance of Messrs. Fulkcs and Lowson in the dating and arrangement of the papers.

House of Lords, E. FAIRFAX TAYLOR.
1st Jan. 1880. FELIX SKENE.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOLLOWING CALENDAR.

MS. *Min.*—MS. Books containing minutes of the proceedings in the House, and intitled "Journal."

Com. *Book.*—MS. Books containing minutes of the proceedings of the Select Committees.

Pet. *Book.*—MS. Book containing minutes of the proceedings of the Committee for Petitions.

Priv. *Book.*—MS. Books containing minutes of the proceedings of the Committee for Privileges.

CALENDAR OF HOUSE OF LORDS MANUSCRIPTS.

1665-6.

1. Feb. 20. Commission to Gilbert [Sheldon], Archbishop of Canterbury, to supply the Lord Chancellor's place in the House of Lords. L. J., XI. 702. (*Parchment Collection.*)

2. Feb. 20. Commission for proroguing Parliament to the 23rd of April next. L. J., XI. 702. *In extenso.* (*Parchment Collection.*)

3. Feb. 21. Writ of Summons to Parliament to Charles Earl of Westmoreland.

4. March 22. Same to Walter Bishop of Oxford.

5. March 22. Same to Alexander Bishop of Salisbury.

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6. March 28. Same to Gilbert Earl of Clare.

7. April 23. Commission for proroguing Parliament to the 18th of September next. L. J., XI. 704. *In extenso.* (*Parchment Collection.*)

8. July 18. Writ of Summons to Parliament to Anthony Earl of Kent.

9. Sept. 14. Same to Thomas Butler, of Moore Park, son and heir of James Duke of Ormonde. [Introduced 18 Sept. L. J., XII. 3.]

10. Sept. 17. Same to Robert Earl of Aylesbury.

11. Sept. 24. Draft of an Act for the encouragement of sowing and planting of hemp and flax. [Read 1st this day. The Bill, which is the same as that of 25 Oct. 1665 (*vide* Calendar), was passed, with amendments, by the Lords, and sent down to the Commons, who returned it with an alteration on the last day of the Session, when it dropped. L. J., XII. 5, &c.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments to the Bill. [Made in Committee Sept. 27, Oct. 5 and 19. These include a clause, prepared by Mr. Baron Turner, for restraining tenants from sowing hemp or flax without leave of the landlord.]

12. Sept. 24. Message from the Commons with a vote of thanks to the King for his management of the war.

[Agreed to by the Lords this day. L. J., XII. 5. *In extenso.*]

13. Sept. 26. Draft of an Act for the naturalizing of Isabella of Nassau, wife of the Right Hon. the Lord Arlington, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. [Read 1st this day, and received the royal assent on the 18th of January following. L. J., XII. 6, etc. 18 Car. II. c. 2. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

14. Sept. 26. L. Morley's privilege.—Petition of Thomas Lord Morley and Mounteagle. He complains that Beaumont Hastings, who has often shown him great rancour, did, on Saturday night last, with Knevett Hastings, abuse and assault him in Holborn, threatening to run him through, and would have done so with his drawn sword had not a gentleman, then in company with petitioner, interfered. And afterwards they resisted the constable who came to serve the warrant for their arrest, and abused petitioner before the Justice. He prays that in vindication of his peerage and the privilege of Parliament the offenders may be sent for and dealt with as the House shall judge right. L. J., XII. 6. [The petition refers to annexed affidavits, which are not, however, to be found.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 14 Nov. Petition of Knevett and Beaumont Hastings. Petitioners stand committed to the Tower by order of the House for assaulting his Lordship and not behaving themselves so discreetly in their discourse as they ought to have done. They pray for pardon and enlargement. See L. J., XII. 73. [Beaumont Hastings said he knew not it was the L. Morley, and that he gave him no uncivil language. (MS. Minutes, 4 Oct.) This petition was read on the 14th Nov., but nothing was done on it because petitioners had done nothing in order to their peace with the L. Morley. See MS. Minutes.]

(b.) 12 Jan. 1666-7. Petition of same. They have been ten weeks prisoners in the Tower; they have already expressed their sorrow and offered security not to injure his Lordship's person or honour for the future; they pray, therefore, for enlargement from their chargeable imprisonment. L. J., XII. 73.

(c.) 16 Jan. 1666-7. Copy of recognizance of Beaumont Hastings for his good behaviour. L. J., XII. 76. *In extenso.*

(d.) 16 Jan. 1666-7. Same of Knevett Hastings. L. J., XII. 76. *In extenso.*

15. Sept. 27. Draft of an Act for the making void of several conveyances and assurances made by Richard Hopton, Esquire, grandson and heir of Sir Richard Hopton, late of Canon Frome, in the County of Hereford, fraudulently procured by colour of a forged will of the said Sir Richard Hopton. [Read 1st this day, and rejected on 13th November, after hearing counsel and witnesses on behalf of Richard Hopton, the promoter of the Bill, and of Sir Edward Hopton and others, who opposed it. L. J., XII. 7, 27.]

Annexed:—

(1.) Printed case of Sir Edward Hopton, Walter, James, and Richard Hopton, Esquires, sons of Sir Richard Hopton, deceased.

16. Oct. 8. Draft of an Act for supply of part of the jointure of the Lady Elizabeth Noel. [Read 1st this day. Amended in Committee Oct. 11 and 15. Royal assent 18th of January following. L. J., XII. 10, &c., 18 Car. II. c. 3. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

17. Oct. 8. Amended Draft of an Act (18-19 Car. II. c. 11.) for redress of inconveniences by want of proof of the deceases of persons beyond the seas or absenting themselves, upon whose lives estates do depend. [Read 1st this day. Amended in Committee, 11 Oct. and 21, 23 Jan. 1666-7. Royal assent, 8 Feb. L. J., XII. 10, &c.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amended copy of proceeding.

18. Oct. 12. Draft of an Act for the naturalizing of Esther Le Lou, wife of the Right Hon. Denzell, Lord Holles. [Read 1st this day; Royal assent on 8th Feb. following. L. J., XII. 11, etc. 19 Car. II. c. 1 in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments to the Bill [made in Committee 17 Oct.]

19. Oct. 19. L. Crewe's Privilege.—Paper noted "A copy of part of Mr. Parkhurst's letter of the 13th of October 1666, respecting the ill-use of Wm. Sparrier, a servant of Lord Crewe, by Arthur Jakeman and another at Basoury Fair. L. J., XII. 14.

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Annexed:—

(a.) 9 Nov. Petition of Francis Dodford. Is now a prisoner in the Fleet for breach of privilege in striking Lord Crewe's servant. Is heartily sorry for his offence and prays for release. L. J., XII. 25.

(b.) 12 Nov. Similar petition of Arthur Jackeman. L. J., XII. 27.

20. Oct. 22. Draft of an Act for the illegitimation of the children of the Lady Anne Roos. [Read 1st this day; received the royal assent 8th Feb. following. L. J., XII. 15, &c. 19 Car. II. cap. 3. in List of Private Acts, 8vo. See Com. Book, p. 112, &c. for evidence. See also 135 and 283.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments to Bill. See Com. Book, 24 Nov. (b.) Proviso against the Duke of Buckingham's claim to the title of Lord Roos being prejudiced by this Bill. Added in Committee 19 Dec. 1666.

(c.) Two printed copies of the Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. declaring the children of Elizabeth Lady Burgh bastards. *Endorsed*, Precedents concerning illegitimation.

(d.) Two printed copies of the Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. declaring the children of Anne, Lady Parr, bastards.

21. Oct. 22. Irish Cattle Bill.—Petition of the Committee of Adventurers for land in Ireland, formerly sitting at Grocer's Hall. Petitioners are entrusted with the interests of those who upon credit of an Act of Parliament of the late King, advanced money for reducing the Irish to their due obedience; for which service many of them have received no satisfaction, while others have by a late Act been obliged to retrench one-third of their lands. The object of the Adventurers was to establish an English interest in Ireland and maintain trade between the two countries. In this they have been greatly frustrated by the late unhappy wars, and if now the importation of Irish cattle into England, which is their chief trade, should be forbidde, thousands will be ruined. They pray that the importation of cattle may be permitted, at least while the war with Holland and France continues. [Read this day before the Committee of the whole House on the Irish Cattle Bill (18 & 19 Car. II. c. 2.) which was brought from the Commons on 15th October. L. J., XII. 15. See MS. Minutes of date.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Engrossed provisos added to the Bill by the Lords, (1) that as it has been proposed that 20,000 cattle should be delivered in Ireland for the relief of the poor inhabitants of the City of London who are distressed by the late fire, such cattle may be received and killed in Ireland before 25 Dec. 1667, at the ports of Dublin, Youghal, Carrickfergus, and Kinsale, barrelled up and shipped for London, and there distributed to such of the poor inhabitants as the Lord Mayor and Aldermen shall think fit, but that no part shall be exposed for sale; and (2) that there should be no prohibition of the importation of horses, mares, or geldings. [These provisos were reported 19th Nov., and agreed to by the House after amendment on the 21st. L. J., XII. 30, 31, 32, and MS. Minutes of 21 Nov.]

(b.) 17 Dec. Message from the Commons disagreeing to some of the Lords' amendments, including the above proviso (a.) See L. J., XII. 49, C. J., VIII. 654. [This Bill was debated in Committee of the whole House on the 22 Oct. and following days. On the 24th "diverse of the" lords being gone out of the House the House "was resumed." On the 25th the word "nuisance" is debated, and Chief Justice Bridgman gives a definition of it. On the 26th the words "detriment and mischief" are substituted for "nuisance." The D. of Bucks quarrels with E. Ossory, and also with L. Arlington for words spoken this day in the House by the latter. (See also 27). On the 8th Nov. the clause as to the seizure of cattle being imported is referred to a sub-committee, reported by them, and recommitted to them on the 9th, and reported and agreed to on the 10th, and a proviso concerning Scotland negatived. On the 19th there was a second quarrel between D. Bucks and E. Ossory, his to debate on the above proviso (a), the latter having said that somewhat spoken by the D. Bucks was not true. The Bill was passed on the 23rd by 63 votes to 47. See MS. Minutes.]

22. Oct. 24. E. Cleveland's Bill.—Petition of John, Earl of Crawford and Lyndsey, and Margaret, Lady Belhaven. Pray to be heard against the Earl of Cleve-

land's Bill, by which their interest in a debt due from one Blackwall to the King will be defeated. L. J., XII. 17.

Annexed:—

(a.) 26 Oct. Similar petition of John Sparrow, praying to be heard against the Bill. L. J., XII. 18.

(b.) Printed statement of the Earl of Cleveland in answer to the above petitions.

(c.) Printed answer of the Earl of Crawford and Lyndsey and Lady Belhaven to preceding.

(d.) Printed statement for the Earl of Cleveland.

(e.) Another printed statement for the Earl of Cleveland.

(f.) Printed case of the Earl of Cleveland.

(g.) Printed case of the Earl of Crawford and Lady Belhaven.

(h.) 8 Nov. Petition of Wm. Willoughby, Esq. Prays to be heard against the Bill on behalf of Francis, Lord Willoughby of Parham, who is now beyond the seas, and has entrusted petitioner with the care of his estate. L. J., XII. 24. [See also Com. Book, pp. 104, et seq.]

23. Oct. 29. Message from the Commons, with a vote of that House, declaring illegal the patent of the Canary Company. L. J., XII. 20. *In extenso*.

24. Oct. 30. Enclosures Bill.—Draft of an Act for confirming of enclosures made by decrees in Courts of Equity. The Bill enacts that all enclosures of commonable land, wastes, heaths, fen-grounds, and marshes, which have been enclosed by decrees made in the Chancery, Exchequer Chamber, or Ducky Court within the last sixty years, and which have been held by the owners without suit or interruption for twenty years, should be fully ratified, confirmed, and established to be enjoyed by the respective owners, their heirs, and assigns for ever [Read 1st this day, but dropped after commitment. L. J., XII. 20, &c.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 14 Nov. List of Committee on the Bill. L. J., XII. 28.

25. Oct. 30. Vote of the House of Commons for prohibiting the importing of French manufactures, &c., with an addition made by the Lords. L. J., XII. 20. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

(a.) 30 Oct. Draft of addition made by the Lords.

26. Oct. 30. Resolutions to request the King to issue a proclamation for the banishment of priests and Jesuits, and the disarming of recusants. L. J., XII. 21. *In extenso*.

27. Oct. 31. Petition of George, Duke of Buckingham, praying to be restored to the favour of the House, and to be discharged from restraint. L. J., XII. 22. *In extenso*. See also 21.

Annexed:—

(a.) 31 Oct. Petition of Thomas, Lord Butler of Moore Park, Earl of Ossory. Is heartily sorry to have displeased the House by his late quarrel with the Duke of Buckingham, and submits willingly to confinement in the Tower; but prays to be restored to liberty and favour. L. J., XII. 22. *In extenso*.*

28. Oct. 31. Commission to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to supply the place of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords. *Parchment Collection*. [This Commission is not mentioned in the Journals.]

29. Nov. 12. Petition of Thomas, Earl of Cleveland. Complains that there is a suit depending in the Court of Exchequer, wherein the Attorney-General, at the relation of John Jeffes, is plaintiff against certain assignees and tenants of petitioner in the manors of Stepney and Hackney, to his great damage, and against the privilege of Parliament. Prays that proceedings may be stayed, and that Jeffes and his solicitor may be sent for to answer for their breach of privilege. L. J., XII. 26.

30. Nov. 20. Petition of Sir John Ayton, Knight, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, John Browne, Esquire, Clerk of the Parliaments, and Humphrey Leigh, Sergeant-at-Arme attending the House. Petitioners pray for relief against Rowland Gwinn, Roderick Gwinn, Samuel Pritchard and others, who were ordered to be arrested on the 11th of February 1664-5 (upon complaint of Lord Vaughan), and who refuse to pay petitioners

* The Earl of Arlington, in a letter to the Duke of Ormond (20 Oct. 1666) describing the quarrel here referred to, writes: "My Lord Chancellor sends me back a petition I had presented for my Lord of Ossory, with his approbation of it, to be framed when the Duke shall be delivered, advising me to move his Royal Highness to offer it with his hand, which I shall endeavour to obtain of him." Miscell. Ant. ed., 1702, pp. 424, et seq.

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- (a.) Copy of preceding.
- (b.) Copy of order referred to in preceding, 11 Feb. 1664-5.
- (c.) Copy of warrant for arrest of Rowland Gwynn and others, 11 Feb. 1664-5.
- (d.) Statement of William Barrington, that he demanded the fees due from Roderick Gwynn, who answered that he knew of no fees due, and that they who set them at work must pay them their wages. L. J., XII. 27.
- (e.) Affidavit of same, that Samuel Pritchard declared to deponent that he had an action against the serjeant-at-arms and others, for detaining him prisoner, and that he would make it a precedent for others.
- (f.) Account of the fees due from Rowland Gwynn, and others, to the officers of the House, amounting to 23*li*. 19*s*.
- (g.) Copy of preceding.
- (h.) Copy of petition of Thomas Trulocke and Robert Udale to the Lord Chancellor. Samuel Pritchard, who is in petitioners' custody, refuses to give security for his appearance before their Lordships, or to pay any fees, and threatens to commence actions against petitioners and others for detaining him. They pray that he may not be discharged until he has paid his fees.
- (i.) Copy of order of the Lord Chancellor committing Samuel Pritchard to the Fleet until he pays the fees due from him, and gives security for his appearance the first day of the next session of Parliament. 27 March 1665.
- (k.) Copy of order committing Sir Henry Shirley to the Fleet for not paying the fees due to the officers of the House. 25 June 1628.
- (l.) Copy of order committing Edward Lloyd, and others, to the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms, unless they pay the fees due to the officers of the House. 9 May 1664. [This and the preceding paper were no doubt used as precedents.]
- (m.) 6 Dec. Petition of Thomas Trulocke and William Barrington, messengers to the House. In pursuance of the order of the House petitioners took into custody Samuel Pritchard and Roderick Gwynn, who however made their escape. Petitioners pray for further directions, that the offenders and their abettors may be brought to condign punishment. L. J., XII. 40.
- (n.) Statement of Trulocke that when he was searching Samuel Pritchard's chamber Thomas Pritchard desired to see the warrant, and reading it, said it was false and untrue. [Appended to (m).]
- (o.) Statement of Barrington, that in company with Taylor, a constable, he apprehended Samuel Pritchard and Roderick Gwynn, who desired to see his warrant, and whilst Pritchard was reading it Gwynn ran away, and whilst deponent was pursuing him Pritchard also escaped. [Appended to (m).]
- (p.) 17 Dec. Petition of Thomas Pritchard, of Gray's Inn. The House has granted an order for taking him into custody for speaking contemptuously of the order of the House for the arrest of Samuel Pritchard and Roderick Gwynne. But he positively denies the charge, has voluntarily rendered himself into custody, and prays for liberty to make his innocence appear. L. J., XII. 50.

31. Nov. 16. Message from the Commons with a vote to thank the King for his proclamation against Papists. L. J., XII. 29.

32. Nov. 17. Petition of Ralph Herry, of Stevenon, in the county of Bedford, yeoman, for relief against a decree in Chancery, dispossessing him of certain copyhold lands purchased by him from Richard Conquest, of Houghton Conquest. L. J., XII. 31.

Annexed:—

- (a.) 17 Nov. Similar petition of William White, citizen and haberdasher, of London, who also purchased lands from Richard Conquest, and is put out of possession by the decree in Chancery.
- (b.) 17 Nov. Draft order referring the petition of Ralph Herry to the Lord Chancellor. L. J., XII. 31. *In extenso*.

33. Nov. 22. L. Hatton's Privilege.—Application for an order for release of Wm. Jones, Lord Hatton's ser-

vant, arrested at the suit of George Wynn, contrary to privilege. L. J., XII. 33.

Annexed:—

- (a.) 5 Dec. Petition of Samuel Gardiner and William Salisbury, officers belonging to the Sheriff of London. Being employed by George Wynn, they arrested Wm. Jones, but released him on finding he had a protection from Lord Hatton. For this, Wynn threatens to amerce the Sheriff 500*l*., which will fall upon petitioners, whilst they have been committed to the Fleet by order of the House. They pray for pardon for their great crime, for which they are heartily sorry, and for release from their imprisonment. L. J., XII. 40.

34. Nov. 23. Draft of an Act for uniting of churches and raising of maintenance for ministers in the town of Southampton. Of the five churches in the town, one only has for about 20 years past been supplied with a conformable minister, whereby persons of giddy principles frequent private meetings and conventicles. The want of preachers is principally caused by the smallness of the livings, none of which exceed 30*l*. in yearly value, some not 15*l*., some not 10*l*. The Bill therefore proposes to unite the parishes of All Saints, or All Hallows, and of St. Michael's into one, and also the parishes of St. John, St. Lawrence, and Holy Rhoddes into another parish; and if within three months after the publication of this Act the customary rates and tithes cannot be discovered, then such rates shall be imposed upon all the houses, &c. within these parishes as will give to each minister a clear yearly income of 80*l*. Commissioners are appointed for putting the powers of the Act into execution, &c. [This Bill, after being amended in Committee on Dec. 4 and 18, passed the Lords, but was rejected by the Commons as laying a charge upon the people. L. J., XII. 34, &c. C. J., VIII. 683.]

35. Nov. 26. Coinage Bill.—Petition of Dame Barbara Villiers, widow. She has a grant from the King for some years to come of two pence per pound Troy for all silver moneys coined, which by an Act now before Parliament for disposing of the profits of the Mint, and giving recompense to His Majesty, will be taken from her unless she is provided for by the Act. She prays that the annexed proviso, giving her recompense out of the new customs, may be inserted therein. L. J., XII. 35. See also Com. Book, pp. 120. &c., and Calendar of State Papers (Domestic) 14 May 1667.

Annexed:—

- (a.) 26 Nov. Proposed proviso referred to in preceding. Amended as in § 12 of Act.

(b.) 28 Nov. Petition of Sir William Parkhurst, knight, Warden of His Majesty's Mint. For divers hundred years past the Wardens of the Mint have received the profits arising by the coinage of money, and have paid out and accounted for the same, and for about forty-four years petitioner has accordingly received and issued out these profits. But in the Bill for encouraging of coinage, now before Parliament, there is a clause that certain moneys to be issued out of the Exchequer shall not be issued out but by order of the Lord Treasurer, Under-Treasurer, or Commissioners to the Master or Worker of the Mint, and mentioning that they are for the use and service of the Mint to be issued out according to the manner and course of the said Mint or to that effect. The money for the use and service of the Mint has always been paid to the Warden, and he has been accountable for it, and so ought to be, and not the Master Worker, as appears by all former indentures for the regulation of the Mint. Petitioner prays that the clause may be altered, so that the right of the Warden of the Mint may be preserved. L. J., XII. 37. [By the Act for encouraging of coinage, 18-19 Car. II. c. 5, the fees for coining were taken away, and certain duties were imposed on imported wine, cider, brandy, &c., the proceeds of which were to be applied to defraying the expenses of the Mint.]

- (c.) Jan. 4, 1666-7. Message from the Commons respecting amendments in the Coinage Bill. (Two papers.) L. J., XII. 66.

36. Nov. 26. Draft of an Act for enabling Sir Richard Franklyn, knight and baronet, to sell some part of the lands settled upon the marriage of Dame Elinora his now wife, in consideration of other lands of equal or more value to be settled in lieu thereof. Read 1st, 2^d, and committed: no further proceeding. L. J., XII. 35.]

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Annexed:—

(a.) 28 Nov. List of Committee on the Bill. L. J., XII. 37.

37. Nov. 26. Letter from the Marchioness of Worcester to Sir John Lenthall at the Marshalsea, desiring the release of her servant Wm. Band, otherwise she must appeal to the House of Peers, and claim privilege. [Written below her letter is an answer from Sir John Lenthall, desiring her to appeal to the Lords, whose orders, if they please to discharge her servant, he will humbly obey.] See L. J., XII. 36.

38. Nov. 26. Writ of Summons to Parliament to John, Bishop of Rochester.

39. Nov. 27. Commission to Lord Roberts, Lord Privy Seal, to supply the place of the Lord Chancellor in his absence from the House of Lords. L. J., XII. 36. *Purment Collection.*

40. Nov. 28. Draft of an Act to enable Leicester Grosvenor and his trustees to sell certain lands for payment of debts. [Read 1st this day, amended in Committee Dec. 6; received the Royal assent on 8th of February following. L. J., XII. 37, &c. 19 Car. II. c. 13. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

41. Nov. 28. L. Rockingham's Privilege. Petition of George Wake, Doctor of Laws. Is heartily sorry for his offence in issuing out a process to Lord Rockingham (to make personal appearance before him in the Ecclesiastical Court in a suit of the Churchwardens of Cotingham, Northamptonshire, against Lord Watson), and prays to be discharged. L. J., XII. 37.

Annexed:—

(a.) 29 Oct. Application that Dr. Wake and others may be taken into custody.

(b.) 26 Nov. Statement on behalf of Dr. Wake.

42. Dec. 3. Lady Huntingdon's Privilege.—Petition of Lucy, Countess Dowager of Huntingdon. George Blagrave has commenced a suit at law and brought an action of ejectment against Job Brooks, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, petitioner's bailiff and tenant, denying her privilege. She prays that Blagrave and Thos. Benskin, his attorney, may be called before the House, and such right be done her as shall be thought fit. L. J., XII. 39.

Annexed:—

(a.) 2 Jan. 1666-7. Petition of George Blagrave, parish clerk, and Thomas Benskin, his attorney. They are in custody for arresting Job Brooks, which they did altogether in ignorance that he was in any way a servant of the Countess. They pray to be released from their chargeable restraint. L. J., XII. 59.

43. Dec. 5. L. Abergavenny's Bill.—Draft of an Act for confirming, explaining, and enlarging An Act intituled An Act to enable John, Lord Abergavenny, son and heir of Henry, late Lord Abergavenny, to sell certain lands for payment of his debts, and preferment of his brother and sisters, and for ascertaining the dower of Elizabeth, Lady Dowager Abergavenny. [Read 1st this day; royal assent on 8th of February following. 19 Car. II. c. 2. in List of Private Acts, 8vo. L. J., XII. 40, &c., Com. Book, p. 128.]

Annexed:—

(a.) (b.) Amendments to preceding.

(c.) 10 Dec. Petition of Mary Nevill, widow and relict of George Nevill, Esquire, deceased, for and on behalf of George Nevill, Esquire, an infant, her son. Prays that the Bill for the sale of some of the entailed lands belonging to the barony of Abergavenny may not pass, to the dishonour of her son, now seven years old, who is next heir in tail after the present Lord Abergavenny, an infant not two years old. L. J., XII. 43.

(d.) 3 Jan. 1666-7. Petition of Robert Loggin, of Wincoot, in the parish of Clifford Chambers, in the County of Gloucester. [Addressed to the Committee for the Lady Abergavenny's Bill.] By a mere mistake in Lord Abergavenny's Act certain lands, bought by petitioner, were wrongly described, and now that John Lord Abergavenny and George Lord Abergavenny are both dead, the heirs may pretend title to these lands. A Bill is before the House which, amongst other greater matters, proposes to amend this mistake. Petitioner prays that the Bill may pass. [Com. Book, p. 141.]

(e.) 3 Jan. 1666-7. Petition of the Hon. Mrs. Frances Nevill. Provision was to have been made for her in Lord Abergavenny's Bill, but some stop has been made in the proceedings, which if continued will make her irrecoverably miserable, as she has not otherwise the least hope of

any subsistence in the future. She prays that such provision may be made for her as was intended by George, late Lord Abergavenny. [Com. Book, p. 141.]

44. Dec. 10. Brunsell's Privilege. Petition of Henry Brunsell, Clerk and prebendary of Ely. Petitioner, having been elected by the Dean and Chapter of Ely to serve as their proctor in Convocation, was on the 28th of November last, whilst attending his duty, arrested contrary to privilege, by Thomas Ashe. Prays that Ashe may be sent for to answer for his contempt and breach of privilege. L. J., XII. 43.

Annexed:—

(a.) 10 Dec. Order made on above petition. L. J., XII. 43. *In extenso.*

(b.) 14 Nov. 1667. Petition of same. On the 10th of December last Thomas Ashe was ordered to attend and answer for arresting petitioner, a member of Convocation, during the sitting thereof, contrary to privilege, but petitioner was unable, though he endeavoured to do so, to serve the order upon Ashe before the prorogation. He therefore prays that the order may be renewed. L. J., XII. 136.

(c.) Affidavit in support of preceding.

(d.) 21 Feb. 1669-70. Petition of same similar to his first petition above. L. J., XII. 292.

45. 11 Dec. Petition of Griffith Wynne, *alias* Bodvell, and Thomas Bodvell, infants. A Bill is now before the House to make void the last will of John Bodvell, by which his estate in the counties of Carnarvon and Anglesey is devised, after payment of debts and legacies, for the benefit of petitioners and their heirs. The case has been twice heard in Chancery; the last time upon a direction from the House, but the plaintiffs were dismissed, and no relief given against the will. Petitioners therefore pray to be heard in support of the will. L. J., XII. 43. [A bill for settling the estate of John Bodvell, Esq^r, deceased, received the royal assent on the 18th of January following. 18 Car. II. c. 4. in List of Private Acts, 8vo., and L. J. XII. 81, &c. For the final proceedings in Chancery, referred to in the petition, see "Roberts v. Wynn." *Reports in Chancery*, ed 1693, vol. i. p. 236, *seq.*]

Annexed:—

(a.) Case of Robert Roberts, Esq^r, and Sarah, his wife, sole daughter and heir of John Bodvell, Esq^r, deceased, and Charles Bodvell Roberts, second son of the said Robert and Sarah. They complain of the conduct of Thomas Wynn, in inducing John Bodvell, when weak and not in his right mind, to make a will to the prejudice of his daughter Sarah Roberts and her son Charles Bodvell Roberts, contrary to a previous will made in consequence of a settlement made by Lord Roberts upon his son. Upon a hearing in Chancery it was declared that, in spite of the evidence of fraud, there was no precedent for relief. Application was then made by petition to the Lords in Parliament, who, after examining the case, referred it back to the Lord Chancellor to make a decree in Chancery; but on a re-hearing it was decided that their Lordships' direction did not empower the Court to make a decree, there being no precedent for so doing.

(b.) The case of Griffith Wynn, an infant, son and heir apparent of Thos. Wynn, Esq^r, and of Thomas Bodvile, an infant, and of the said Thomas Wynn, the father (presented to the House of Commons). John Bodvile, of Bodvile, in the County of Carnarvon, on his marriage with Anne, daughter of Sir William Russell, settled his estate and the reversion of his wife's jointure upon his own right heirs, with certain powers of charging the estate if he had only daughters. He had issue two daughters only, Elizabeth and Sarah, of whom Elizabeth died in 1661. There were great differences between John Bodvile and his wife; he was a colonel in the King's service, and his wife procured a warrant to have him tried by a High Court of Justice, which Bodvile escaped by notice from Thomas Wynn. In 1650, under a decree for alimony, Mrs. Bodvile got her husband's estate put into the Bill of Sale, notwithstanding his composition, and obtained a sequestration of it, and in 1657 married her daughter Sarah to Mr. Roberts without her husband's consent. In 1662 Bodvile was arrested by his wife for alimony, and threats were used to induce him to settle his estate on Mr. Roberts and his wife and children. In the same year

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Bodvile was arrested by his creditors, but released on bail being given by Wynn, and afterwards Mrs. Bodvile having procured an order in Chancery for her husband's commitment to the Fleet, he removed to Islington, and there lived under a feigned name, and being seriously ill made his will, by which he left 5,000*l.* to his daughter Sarah upon certain conditions, and the residue of his estate to Griffith Wynn and Thomas Bodvile equally. Bodvile died on the 28th March 1663, whereupon Mrs. Bodvile and Mr. Roberts entered upon and still retain his whole estate. In April 1663 they commenced proceedings in Chancery against the trustees to set aside the will on the ground that it was obtained by fraud. The Court decided that they could give no relief, but allowed the plaintiffs to seek relief elsewhere; upon which they applied to the House of Lords, who referred the case back to the Lord Chancellor to make a decree according to equity, though there were no precedents for so doing; but in July 1666, after a very full hearing the Court decided that the plaintiffs were not relievable. The charges of fraud cannot be substantiated; but ever since Bodvile's death the trustees have been kept out of the estate, and debts are unpaid, while the trustees cannot sue at law by reason of Mr. Bodvile's privilege. C. J., VIII. 640, &c.

(c.) Reasons against the receiving of any petition in either House of Parliament against Mr. Bodvile's will.

46. 11 Dec. Petition of His Majesty's sixteen sergeants-at-arms, attending in their turns upon the House of Peers. The House in 1662 granted petitioners 160*l.* for their attendance that session, and 40*l.* to the Knight Marshal's men, which has been paid to the Marshal's men every session since, while petitioners have for four sessions past been unrewarded. They pray that they may receive the rewards of the House for the time past and to come in as punctual and speedy manner as the Knight Marshal's men. L. J., XII. 44. See also 291 and 338.

Annexed:—

(a.) Copy of order, fixing the remuneration of petitioners, of 14 April 1662, referred to in above petition.

(b.) Petition of the Under Marshals belonging to His Majesty's Household. They have constantly attended at the door for prevention of disorders both at Westminster and Oxford during the last two Sessions without any consideration. They are in great want of money and pray the House to order them as before 40*l.* for each session.

47. Dec. 11. Petition of Richard Wilson. Petitioner, as a servant and messenger, has attended the House ever since the Restoration; but he has been arrested out of mere malice, and from design to obstruct him in his attendance, by Valentine Knight and Thomas Potter upon two actions in the Marshalsea Court. He prays the House to maintain its privileges.

Annexed:—

(a.) Affidavit in support of preceding.

48. Dec. 12. Draft of an Act for the improvement of the forest of Delamere. The forest has in the late unhappy troubles been laid waste, and the deer and beasts of the forest destroyed, and the wood, timber, pales, and fences cut, pulled down, and consumed, so that the forest is unfit to be stored with deer. The King, desiring to improve his demesne lands in the forest, has given order for the disafforesting thereof, and has by letters patent farmed the lands for a certain time under a certain rent, but several persons claim rights of common, and unless reasonable satisfaction be first given to them, neither the King nor his farmers can make any considerable improvement. The Bill provides for the appointment of Commissioners to determine the bounds of the forest, to allot such portions as they shall think fit to the King and his farmers to be enclosed, improved, and enjoyed free from all claims of right of common, and further, either to divide the residue amongst the commoners in such proportions as shall be thought fit, or to leave it to be enjoyed in common. The Bill further gives power to the Commissioners to punish persons who may destroy the hedges or ditches of the proposed enclosures, to settle disputes, &c. [Read 1st this day, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XII. 45].

49. Dec. 12. Engrossment of an Act for improving the lead mines in the County Palatine of Durham, granted to Humfrey Wharton, Esquire, for three lives. Humfrey Wharton has a grant for life from the Bishop of Durham of lead mines in the parishes of Stanhope and Wolsing-

ham, under the ancient rent of the Lot ore (which is the ninth part of the lead ore gotten in the mines) and has expended great sums upon the workings, which will in all likelihood be a growing charge for the next twenty years, without which the money already expended will be to no purpose, and the mines will be left unwon; therefore for the advance of the lead trade, and the increase of the bishopric of Durham, the Bill enacts that Humfrey Wharton shall hold the mines for three lives upon payment of the said ninth part of the ore; and that the Bishop shall be enabled for ever thereafter to grant the mines for three lives. (*Parchment Collection.*) [Brought from the Commons this day: read 1st, 2^d, and committed, but dropped in Committee. L. J., XII. 45, &c. A similar Bill received the royal assent the following year, 19 Car. II. c. 15 in List of Private Acts, Bro.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Considerations offered by the Dean of Durham and others to the Committee on the Bill, deprecating the passing of the Bill, as bringing a large fine to the present Bishop to the injury of his successor, as containing no security that Wharton will lay out the money as assumed in the Bill, and as based on statements that cannot be proved. [Considered in Committee 15 Jan. 1666-7.]

50. Dec. 12. Roos Peerage.—Petition of George, Duke of Bucks, Baron Ross, of Rosse, Hamiak, Tresbut and Belvoire, &c., to the King. Claims the title of Lord Ross [Roos], to which John Manners, eldest son of the Earl of Rutland, makes pretence, and prays the King to refer the case to the House of Peers. *Noted with the King's reference accordingly.* L. J., XII. 45. *In extenso.* See also MS. Min., 22 and 31 Jan. and 1 Feb.

Annexed:—

(a.) 1 Feb. 1666-7. Draft report from the House of Peers to His Majesty, recommending that the controversy between D. Bucks and E. Rutland concerning the barony of Roos should be composed similarly to the decision of King James in the case of Lord Cecil. L. J., XII. 98. *In extenso.*

(b.) 1 Feb. 1666-7. Parchment copy of preceding.

51. Dec. 12. D. Bucks Privilege.—Petition of George Mangie, now prisoner in the King's Bench, to the Duke of Buckingham. Has been arrested, though he produced his protection as servant to the Duke. Prays that he may be restored to liberty. L. J., XII. 45.

Annexed:—

(a.) List of persons who would not allow Mangie's protection.

(b.) 7 Nov. 1667. List of persons who arrested Captain Mangie at Oxford, with application to have them sent for. L. J., XII. 131.

(c.) 7 Nov. 1667. Application to the Duke of Buckingham to have the above persons committed.

(d.) 11 Nov. 1667. Letter from William Wright, Mayor of Oxford, and others, to the Earl of Berks, Lord High Steward of Oxford, entreating him to assist in procuring the release of Mr. Carter and Mr. Burnham, late bailiffs, and their officers, who are a second time summoned to appear before the House of Lords for detaining in prison one Mangy, after he produced a protection from the Duke of Buckingham, though they had order to detain him both from the Lord Treasurer and also from the King and the Council, it being His Majesty's concern on which he was arrested. See L. J., XII. 131.

(e.) 23 Nov. 1667. Petition of Sir John Lenthall, Knight, Marshal of the King's Bench. On the 21st inst. the House ordered the discharge of George Mangy, a servant of the Duke of Buckingham. Mangy was committed to petitioner's custody by the Court of King's Bench in November 1665, and has since been charged with actions for several great sums of money, which petitioner will be liable to pay unless Mangy is discharged according to the strict rules of law. Petitioner prays for some further order for his indemnity. [The House this day ordered a writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa* to be awarded, and directed Sir J. Lenthall to bring Mangy to the Bar on the 29th inst. L. J., XII. 146.]

(f.) List of sums with which Mangy stands charged since his commitment. [Appended to (e).]

(g.) Precedents of prisoners carried up to the House of Lords by *Habeas Corpus*. [Appended to (e).]

(h.) Affidavit of Richard Wilson that he went to the King's Bench Prison with the order for release of Mangy, but was refused speech with Sir John Lenthall, and was thrust down the stairs by his servants.

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- (i.) Copy of order of 21st November 1667 for release of Mangy. [Dated 20 Nov. L. J., XII. 143.]
(k.) 27 Nov. 1667. Writ of Habeas Corpus directed to Sir John Lenthall, Marshal of the King's Bench prison, commanding him to bring George Mangie before the Lords in Parliament, on Friday the 29th November. See L. J., XII. 146, 150.
(l.) Return to the above Writ, brought in to the House of Lords on 29 Nov., and with Mangie's discharge noted thereon, on 2 Dec. See L. J., XII. 153.

(m.) 2 Dec. 1667. Petition of Richard Carter, Thomas Burnham, and others. Petitioners arrested George Mangie at the suit of Walter Strickland for money of His Majesty, not knowing that Mangie had any protection from the Duke of Buckingham. They were commanded both by the late Lord High Treasurer, the Earl of Southampton, and by His Majesty himself to detain him, for which they are in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. They have attended several days to be heard, and pray for discharge. L. J., XII. 153.

(n.) 2 Dec. 1667. Petition of Walter Strickland, Esq^r. Petitioner being Receiver-General of the royal aid for the county of York, returned 300*l*. for His Majesty's use by bills of exchange by George Mangie, a goldsmith of York, who is since broke, has long absented himself, and is now in custody, but has produced a protection upon which he is to be released today. Petitioner prays the House (as it is His Majesty's interest) that Mangie may be detained. L. J., XII. 153.—[Noted by the Earl of Southampton that it is fit he be detained until His Majesty's pleasure be known; and the bailiffs are to observe this on their peril.]

52. [Dec. 19.] Printed paper of reasons for the passing of a second Bill for sale of the lands, &c., of the Lord Viscount Strangford, to pay debts contained in the former Act. L. J., XII. 52. [The Bill referred to was read 1st this day, and received the royal assent. 18 Car. II. c. 5. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

53. Dec. 19. Frazer's Naturalization.—Parchment copy of an Act for naturalizing Dame Mary Frazer and others. Signed by John Browne, Clerk of the Parliaments. (Parchment Collection.) [Brought from the Commons this day: received the royal assent on the 8th of February following. L. J., XII. 52, &c. 19 Car. II. c. 10. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

54. Dec. 19. Poll Bill.—List of Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee of the whole House to prepare a clause to be inserted in the Bill "for raising moneys" by a poll and otherwise towards the maintenance of "the present war, for the assessing the several ranks of the peers of this kingdom, and to consider of the wording of the enacting clause now in the Bill in conformity therunto, and also to prepare what is fit to be offered at a conference upon the said Bill concerning the several paragraphs of rating officers, servants, &c., and for leaving out the clause concerning "aliens and nonconformists, and that the House of Commons hath no right to assess the peers, and take notice of the violation of that privilege." [Noted. The clause for rating archbishops and bishops, as also that concerning deans and prebendaries, and doctors in divinity was referred to the Sub-Committee, together with the clause for nominating Commissioners for the rating of peers. L. J., XII. 53, 56, and MS. Minutes of date.]

Annexed:—

- (a.) 22 Dec. Draft of heads to be spoken to at a conference on the Bill. L. J., XII. 56. See MS. Minutes, 19 Dec.
(b.) Draft of amendments, etc. made by the Lords to the Bill.
(c.) Later draft of same.
(d.) Final draft of same as reported to the House. 22 Dec. L. J., XII. 55. See Miscell. Aul., pp. 431-4.
(e.) List of Commissioners referred to in the amendments proposed to be added to the Bill by the Lords. [Disagreed to by the Commons at the Conference. See L. J., XII. 72, and C. J., VIII. 675.]
(f.) Fair copy of preceding.
(g.) Parchment copy of clause making a grant to the King from the Peers in their own name; fixing the amount to be paid by Peers and the wives and widows of Peers, according to their several ranks; appointing Commissioners for putting the Act into execution as far as peers, &c. are concerned, and also appointing Commissioners for assessing the officers and servants of His Majesty's house-

hold. Reported 22 Dec. L. J., XII. 55. [To this clause the Commons disagreed. C. J., VIII. 673. See Marvell, I. 70-1.]

(h.)-(m.) Drafts of preceding, or of portions thereof.

Five papers.

(n.) 12 Jan. 1666-7. Message from Commons disagreeing to preceding clause, and others of the Lords' amendments. L. J., XII. 72. C. J., VIII. 673.

(o.) Parchment copy of clause appointing certain Commissioners to assess the Peers, inserted by the Lords in lieu of the previous clause on the same subject. [This clause was agreed to by the Commons on the 14th January 1666-7. See § 32 of Act, 18-19 Car. II. c. 1. C. J., VIII. 676. L. J., XII. 74, 75. Priv. Book, 14 Jan. 1666-7.]

(p.) Draft outline of preceding.

(q.) (r.) Note of points to be referred to the Sub-Committee, &c.

55. Dec. 20. Petition of William Nevill, son and heir of Henry Nevill, late of Holt, in the county of Leicestershire, deceased, and the creditors of the said Henry and William Nevill. Pray for leave to bring in a Bill for relief against Henry Bainbrigg, who continues to hold certain lands under a mortgage, though petitioners allege that he has been satisfied with an overplus. [Referred to the Lord Chancellor this day. L. J., XII. 54.]

56. Dec. 22. Petition of George, Duke of Buckingham. He is very sorry to have fallen under displeasure (by his quarrel with the Marquess of Dorchester). It is his duty to beg for pardon rather than to attempt to justify what the House has condemned. He, therefore, with all submission prays to be restored to favour, and to be freed from restraint. L. J., XII. 55. *In extenso*. [See also Carte's Ormonde, II. 337.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Dec. 22. Petition of Henry, Marquis of Dorchester. He acknowledges his fault and beseeches pardon, and that he may be restored to favour and to his place in Parliament. L. J., XII. 55. *In extenso*.

57. Dec. 29. Petition of Robert Scawen, Esq^r to the King. Of the two false witnesses on whose testimony his eldest son, Captain Francis Scawen, was convicted of a robbery, of which he was no ways guilty, and for which the King has pardoned him, one has been convicted of perjury, and the other fled when the grand jury found the indictment against him. Petitioner prays the King to assent to an Act of Parliament, of which a draft is annexed, for restoration of his son in blood. L. J., XII. 58. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

(a.) 29 Dec. Draft of an Act for restoring of Francis Scawen, gentleman, in blood. [Read 1st this day, considered in Committee Jan. 3 and 5, royal assent on 8th of February following. L. J., XII. 58, &c. 19 Car. II. c. 9. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

58. Roll of the Peers of the Kingdom of England according to their births, creations, and offices.—Garter's Roll, signed Edw. Walker, Garter Principal King of Arms. Endorsed, a list of the nobility of England, 1666. (Parchment Collection.)

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59. Jan. 2. Petition of Henry Awson. Petitioner arrested John Prosser, but discharged him without fee as soon as he was satisfied that he was a servant of the Dowager Lady Abergavenny. For this petitioner is now in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. Prays the House to accept his contrition and grant his discharge. L. J., XII. 59.

Annexed:—

(a.) 2 Jan. Letter from John Prosser to Mr. Trulocke, not to detain Awson, as Lady Abergavenny has discharged him. [Read this day, dated 1 Jan.]

(b.) Note respecting the case.

60. Jan. 3. Draft of an Act for the ascertaining the bounds of the several rectories of Swaffham St. Cyriac, and of Swaffham St. Mary's, within the town of Swaffham Prior, in the county of Cambridge, and for the uniting of the two churches there. [Read 1st this day, amended in Committee, Jan. 9 and 10, royal assent on Feb. 8. L. J., XII. 60, &c. 19 Car. II. c. 8. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

61. Jan. 3. Articles of Impeachment by the Commons assembled in Parliament, in the name of themselves and of all the Commons of England, against John, Lord Viscount Mordaunt, Constable of the Castle of Windsor, for several high crimes and misdemeanours committed by him. L. J., XII. 60-62. *In extenso*. (Parchment Collection.) See also 65.

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62. Jan. 3. Resolution of the House of Commons that Sergeant Maynard's name be struck out of the Bill for settling an estate in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Pride and her children. C. J., VIII. 670. [The Bill received the royal assent on 8 Feb. L. J., XII. 110. 19 Car. II. c. 7. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

63. Jan. 11. Amendments to the Bill for selling part of the lands of Henry Mildmay, Esq^r, deceased, for payment of his debts and making provision for his children. L. J., XII. 71. [The amendments were made 9 Jan. and reported this day. The Bill received the royal assent 8 Feb., L. J., XII. 111. 19 Car. II. c. 12, in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

Annexed:—

(a.) (b.) Two printed copies of the case of Jane Mildmay, and Frances Lucy and Mary, her sisters, daughters of Henry Mildmay, Esq^r, by Jane his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Robert Awnsham, Esq^r, deceased, praying for an Act of Parliament for sale of certain lands, &c. in which they have an interest, and for distribution of the proceeds. See L. J., XII. 66.

64. Jan. 16. Downes v. Hungeate.—Petition and appeal of Francis Downes and Edmond Spring, gentlemen, for relief against a decree in Chancery made in a suit respecting certain lands now in possession of Henry Hungeate, as heir-at-law of Anne Hogan, who obtained possession of them by means of a fine which she fraudulently procured to be levied by her son, an infant, shortly before his death. In 1664 petitioners had petitioned for a remand to Chancery (see Calendar, 6 Dec. 1664). That petition being informal, they now pray that the cause be heard on its merits. [See MS. Min. of date. There is no corresponding entry in the Journal. This and the previous petition were ordered to be compared, 31 Jan. 1666-7. See L. J., XII. 97, where the entry is incorrect, and MS. Min. of date.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 17 Dec. 1667. Petition of same, reciting previous proceedings and praying for a day for hearing. [Read this day before Committee for Petitions. See Pet. Book under date, and also under 26 and 29 Feb. following, when the petition was dismissed by 8 votes to 3.]

(b.) Petition of same, praying that the order of 31 Jan. 1666-7 for comparing their first two petitions may be revived, and that their appeal may be heard. See L. J., XII. 193.

(c.) Copy of order of 31 Jan. 1666-7 enclosed with preceding.

(d.) 2 March 1669-70. Draft of an Act to give Mr. Francis Downes and Mr. Edmond Spring leave to take advantage of a condition that was concealed, whereby they stand now disinherited of an estate of 1,500*l*. a year for non-payment of 10*l*s. Recites the statements contained in appellants' above petition. Read 1st this day and rejected. L. J., XII. 297.

65. Jan. 17. The humble answer of John, Lord Viscount Mordaunt, Constable of His Majesty's castle and honor of Windsor, to certain articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the Commons assembled in Parliament for several high crimes and misdemeanours supposed to be committed by him. L. J., XII. 77-79. *In extenso*. (Parchment Collection.) See also 61.

66. Jan. 19. Skinner v. East India Company.*—Copy of petition of Thomas Skinner, merchant, to the King. Petitioner having been outrageously oppressed by the East India Company, has since the year 1661 continually petitioned and attended His Majesty for justice, praying that a court constable and marshal might be appointed to hear and determine the matter. His Majesty finding that petitioner had been exceedingly injured, referred the matter to divers Lords of the Privy Council to mediate, and the like references have been three or four times renewed without any effect, the Company refusing to submit the matter to His Majesty, the Privy Council, or any Committee of Lords among them. Petitioner renewed his suit concerning the court constable at Salisbury in August 1665, the consideration whereof was put off until the 23rd of March following, when His Majesty was pleased to order that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Ashley, should treat with the Company to give petitioner reasonable satisfaction. Their Lordships heard both sides by counsel, and desired a case to be stated by Mr. Ayliffe as to the lowest sum the Company ought in reason to pay petitioner, and the Company

was to set down what was the most it was willing to give, which being done, petitioner's damages amounted to 17,172*l*., besides loss of trade, &c., and the Company's offer was but 1,500*l*. The said Lords considering the recompense offered to be greatly disproportionate, certified their mediation to be ineffectual. Petitioner therefore prays His Majesty to constitute the said court constable *hdc vice*, or to recommend petitioner's case to the Lords sitting in Parliament, in order that he may receive a summary and speedy remedy for his intolerable sufferings. [This and the next five papers appended hereto are endorsed, Received 16th Jan^y 1666-7, recommended to the House of Peers from the King by the Lord Privy Seal, Jan^y 19, and read in this House this day.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 23 March 1665-6. Copy of Order in Council referring the above matter to certain Lords to treat with the Company. State Trials, VI. 711. *In extenso*.

(b.) Copy of the case of Thomas Skynner, merchant, and his demands against the East India Company for damages done him in the year 1659 in India. [State Trials, VI. 712-3, *in extenso*, where the above is stated to have been delivered to the Lords referees, in obedience to their order.]

(c.) 28 Sept. 1666. Copy of the answer of the East India Company to the Lords referees, concerning the demands of Thomas Skynner. State Trials, VI. 713-4. *In extenso*.

(d.) 6 Oct. 1666. Copy of Skynner's reply (addressed to the Lords referees) to the proposals of the Company. State Trials, VI. 714-5. *In extenso*.

(e.) 6 Dec. 1666. Copy of the report of the Lords referees, certifying their mediation to be ineffectual. State Trials, VI. 715-6. *In extenso*.

(f.) 21 Jan. 1666-7. Petition of Thomas Skynner, merchant, to the House of Lords. The statements of grievances are the same as in his petition below of 30 Oct. 1667. [For proceedings connected with this petition, see Supplement, under Jan. 19 and 21.]

(g.) 26 Jan. Plea of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies to the petition of Thomas Skinner. [See Supplement, 25 Jan. The substance of this plea is given in State Trials, VI. 716.]

(h.) 28 Jan. Plea of same, supplementing the above. See State Trials, VI. 718.

(i.) 30 Oct. 1667. Petition of Thomas Skinner. State Trials, VI. 717-8. *In extenso*. [See Supplement under date.]

(k.) 6 Nov. 1667. Plea of Company, identical with that of 28 Jan. (h). [See Supplement, 7 Nov.]

(l.) 17 Dec. 1667. The several answer of Sir Andrew Riccard and Maurice Thompson to the petition of Thomas Skinner. Respondents acted only in the behalf of the other respondents, the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies, and by their order. They humbly say they can make no other defence touching the premises. [See Supplement, Dec. 13, 16, and 17.]

(m.) 17 Dec. 1667. Copy of preceding.

(n.) 4 Feb. 1667-8. Answer of the Company. The statements and arguments are similar to those in the answer to the referees appointed by the King and the pleas presented to the House. (See above.) The respondents conclude by stating that the King, after several meetings and hearings upon the different references, was pleased to dismiss Skinner's petition to the decision of the law.

(o.) 20 Feb. 1667-8. Affidavit of John Harbert, with reference to delay in obtaining from the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments copies of Skinner's proofs for the use of the East India Company. [See Supplement Feb. 13 and 20.]

(p.) 18 April 1668. Copy of petition of the Company to the House of Commons. State Trials, VI. 721-2. *In extenso*. [See Supplement, April 29, relating to "Scandalous Paper."]

(q.) 8 May 1668. Message from the Commons desiring that all further proceedings be forborne, and Sir A. Riccard, &c. be set at liberty. Endorsed May 9. Hatsell's Precedents, III. 376. *In extenso*. [See also Supplement, May 9.]

(r.) 9 May 1668. Petition of Christopher Boone, of London, merchant. Petitioner being one of the East India Company was appointed to be one of a sub-committee to draw up and manage a petition

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* The entries in the MS. Journal relating to this case were expunged by order of the House, but have been deciphered, and are printed as a Supplement at the end of this Calendar.

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to the House of Commons in the name of the Company, which petition was afterwards presented. Petitioner was not present at any meeting of the sub-committee, and had no hand in drawing, contriving, presenting, or managing the petition, nor was he present when it was signed, nor did he give any directions for signing it; he never saw the petition or heard it read, and did not know that he had been named of the sub-committee until two days after his attendance upon their Lordships. He is now a prisoner upon bail, his imprisonment being grounded upon the mistake of Mr. Blackbourne, secretary to the Company, who informed their Lordships that he was present when the petition was signed, which assertion was made through mistake, and is in itself very untrue. Petitioner is a very infirm and aged man, and his daily attendance early and late is very prejudicial to his health. Prays an order for discharge from his restraint, and also an order for the discharge of his bail. [See Supplement under date, and Com. Book, 1 May.]

(e.) 4 Nov. 1669. Engrossment of an Act concerning certain proceedings in Parliament. [The Bill was brought from the Commons this day, and rejected on the first reading on 10 November, when the House appointed a Committee to prepare another Bill on the subject (see next paper). L. J., XII. 260, 265. The proceedings relating to this Bill in the Commons are contained in the expunged entries of the Commons' Journal, printed by Hatsell (Precedents, Vol. III. 380-4), who, in a note to p. 383, has set out the Bill itself *in extenso*, with the exception of the concluding proviso, denying it any retrospective effect before 25 April 1660.]

(f.) 16 Nov. 1669. Amended draft of an Act for limiting of certain trials and causes in Parliament, and privilege of Parliament, and for ascertaining the trial of peers and all other His Majesty's liege people. The Lords in Parliament being His Majesty's Great Council and Highest Court of Judicature, having so many weighty and urgent affairs concerning His Majesty and the State, and defence of the kingdom and the Church of England, find the trying of civil causes and actions upon original complaints where remedy may be had in inferior courts to be burdensome and troublesome, and to delay their proceedings in His Majesty's more important service; they therefore pray that it may be enacted that no trial or judgment in any civil cause shall in future be had or given in Parliament upon any original complaint other than breach of privilege of Parliament or breach of privilege of peerage, and other than in cases where no relief can be had in inferior courts. Provided that the Lords in Parliament may, according to their ancient right and usage, try, judge, and determine criminal causes, complaints of delay of justice, cases of difficulty upon resort to them, writs of error, and appeals from any inferior courts. And, moreover, for the better security of the liberties and estate of all His Majesty's liege people, and to the end that by the long sitting and continuance of any Parliament, which of late hath been beyond the usage of former times, the subject may not be aggrieved nor the due course of law obstructed or delayed by Privilege of Parliament, the Bill enacts that no person shall from henceforth be attached by any accusation, or taken, imprisoned, or forejudged of life or limb, nor be disseized of his lands, goods, &c., without lawful witnesses upon oath, and being brought to answer by due process of law. Members, assistants, or attendants of either House of Parliament or Convocation of the Clergy, or their menial servants, shall not be protected by Privilege of Parliament, otherwise than in the freedom of their persons and houses of residence, with their goods therein, their coaches and horses, and such other goods as they shall make use of, and that only during each session of Parliament, dating from the writ of summons, and for twenty days before and after, but shall in all other respects be liable, even in time of Parliament, to be impleaded, sued, and proceeded with according to the due and ordinary course of law. Nothing in the Act is to be construed to extend to the taking away or abridging any personal or other privileges which the peers of this kingdom have

heretofore usually had, exercised, or enjoyed out of the time of Parliament, or during the times of prorogation. [Reported this day from Committee for Privileges. On the 10th November, the House having on first reading rejected a Bill "concerning certain proceedings in Parliament" (see above (g)), ordered the Committee for Privileges to prepare a Bill concerning privilege and judicature in Parliament. L. J., XII. 265. On the 11th the Committee met and the D. Bucks offered the heads of a Bill, namely, "never to part with a power of trying causes originally which can be tried in no place else; the High Court of Judicature is this House; the House of Commons have no share in judicature;" and, after long debate, the following heads were set down:—That the case of Thomas Skinner and Sir Samuel Barnardiston shall not be mentioned in the Bill; that the Lords are not to part with the judgment of such causes as are not relievable elsewhere; that the Supreme Court of Judicature is this House (to be inserted by way of proviso); that something is to be inserted concerning the trial of peers; that no subject shall be prejudiced in any right or title, estate or liberty, but by due course of law; that there shall be a limitation of the exercise of the power of the Lords in receiving original causes in Common Pleas capable of relief in inferior courts; that the privilege of the members of Parliament and their servants is to be considered. These heads were agreed to, and a sub-committee was appointed to draw up a Bill. Accordingly, on the 13th the sub-committee reported this Bill to be offered to the House, and it was read and amended this day, and also on the 15th and 16th, when it was reported to the House. See Priv. Book, pp. 56-59.] The following seven papers are connected with this Bill:—

(g.)¹ Draft proviso maintaining in force all statutes concerning judicature, except in those particulars taken away in express words. [Offered to Committee for Privileges by the D. Bucks, on 13th Nov. 1669, and agreed to.]

(h.)² Draft clause enacting that Peers and Peeresses shall be tried by forty-one at least of the Peers of this realm. [On the 15th Nov. 1669 a clause to the effect that forty-five Peers were to be summoned at the trial of any Peer or Peeress, twenty of whom were to be present, was discussed and passed over till the pleasure of the House was known, and the House the same day directed the Committee to bring in a clause for the trial of Peers. L. J., XII. 268. Accordingly, on the following day this Draft Clause was agreed to.]

(i.)³ 16 Nov. 1669. Amended Draft of the Act, being the fair copy of the Bill and amendments as reported from Committee for Privileges. [Read 1st this day, and 2nd and committed to a Committee of the whole House on the 17th. L. J., XII. 268. The Bill was sent to the Commons on the 22nd. See expunged entries in Hatsell, III. 385. The Commons rejected it on second reading.]

(j.)⁴ Amendments made in Committee of the whole House on 17th and 18th Nov. 1669. These are mainly to add questions of breach of privilege of Peerage to the original jurisdiction of the House of Lords, to limit the effect of above proviso (h)¹ to the judicature of the Lords, and to provide that no man should be imprisoned without being brought to answer by due process of law or judged but by lawful judgment of his Peers or by the law of the land. See MS. Minutes of date.

(k.)⁵ Paper giving amended wording of first part of the clause concerning Privilege of Parliament. See MS. Minutes of 18 Nov. 1669.

(l.)⁶ 18 Nov. 1669. List of Sub-Committee appointed to word the last two paragraphs of Bill. See MS. Minutes.

(m.)⁷ Paper of amendments made by the above Sub-Committee, and reported 19 Nov. 1669. See MS. Minutes.

(n.) 7 Dec. 1669. Copy of five Resolutions of the House of Commons, dated this day, Hatsell, III. 387. *In extenso*.

67. Jan. 22. E. St. Albans' Privilege.—Affidavit of William Wetton that, whilst attending some business of the Earl of St. Albans at Guildford, as his agent and servant, and having his protection, he was violently arrested by Henry Ride, by direction of Richard Symes, an attorney, for Thomas Dalmahoy. L. J., XII. 85.

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Annexed:—

(a.) 25 Jan. Petition of Richard Symes, an attorney at law, and Henry Ryde. Petitioners are under restraint for arresting Wm. Wetton at the suit of Thomas Dalmahoy, for four years rent in arrear last Christmas, not knowing at the time of the arrest that Wetton had a protection from the Earl of St. Albans. They are sorry for their proceedings therein, and pray to be discharged. L. J., XII. 90.

68. Jan. 22. Frazer's Naturalisation.—Report from the Committee on the Bill that they have included the name of Sir Richard Fanshawe, Bart., on account of the desire expressed by his father on his death bed, but they are of opinion that care should be taken that this may not in future be a precedent to the prejudice of ambassadors' children born abroad. The Committee have also added to the Bill the names of Dame Mary Masham, Claudius Petit, Peter Southick, and John Daynens. Dated 19 Jan. L. J., XII. 84. 19 Car. II. c. 10. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments to the Bill.

(b.) 11 Jan. Certificate that Peter Southick is of the Protestant religion of the Dutch congregation. See L. J., XII. 75.

(c.) 11 Jan. Similar certificate for John Deynens. See L. J., XII. 75.

69. Jan. 23. London (Fire) Judicature Bill.—Amendments to the Bill for erecting a judicature for determination of differences touching houses burnt or demolished by reason of the late fire in London. 18 & 19 Car. II. c. 7. L. J., XII. 86. See Com. Book 7-23 Jan. [They limit new leases to forty years (§ ii.), and add a proviso giving appeal.]

70. Jan. 24. Writ of Summons to Parliament to Dudley Lord North.

71. Jan. 24. Same to William Lord Willoughby de Parham.

72. Jan. 28. Bedford Level.—Engrossment of an Act for settling the taxes to be imposed on the Adventurers' lands lying in Bedford Level after a pound rate. The money necessary for the maintenance of the level has, under the powers of an Act of this Parliament [15 Car. II. c. 17.] been raised by an acre tax to the great damage of divers of the Adventurers, as the 95,000 acres [allotted to them] not only vary greatly in quality, but some portions are frequently inundated, and the corn, hay, &c. destroyed. The Bill enacts that the taxes shall henceforth be raised according to the annual value of the lands. It provides for assessment, appeal, &c., and concludes with a clause for the benefit of Samuel and Edwin Sandys, sons of Samuel Sandys the elder. (*Parchement Collection.*) [This Bill, which was brought from the Commons this day, was dropped owing to the close of the session, but a similar Bill received the royal assent the following year. L. J., XII. 93, &c. See also 77 and 105.]

73. Jan. 28. L. Norris' Bill.—Engrossment of an Act for settling the estate of the Lord Norris in trustees for the benefit of the Lord Norris. (*Parchement Collection.*) [This Bill, which was brought from the Commons this day, was opposed by Lady Cholmley on behalf of her husband, Edward Cooke, by the Earl of Manchester, and others; and as there was not time to pass the Bill before the end of the Session, a "Proposal" was drawn up and agreed to by all parties, and entered on the Lords' Journals. L. J., XII. 93, 108, &c. See also 76.]

74. Jan. 28. Transcript of record, &c. in the Writ of Error "Goodwyn v. Isted." L. J., XII. 93. (*Parchement Collection.*)

75. Jan. 28. Votes of the House of Commons, dated 22 Jan., concerning French goods bought and laden on shipboard before December 1666. [Agreed to by the Lords this day. C. J., VIII. 681. *In extenso.*]

Annexed:—

(a.) Draft of Joint Resolution of both Houses embodying the above Votes. L. J., XII. 93. *In extenso.*

(b.) Rough draft of preceding.

(c.) Schedule of goods claimed by English subjects on their own account, and ordered by them to be laden in France before the issuing of His Majesty's proclamation for prohibiting of French commodities. L. J., XII. 90. [The names of the ships are given, and the goods, consisting almost wholly of wine and brandy, are attested by the oaths and signatures of the owners. See also Com. Book, p. 166, and Priv. Book 25 Jan.]

(d.) 21 Jan. Affidavit of John Wadlow that a ship of his, laden with goods from Bordeaux, bought in

November last, has not yet arrived in England.

See L. J., XII. 93.

(e.) 19 Jan. Affidavit of Edmond Warner that certain goods in the Graffe Frixe, of Riga, and the St. Philip, of Ostend, are the property of English subjects.

(f.) List of fees for swearing the merchants, &c.

76. Jan. 29. L. Norris' Bill.—Petition of Dame Margaret Cholmley, now wife to Edward Cooke, Esq. About eighteen years ago her husband became a trustee of the estate of Bridgett, late Countess of Lindsey, which has since descended to James, Lord Norris, her son, an infant; and now an attempt is being made to procure an Act of Parliament, in the absence of petitioner's husband, to join other trustees with him, whereby his estate and interest in law will be lessened, the settlement made by the Countess defeated, and petitioner, her husband, and their fortune in danger to be ruined. She prays that no proceedings may be taken upon the Bill until her husband be heard. L. J., XII. 95. Com. Book, pp. 168, &c., and MS. Min. of 6 Feb. [See also 73.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 6 Feb. Petition of Dame Margaret Cholmley, wife to Edward Cooke, Esq. Prays that her husband may be heard against Lord Norris' Bill, the Committee having refused him permission, although the Judges reported in his favour; or, if the House think fit to pass the bill without hearing him, that a proviso may be added to protect the person of her husband from the fatal consequences of the Act, so that after his estate is ruined he may still enjoy his liberty to seek a substance for himself and petitioner as God's providence shall dispose him.

(b.) 8 Feb. Draft of the "Proposal" agreed to by all parties concerned in the Lord Norris' Bill, there not being time to pass the bill before the close of the Session. L. J., XII. 108. *In extenso.*

77. Jan. 29. Bedford Level.—Petition of Sir Robert Henley, Knight, Robert Hampson, Michael Holman, Nicholas Pedley, Esq^{rs}, and others. They are owners of, and concerned in, great quantities of "Adventure lands" in the great level of the fens called Bedford Level, part of the 95,000 acres allotted to Francis late Earl of Bedford in recompense for draining the great level. Petitioners have been at great expense in diking, hassocking, [i.e., taking the uppermost grass, Wells' Bedford Level, l. 371.] ploughing, &c. their adventure lands for many years past. A Bill has now been brought to the House for altering the way of taxing the 95,000 acres for maintenance of the level from an acre tax, which has continued by practice and agreement for thirty-six years, to a pound rate tax, which, if enacted, will not only prove destructive to petitioner's estates, but will totally subvert the work of draining, and be the ruin, consequently of many thousand persons. Petitioners pray to be heard in the matter. L. J., XII. 95. [See also 72.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 29 Jan. Petition of Dame Bridgett Kingswill. Petitioner prays to be heard against the Bill for Bedford Level, under which it is proposed to vest certain lands in two of the sons of Sir Miles Sandys, deceased, which lands are her security for 500*l.*, with interest unpaid, lent to Samuel Sandys, Sir Miles Sandys, and others in the year 1638. L. J., XII. 95.

(b.) 29 Jan. Petition of Michael Holman, Esq^r, son and heir of Michael Holman, Esq^r, deceased, and Richard Holman, gent. They pray to be heard against the Bill for Bedford Level, and to be admitted to make out their title to 510 acres, which were purchased many years ago from Sir Miles Sandys, and which by the bill are settled upon two of his sons.

(c.) 1 Feb. Petition of Grace Love, the relict of Richard Love, Doctor of Divinity, late Dean of Ely, deceased. Her late husband and James Thompson purchased about seven score acres of "Adventure Ground" in Bedford Level (since vested in her) at 12*l.* the acre or thereabouts. This land has been further improved at great charge, encouragement being thereunto given by an established acre tax; but, without the privy of parties interested, endeavour is being used by an Act of the present Session to alter the acre tax to a pound rate, whereby petitioner's proportion will bear equal charge with ten times the same number of acres, the greatest part of the level of the fens consisting of coarser grounds, vendable at a far smaller value on account of the

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acre tax. Petitioner prays to be heard by counsel before any further proceeding on the bill. L. J., XII. 99.

- (d.) 8 Feb. Draft report from the Committee on the Bedford Level Tax Bill that all differences concerning the way of raising money &c. should (in regard of want of time to proceed on the bill) be left to the determination of three judges. L. J., XII. 109. *In extenso*.

78. Jan. 29. Engrossment of an Act for enabling trustees to make leases for payment of the debts and providing for the children of Sir Charles Stanley (*Parchment Collection*). [This Bill which was brought from the House of Commons this day, was, after passing through the usual stages, returned to that House amended on the last day of the Session, and was consequently lost; but a Bill with the same title passed the following year. L. J., XII. 95 &c. See also 96.]

79. Jan. 29. *Pettit v. Hide*.—Petition of Henry Pettit, prisoner in the Fleet, and administrator of Thomas Freeman, late of London, merchant, deceased. In 1661 a decree was obtained in Chancery against petitioner at the suit of Lawrence Hide for 893*l*. 7*s*. 8*d*., alleged to be due to him from Freeman for three parcels of brimstone forty years ago. In the making of this decree petitioner thinks he had very hard measure, and is advised that he has no remedy but from the Lords in Parliament. The question at issue being a matter of account was referred to referees (two named by Hide and two by Freeman) who were equally divided in opinion. The Lord Chancellor then appointed Mr. Micoe (who had been before nominated by Hide, but afterwards struck out) as fifth referee, with power to three to report, petitioner in vain excepting against Mr. Micoe as a nominee of Hide. Micoe and the two other referees, nominated by Hide, made a report on which the decree was grounded, and upon that decree petitioner was committed prisoner to the Fleet, and a sequestration granted of his estate, real and personal, under which Hide is in actual possession to the ruin of petitioner and his family. In 1662, petitioner, as administrator to Freeman, obtained a judgment in the King's Bench against Hide for 2,500*l*. for matters no way concerned in the decree in Chancery; but petitioner is stayed by injunction out of Chancery from proceeding under the judgment against Hide, though he has no estate but what is in Hide's possession. After this petitioner obtained a reference from the King to the Commissioners of Grace for relief of prisoners, who summoned Hide before them, and found him indebted to petitioner 2,567*l*. 12*s*., as appears by their certificate. Petitioner implores the House to grant him a hearing at the Bar, to assign him counsel, to order him liberty to attend, and to give him such relief as shall seem meet. L. J., XII. 134. [For subsequent proceedings in 1667 and 1669 in Chancery after the sequestration referred to, see *Hide v. Pettit, Cases in Chancery*, i. 91, 185. This petition was ordered this day to be shown to the Lord Chancellor. The Pet. Book records that a previous petition of Pettit, of 8 May 1663, in this matter (see Seventh Report, p. 171), was argued before the Committee for Petitions on 14 May, when an Order that it should be laid aside was apparently made and afterwards cancelled. The matter was then postponed; and after a vote of 6 to 3 against resuming the hearing, the point of the appointment of the 5th referee was fully discussed on 2 June, and the petition dismissed by 8 votes to 1, "it being taken notice of that the Court of Chancery is here tacitly struck at and inveighed against, through the name of Lawrence Hyde, who is formally petitioned against, but nothing said against him, but against the Court." A subsequent petition of Pettit was received and read before the Committee on 26 April, 1664, but no resolution was taken.]

Annexed:—

- (a.) Petition of same for stay of proceedings below, and that he be permitted his liberty to attend the hearing of his appeal.

- (b.) 4 Feb. Report of the Lord Chancellor, upon his sight of Henry Pettit's petition, as follows:—

"I have perused the petition of Henry Pettit to the House of Peers, the matter of which was heretofore presented in some session of this Parliament to the said House, and all parties concerned being called before a Committee of the Lords, and Council heard on both sides, the petition was dismissed, and if the Pet^r be grieved with y^e said decree, since he alleges no corruption in the making of it, if there be any error in it, I do not know why he should not have remedy by his Bill of Review.

"It is not possible for me to remember all the particulars in the Cause, which had been long depending in Chancery, and was ready for a hearing when I came in to England, only I do very well remember that because one of the parties was of my name and family (though I had never seen him before the King's return into England, and have had very little conversation with him since) I proceeded with that caution, that I believe very few orders have been made in this Cause, but in the presence of some Judge whom I desired to give the Rule, and I do verily believe that the other party hath more cause to complain of his being my kinsman, than to bragg of any advantage he hath had by it.

"For the nomination of the Referrees, I am confident they were all named by the Court before my coming into England, and if afterwards, upon accidents, I nominated Alderman Micoe, it was without the least motion from the other party, but upon the great reputation of the man, whose Certificates I often observed to give the Court great satisfaction in several occasions, without ever having heard any of them questioned; but I am confident, if ever the Pet^r had made any reasonable objection against him, I should very readily have left him out.

"The proceedings upon the said Decree have been no other than are agreeable to the practice of the Court in all cases of disobedience and contempt.

"Of the Tryall and Verdict in the King's Bench I know nothing, but if the same was upon any matter contained in the Decree in Chancery, I could not deny an Injunction, nor could I have granted it except it appeared upon examination that the matter in issue was contained in the said Decree.

"For the Petition to his Ma^y, and the reference to Commission^r, I can say no more, but that I doubt such References are too easily procured by Masters of Requests without informing his Ma^y of the nature of the business, who would never (as his Ma^y was pleased himself afterwards to declare) have referred the examination of a Decree in a Court of Justice to such Commissioners, who are only authorized to mediate, on the behalf of poore Prisoners in execution for debt, with their Creditors, when it appears that they have no estates to satisfy what they owe, so that it was a great presumption in them to meddle in this matter, which they could not examine, nor had the party concerned any reason to submit the examination thereof to them."

"If the House of Peers shall think fitt upon such a Petition to give a hearing of the whole matter, I presume the adverse party upon notice will make such a defence as their Lo^{pp} will be satisfied with the justice of the Decree. I am sure I thought it so when I made it, and do still think it so, and if it appears to be otherwise upon a Bill of Review, I shall not be ashamed to retract it. All w^{ch} I humbly submit to their Lo^{pp} greates wisdom.

"CLARENDON. C."

[The House next day ordered that Pettit might have a Copy of this paper. L. J., XII. 103.]

- (c.) 31 Oct. 1667. Petition of Henry Pettit, a duplicate of that presented on the 29th January 1666-7. [Read this day. The Earl of Clarendon to have a copy and to answer. L. J., XII. 129.]

- (d.) 11 Nov. 1667. The Earl of Clarendon's answer to preceding. The Petition is the same as that presented last Session, to which, being then indisposed with the gout, so that he could not attend the House, he returned the ensuing answer, which he presumes remains still with the Clerk of the Parliaments. The rest of the answer is a duplicate of the previous Report. This paper concludes "I know not what to add to this Report "I then made, but that I was since that time "always ready to hear anything that was or "could be offered on the Pet^r behalf, and make "no doubt but that if the House of Peers shall "give any direction for the rehearing of it, they "will not find that I have been in any fault." Signed, Clarendon, C., and dated 4 Nov. 1667. [This Petition and Answer were read this day, and Council ordered to be heard. L. J., XII. 134.]

- (e.) 25 Nov. 1667. Draft judgment of the House, reversing the decree complained of, and declaring

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that the case should stand *in statu quo* as it was before the nomination of Micoe as a referee. L. J., XII. 147. *In extenso*.

(f.) 25 Nov. 1667. Another draft of preceding.

80. Jan. 31. Engrössment of an Act for punishing and suppressing of atheism, profaneness, and profane cursing and swearing. Any person who denies or derides the essence, persons, or attributes of God the Father, Son, or Holy Ghost given to them in the Scriptures, or the omnipotency, wisdom, justice, mercy, goodness, or providence of God in the Creation, Redemption, or Governance of the world, or who denies the divine authority of any of the canonical books contained in the Old and New Testament, received in the Church of England, shall upon conviction or confession on the first offence be committed to the common gaol until payment of such fine as shall be imposed upon him, not exceeding 50*l.*, and shall make public recantation in the court in which he was convicted, and also upon some Lord's day in the church of the parish where the offence was committed, during the time of divine service immediately after the reading of the second lesson, and for the second offence shall be transported to some foreign plantation, shall forfeit offices, preferments, goods, and chattels, and shall not return within five years. Persons convicted of profane swearing, or of jestingly using, profaning, or abusing any sentence of Holy Scripture, shall upon conviction forfeit the following sums according to degree:—If a Lord or Baron of England, 20*s.*; if a Lord or Baron of Scotland, 13*s. 4d.*; if under the degree of a baron and above an esquire, 10*s.*; if a dignified clergyman under the degree of a Bishop, 10*s.*; if an Esquire, Gentleman, ordinary Minister, Mayor, Alderman, &c., 5*s.*; if a freeholder, copyholder, or leaseholder above the yearly value of 20*l.*, or having money or goods to the value of 300*l.*, 2*s. 6d.*, and any other person 12*d.* And any person so convicted who shall refuse to pay or has no goods, shall for the first offence, if a gentleman or of higher degree, be imprisoned for one month in the common gaol, unless he shall meantime pay the penalty; and, if under the degree of a gentleman, shall be set in the stocks for three hours unless he shall pay the penalty, and for the second offence shall be set in the stocks for twelve hours or sent to the house of correction and kept to labour for fourteen days. Any justice of the peace, mayor, &c., who upon complaint neglects or refuses to convict shall, upon due proof thereof, forfeit 40*s.*; provided that every offence shall be prosecuted within one month after the offence is committed, and in any case in which the prosecutor is nonsuited or the verdict passes against him, the defendant shall recover treble costs. Provided also that no person punished under this Act shall be punished for the same offence by any other law. (*Parliament Collection*.) [Brought from the Commons and read 1st this day, and referred to a Select Committee on 4th Feb. L. J. XII. 96, &c., but no report was made, and Parliament being prorogued on the 8th, the Bill dropped, but was revived the next session. See 92.]

81. Feb. 5. Statement respecting proceedings of John Blunt, solicitor to Lady Longville, against Lord Widdrington, contrary to privilege. L. J., XII. 103.

82. Feb. 7. Proviso to the Bill for rebuilding the City of London, being § 39 of 18 & 19 Car. II. c. 8. [Reported this day. See L. J., XII. 105.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Parchment draft of preceding.

(b.) Draft proviso for making the imposition on coals a credit to raise money on. [Offered by the Earl of Aylesbury 6 Feb. but not agreed to. MS. minutes of date.]

83. Feb. 7. Petition of Margaret, Marchioness of Worcester, wife of Edward, now Marquess of Worcester. The Marquess, in his service for His Majesty, expended vast sums of money and thereby contracted great debts, and although, since His Majesty's restoration, he has paid above 50,000*l.* of those debts, yet there remain so many that his estate is all seized on by his creditors upon judgments, statutes, and recognizances, in so much that he is deprived of his whole estate, and nothing is left for his own and petitioner's support. In particular the Marquess' estate was extended in March last by John Hall upon a judgment of 6,000*l.* for money borrowed by petitioner's husband in 1642 to pay the garrison of Monmouth, then in a mutiny; this extent is assigned to Lord John Somerset, who now threatens (having got most of the estate) to turn petitioner out of Worcester House, so that she will be destitute of habitation and maintenance. She prays their Lordships to consider her most necessitous condition, and to find out a way for her relief, and also to recommend her case to

the Lord Chancellor. [The House this day appointed a Committee to wait on the King, and represent to him Petitioner's sad condition. L. J. XII. 106.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Petition of the Lady Marchioness of Worcester, wife of Edward, now Marquess of Worcester, and the several creditors whose debts amount to 54,500*l.* The now Marquess and his late father expended in His Majesty's service in garrisoning towns, buying arms, &c., above 300,000*l.* They also lent in gold and silver to His Majesty above 300,000*l.*, whereof 95,000*l.* appears under His Majesty's hand and privy signet. They lost by sequestration, plundering, cutting down of woods, pulling down of their houses and castle, and in profits of their estate received by the enemy, above 500,000*l.* The now Marquess took up at interest upon his own security from the petitioners (the creditors) a considerable part of these vast sums, besides 40,000*l.*, which he has paid to other creditors since His Majesty's restoration. There are still very great sums due to his creditors, which, as his whole estate is either mortgaged or extended he is wholly unable to repay, while he is also unable to make up his waterwork, which would enrich them, and he is also in no degree able to support his wife, or give any satisfaction to his creditors, inasmuch that the Marquess is forced to secrete himself, and his creditors themselves, their wives and families, will be totally ruined unless relieved by the House. Petitioners pray their Lordships to recommend their sad condition to His Majesty, that the Marquess (for the vast sums so lent and expended by him in the service of the Crown) may be in some degree so considered and relieved that he may be enabled to give some support to the undone petitioners, his wife, and creditors. [*Endorsed*, Not read.]

84. Feb. 7. Draft of motion by the Duke of York, upon complaint of Lord Gerard of Brandon, that two of his servants were assaulted by Wm. Hargrave and others on the 15th of March 1664-5, contrary to privilege, the reason why the matter was not prosecuted before being that the witnesses were at sea. [*Endorsed*. Nothing ordered.]*

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85. Aug. 1. Writ of summons to Parliament to Thomas, Earl of Portland.

86. Oct. 5. Writ of summons to Parliament to John, Earl of Rochester.

87. Oct. 5. Same to William, Bishop of Lincoln.

88. Oct. 5. Same to Francis, Bishop of Llandaff.

89. Oct. 11. Same to Robert, Bishop of Bangor.

90. Oct. 11. Commission to John, Lord Roberts, Keeper of the Privy Seal, to supply the place of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Peers. (*Parliament Collection*.) L. J., XII. 116. *In extenso*.

91. Oct. 14. Wine Bill.—Amended draft of an Act for the better execution of the laws concerning the prices of wines. The penalties under previous Acts made to abate the prices of wines and prevent adulteration being very small, and the prices of wines for many years not set or limited by reason thereof during the late troubles, wines have been raised to excessive rates and prices in the gross, and so consequently by retail. The late Act of 12 Car. II. set a limit on retail prices, but made no effectual provision touching wines in gross, whereby the prices of wines have been still enhanced, to the great grievance of all, especially the retailers themselves; and taking advantage of this the masters of the Spanish and other vineyards have largely advanced the prices of wines in their own countries upon the merchant, and in several parts refuse to accept, as formerly, English manufactures in exchange, but exact ready money. The Bill enacts that no Canary wines, Alicante or Muscatels, imported into England, be sold in gross for above 24*l.* the butt or pipe, and no sacks and Malagas for more than 22*l.*; no Gascoigne or French wines for more than 23*l.* the tun; no Rhenish wines for more than 6*l.* the awme, on pain of certain penalties in each case, half thereof to go to the King and half to the informer. Provided that the Lord Chancellor and other high officers shall every year, between the 20th of November and the last day of December, set the prices of all kinds of wines to be sold in gross, not exceeding the above

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* Parliament was prorogued on 8 Feb. to 10 Oct., but reassembled by proclamation on 25 July, when, after sitting that day and the 29th, it was again prorogued to 10 Oct.

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rates; open proclamation thereof to be made in the Court of Chancery. Failing such prices being so set and proclaimed in any year, the wines shall be sold in gross at the prices limited in this Act. [Read 1st this day, and passed the Lords, but dropped in the Commons. L. J., XII. 118, &c.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Another draft, with title as amended in Committee.

(b.) Amendments to the Bill, made in Committee on 8th and 11th Nov.

(c.) Corrected draft, endorsed "Judges' clause for 'punishing sophisticators of wines.'" Any person, whether merchant, wine-cooper, vintner, or otherwise, convicted of adulterating or of selling or importing adulterated wines shall pay a fine of 100*l.* and 50*l.* for every hoghead of such wine; 40*l.* for every barrell, &c.; and 5*l.* for every gallon or pint. For discovery of such offences assayers of wines are appointed, with power to enter taverns, vaults, warehouses, &c., and taste, gauge, or assay all wines sold or stored therein. Defendants to actions brought under the Act to be allowed to plead the general issue, and recover treble costs if the plaintiff fails. No justice of the peace, mayor, &c., shall be allowed to appoint assayers if he himself keeps a tavern or sells wine in gross or in retail. [This draft was offered to the Committee by the Judges on 3rd Dec. in pursuance of an order of 15th Nov., and being referred again to them for correction, was returned on 4th Dec. accordingly. Mr. Justice Windham and Mr. Justice Morton were the judges consulted.]

(d.) 24 Oct. Petition of several merchants trading for Spain and other places. Pray to be heard before the passing of the Bill, which they conceive will tend very much to their prejudice, and hinder the expense of English manufactures. L. J., XII. 124. [For evidence of merchants and vintners see Com. Book, p. 200.]

92. Oct. 14. Draft of an Act for punishing and suppressing of atheism, profaneness, and profane swearing. This draft differs only from the Bill of the preceding session (see 80) in including, as additional offences, the denial of the immortality of men's souls, the resurrection of the body, and the eternal rewards in Heaven or eternal torments in Hell. [Read 1st this day; reported with amendments and provisos 18 Dec. (see Com. Book, pp. 185-231), the report to be considered on the second day of the next meeting after the adjournment. Referred again to a Sub-Committee 14 March, on whose report, 16 April, the further consideration was again postponed till after the adjournment from 9 May to 11 August, and the matter dropped.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Draft of proposed preamble to the Bill. See Com. Book, p. 185.

(b.) Amendments to the Bill. [Made in Committee on 13th and 14th Dec. The punishment of banishment for the second offence is transferred to the third offence against the Act, and in lieu thereof the offender is to pay double the fine imposed for the first offence and make a like recantation].

(c.) Draft of enacting clause and provisos, referred to in preceding. The clause enacts that the Act shall be read in every parish church by the minister upon two Sundays in the year after morning prayer, *i.e.*, on the first Sunday in Lent and the next Sunday after Michaelmas day. The two provisos concern the peers, the first being that all Lords of Parliament for every third offence against the Act shall be tried by their peers; the second exempting the persons of peers from restraint of liberty for non-payment of the fines imposed by the Act. See Com. Book, 13th to 17th December 1667.

(d.) Copy of first enacting clause, as amended in Committee, with judges' opinion thereon, stating that none of the offences mentioned are of temporal cognizance. [Endorsed, Read 16 April 1668, on which day the Sub-Committee reported. L. J., XII. 216, 223, and MS. Min. See also Com. Book of 10 April, when the opinions were delivered, Mr. Baron Rainsford and Mr. Justice Tyrell having previously been examined on March 16 and April 2 and 6. Subjoined, in another handwriting, is an amendment to add at the end of the above clause ("or shall in any interlude or stage-play make " use of any sentence, clause, or expression of

" Holy Scripture in a profane or scoffing manner, " or shall scoff at or deride religion in general or " the Christian religion in particular.") This amendment first appears in the bill of 1673-4, the part relating to stage-plays having been offered by the Bishop of Rochester and agreed to on 18 Feb. 1673-4, and the remaining words having been added on the 21st. See Com. Book under dates. From a later endorsement hereon, in the same writing as the amendment, it appears that this paper was read before the Committee on the bill of 1673-4, and agreed to as part of that bill.]

93. Oct. 15. Amended draft of an Act for settling part of the possessions of John, late Earl of Clare, deceased, and for enabling Gilbert, Earl of Clare, his son and heir, to dispose of some other parts thereof for payment of debts and portions. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 19 Dec. L. J., XII. 118, &c., 19 Car. II. c. 14 in Svo. List of Private Acts.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Draft of provisos to the Bill, enabling grants of leases by certain persons for 21 years. See Com. Book, p. 197.

(b.) Draft of clause introduced in Committee. See Com. Book, p. 219.

(c.) Draft of last clause as amended in Committee.

94. Oct. 18. Writ of summons to Parliament to Henry, Bishop of St. Asaph.

95. Oct. 19. Same to William, Lord Powys.

96. Oct. 21. Draft of an Act for enabling trustees to make leases for payment of the debts and providing for the children of Sir Charles Stanley. [Read 1st this day; received the royal assent on the 9th May 1668. L. J., XII. 121, &c. 20 Car. II. c. 10 in List of Private Acts, Svo. See also 78.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments to the Bill. Com. Book, p. 207.

(b.) Clause relating to settlement of Ancaster House. See Com. Book, p. 210.

97. Oct. 23. Sale of Offices Bill.—Draft of an Act for preventing corruption, extortion, and abuses in officers by the sale of offices. The Bill provides that the Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI. against buying and selling of offices shall continue in full force in all respects, and be put into due execution, and shall extend to all ministerial and judicial offices belonging to the High Court of Parliament, and to all other Courts of Justice, civil or ecclesiastical, and particularly to the six clerks in the Court of Chancery, all clerks of the Crown, of Assizes, and of the peace, and to all offices disposed of by the Chief Justices of the King's Bench or Common Pleas, or by justices of assize. All persons taking any such office are to make oath in the form specified in the bill, that they have not directly or indirectly given any consideration for the same; and any person who shall directly or indirectly receive any sum of money or other consideration for the gift or procurement of any office, shall forfeit double the value thereof, one moiety to go towards the repairing the churches lately built within the city and suburbs of London or the next ten years, and after that period to the King; and the other moiety to the person who shall sue for the same. [Read 1st, 2^a, and committed; no further proceeding. L. J., XII. 123, &c. and Com. Book 16 Nov.]

98. Oct. 24.—Salvin *v.* Herne. Petition of Robert Salvin, Robert Blackstone, and others. In 1665 the late Lord Chancellor Clarendon made a decree that petitioners should pay to Henry Herne and Rebecca his wife (daughter of the petitioner Robert Salvin) about 5,000*l.* of the estate of Rebecca Herne, deceased (mother of Robert Salvin, and grandmother of Rebecca Herne) under a supposed trust. The question of trust or no trust was at first referred to a trial at law, but Herne, not daring to abide the impartial way of a trial by jury, prevailed with the Lord Chancellor to hear the point, who upon very weak evidence decreed petitioners to be trustees in the face of a disclaimer from Rebecca Salvin of all pretence to the estate of her grandmother. Petitioners are not relievable by bill of review, because the injustice is not in point of law, but in matter of fact, and therefore appeal to the House of Lords as the Supreme Court of Judicature to review and cancel the decree or to refer the cause to the Lord Keeper for a rehearing, by whose decision petitioners are contented to abide. L. J., XII. 124.

Annexed:—

(a.) 31 Oct. Petition of Henry Herne and Rebecca his wife. The decree of 1665 made in favour of petitioners against Robert Salvin and Robert Blackstone, was confirmed on a rehearing by the

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Lord Chancellor and one judge. On the 11th October the defendants preferred a petition to the Lord Keeper, for leave to bring in a bill of review, and the Lord Keeper subscribed an order upon it that if the defendant's counsel would set it under their hands that there was just cause of review, he would do therein as should be just. This the counsel did not do, but the defendants presented a petition on the 24th inst. to the House, when the judges then present were ordered to peruse the bill, answer, and proofs on which the decree was founded, and to consider if there were any ground for a bill of review. Petitioners are advised that it is contrary to practice for anyone to apply to the House of Lords for relief against a decree in Chancery before bringing a bill of review, and therefore pray that the order made upon the petition may be discharged. See L. J., XII. 124.

(b.) 11 Oct. Copy of petition of Robert Salvin [Selvin] and Robert Blakstone to the Lord Keeper, Sir Orlando Bridgman, mentioned in preceding, and appended thereto.

(c.) 5 Dec. Another petition of Henry Herne and Rebecca his wife. After repeating the statements of their previous petition (a), they add that they had attended with counsel before the judges, who said they would not meddle with the proofs and other documents produced by the petitioners, and the latter have heard nothing more about the matter. They then repeat the prayer of their former petition. See L. J., XII. 158.

(d.) 5 Dec. Order for the Lord Keeper to rehear the case of Robert Salvin [Selvin], Robert Blackstone and others on appeal from the Court of Chancery. L. J., XII. 158. *In extenso.*

99. Oct. 29. *Certiorari Bill*.—Engrossment of an Act to prevent abuses in granting writs of *Certiorari*. Forasmuch as bills of indictment for various offences punishable by the justices of the peace at quarter sessions or elsewhere, and their orders concerning bastard children, binding out apprentices, relieving the poor, &c., are frequently removed by writs of *certiorari* issuing out of Chancery and King's Bench, whereby such offenders for the most part escape unprosecuted and unpunished, and the King loses the fines which should have been imposed upon them, if such indictments had not been removed; the Bill enacts that after the 1st May 1668, no writ of *certiorari* to remove indictments or orders for any offence or misdemeanour cognizable by the justices of the peace shall be granted but upon motion in open court for some just and reasonable cause to be specified in the writ; and such writ shall be delivered only at some Quarter Sessions in open court. The party seeking a *certiorari* shall first become bound to the person prosecuting the bill of indictment or order against him in a sum not exceeding 20*l.*, with sureties to be approved of by the Justice of the Peace, conditioning to pay to the prosecutors, within one month after conviction, such costs as the local Justice of the Peace shall allow. In default of such security the justices may proceed on the indictment or orders, any writ of *certiorari* notwithstanding. If any indictment or order removed as above, be not prosecuted within two whole terms, or in any county palatine within six months after such *certiorari* returned, the Clerk of the Crown Office, where such *certiorari* was made or returned, shall issue out a *Procedendo* on that behalf, under pain of forfeiting to the prosecutors 40*l.* for his first neglect, and 100*l.* for every other such offence. (*Parchment Collection*.) [Brought from the Commons this day: read 1st, 2nd, and committed; reported and re-committed, but not passed, though the Commons twice sent messages to the Lords to remind them of the Bill. L. J., XII. 125, &c. See also 129.]

100. Oct. 31. *Trial of Peers Bill*.—Draft of an Act for the better regulating of the trial of the Peers of England. From and after the 1st of January 1667-8, whenever any peer is accused of any crime for which he ought to be tried by his peers, the Lord High Steward appointed by His Majesty shall, 30 days before the trial, issue forth a summons in the usual form to every peer above the age of one and twenty to attend personally and sit in judgment at such trial, and if by mistake or otherwise any peer be not summoned, it shall still be lawful for him to appear and sit at such trial, at which there shall be present not less than five and twenty peers. Neglect to summon any peer shall not hinder or make void any proceeding. Every custom and usage consonant with the Act shall stand; and peeresses, wives and widows of peers, shall be tried in the same manner as peers. [This

Bill passed the Lords with amendments, but was thrown out in the Commons. L. J., XII. 129, &c. See Com. Book, pp. 199, 202.]

101. Oct. 31. Petition of Richard Birch, gent. Petitioner having brought an action for 30*l.* against Sir John Lenthall, Marshal of the Court of King's Bench, for the escape of John Ashwin, and having obtained a judgment with costs, has often demanded payment to no purpose, though he has obtained several rules from the Court of King's Bench for payment; Sir John Lenthall telling him that he would make him weary of the business, and asking him what good all his rules had done him. Petitioner's only remedy now is to take Sir John Lenthall in execution, but he constantly keeps himself within doors and has made secret conveyances of all his estate. Petitioner prays the House to take the matter into consideration, and to do therein as shall be just. L. J., XII. 129. [From an entry in Pet. Book, of 19 Nov., it appears that this cause was under compromise.]

102. Nov. 6. *Juxon's Bill*.—Draft of an Act for enabling Sir William Juxon, knight and baronet, executor of the last will and testament of William Juxon, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, to recover part of his estate. [Read 1st this day; received the royal assent on the 9th of May 1668. L. J., XII. 129, &c. 20 Car. II. c. 6. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 9 Nov. Petition of Katherine Pory, wife of John Pory, Esq^r. Sir Wm. Juxon has lately exhibited a Bill to the House, therein alleging that John Pory, as treasurer to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, had in his hands and put out at interest several sums of money, amounting in all to 15,015*l.*, part of which was lent to Lord Leigh, and others, upon securities taken in Pory's own name. Sir Wm. Juxon, as executor of the Archbishop, obtained a decree in Chancery for delivery to him of the money in Pory's hands, and the securities aforesaid, which decree has hitherto had no effect on account of Pory having gone beyond seas. The Bill proposes to enable Sir Wm. Juxon to receive these moneys and discharge the debtors. Sir Wm. Juxon has put petitioner's husband to unreasonable expense, refusing to accept the money and securities aforesaid, though often tendered with a just account of the archbishop's estate. Petitioner therefore prays that as her husband is beyond the seas, and has the securities with him, the House will grant him a protection from arrest by Sir Wm. Juxon, that he may come and answer personally for himself before any further proceeding is had upon the Bill. L. J., XII. 133. See also 139.

103. Nov. 6. Roll of the Peers of the Kingdom of England, according to their birth, creations, and offices. —Garter's Roll, signed Edw. Walker, Garter Principal King of Arms. (*Parchment Collection*.)

104. Nov. 7. Copy of petition of Thomas Hinsley to the King. Petitioner has for the last four years been persecuted and overpowered by the greatness of the Earl of Denbigh, as will appear by certain papers. Petitioner prays the King to refer the whole matter to the Lord Keeper and others, or to the justices of the county of Leicester, that examination may be made how Mr. Gore, the Earl's receiver has disposed of 50*l.* received by him for repairing the highways, the Earl being a means of turning out one loyal justice, and threatening to turn out others. [A note written below the petition describes it as scandalous and actionable. The Earl of Denbigh complained of this petition to the House, and Hinsley being brought to the bar was reprehended. L. J., XII. 129, 131.]

105. Nov. 8. Bedford Level. Engrossment of portion of an Act for the taxing and assessing of the lands of the Adventurers within the great level of the fens. (*Parchment Collection*.) [Read 1st this day; received the royal assent 9th May 1668. 19 & 20 Car. II. c. 13. L. J., XII. 131, &c. See also 72 and 77.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Draft of Section 6 of the Act.

(b.) Parchment copy of Sections 9-11.

(c.) Draft of Section 12.

106. Nov. 8. *Woollen Cloth Bill*.—Draft of an Act for the better regulating of the manufacture of broad woollen cloth of the new drapery within the counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester. Whereas divers abuses and deceits in the manufacture of that cloth, called Spanish cloth, in the said counties, have brought it into contempt both at home and abroad; the Bill proposes to establish a Corporation in these counties, consisting of the justices of the peace and the clothiers, to regulate

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the manufacture. A standard of length, breadth, and weight is fixed. The Corporation is to appoint searchers, who shall affix to each piece of cloth a seal of lead expressing its length, breadth, and weight; and penalties are enacted for cloth falling short of the prescribed standard, or made of deceitful material, as well as for counterfeiting the seal, or failing to carry out the Act. Seven years' apprenticeship is made obligatory. [Read 1st this day and rejected; a Committee being appointed to inspect laws concerning the woollen manufacture. L. J., XII. 132. See also 182.]

107. Nov. 11. *Morley v. Elwes*.—Petition of Cuthbert Morley and Bernard Grenville, Esq^{rs}. Pray for relief against a decree in Chancery under which a release to Jeremy Elwes of the estate belonging to the father of Cuthbert Morley has been recognized as a bar to all proceedings for recovery of the estate, though the release was made in 1646 upon a secret trust to preserve the estate when Cuthbert Morley was prosecuted for a delinquent and obliged to fly beyond seas. L. J., XII. 134. [The arguments at the bar in this cause are given at some length in MS. Min. See also Pet. Book under 14 March 1661-2, and 3 Dec. 1667.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 14 Nov. Motion for leave to insert the name of Henry Elwes in the petition. *Endorsed* "Lord Paget moved it."

(b.) 16 Nov. Petition of same; similar to that of the 11th inst., except that Henry Elwes is made defendant with Jeremy Elwes. L. J., XII. 138.

(c.) 29 Oct. 1669. Petition of Bernard Grenville, Esq^r, and Ann, his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Cuthbert Morley, Esq^r, lately deceased. Their Lordships were pleased upon the 31st of March 1668, to remit the cause into Chancery with directions to the Lord Keeper to proceed thereupon as upon an equitable mortgage which their Lordships adjudged it to be. On the 1st of June 1668 a decree was pronounced by the Court of Chancery wherein no effect has been given to their Lordship's directions, to the loss to petitioners of nearly 20,000*l*. They pray that their Lordships' order and just intentions may be carried out. L. J., XII. 258. *Cases in Chancery* 1. 107.

(d.) Copy of order of 31st March 1668 referred to in preceding. L. J., XII. 212. *In extenso*.

(e.) Copy of decree of the Court of Chancery, 1 June 1668.

(f.) 4 Nov. 1669. Answer of Jeremy Elwes, Esq^r, to the above petition of Bernard Grenville and Ann his wife.—The decree of 1st June 1668 was most agreeable to law and equity, and on a rehearing on 6th July, and again with the judges on 30th October, was confirmed by the Lord Keeper. Respondent prays that he may now at last be left at peace. The suit is abated by the death of Cuthbert Morley, and should first be revived in Chancery. L. J., XII. 260.

(g.) Copy of decree in Chancery of 1st June 1668.

(h.) Copy of decree of 6th July 1668.

(i.) Copy of decree of 30th October 1668.

(k.) 11 March 1669-70. Petition of Bernard Grenville, Esq. Jeremy and Henry Elwes having objected that the suit against them was abated by the death of Cuthbert Morley, and that petitioner was not a party in the Court of Chancery, and therefore the appeal was improperly before their Lordships, Counsel were heard on both sides; and on the 12th of November last their Lordships resolved that petitioner was sufficiently a party to the suit, and upon the 25th and 29th of November their Lordships resolved that the cause was properly before them, and gave further directions in the matter. Petitioner humbly applied himself to the Lord Keeper to give directions in pursuance of these orders, but his Lordship delayed so to do upon the allegation of the defendants and their counsel that the suit was abated, and petitioner not a sufficient party thereto, although, as petitioner conceives, his Lordship ought not to have taken that into consideration, it being already resolved and adjudged by their Lordships. Petitioner prays that the Lord Keeper may be directed to proceed in the cause according to their Lordships several judgments. L. J., XII. 306.

(l.) Copies of the orders of the 12th, 25th, and 29th of November 1669, referred to in preceding.

(m.) 18 March 1669-70. Letter from Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Keeper, to Lord Chief Justice Vaughan, who sat Speaker in the House of Lords

this day in the absence of the Lord Keeper, respecting the cause between Grenville and Elwes. L. J., XII. 314. *Almost in extenso*.

108. Nov. 13. E. Clarendon's Impeachment.—Copy of proceedings upon the impeachment of the Commons against Wm. De la Poole, Duke of Suffolk. 28 Hen. VI. Rot. Parl. V. 176. *In extenso*. L. J., XII. 136. [The above was produced this day by the Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, and used as a precedent on consideration of the impeachment of the Earl of Clarendon.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 4 Dec. Copy of the Commons vote on the paper sent by the Earl of Clarendon to the Lords, and by them sent down to the Commons. L. J., XII. 159. *In extenso*. *Endorsed*, Received at a conference 6 Dec. [The Duke of Buckingham delivered the Earl's paper to the Commons at the Conference on the 4th, with a desire that it should be returned to the Clerk, as it was the original. [MS. Min. 4 Dec.]]

(b.) 5 Dec. Amended draft of an Act for banishing and disenabling the Earl of Clarendon. [Read 1. this day. See Pepys, 6 Dec. 1667. Royal assent 19 Dec. 19 & 20 Car. II. c. 2. L. J., XII. 158, &c.]

(c.) Lords Amendments in Committee, made 10 Dec. These make the Earl incapable of pardon except by Act of Parliament, but allow correspondence with his children, &c. as in § ii.

(d.) Commons Amendments, reported 18 Dec. C. J., IX. 42. See L. J., XII. 177. These incapacitate him from any other "employment," besides places of public trust; subject his letters to the scrutiny of a Secretary of State; and add the last proviso in the Act respecting his surrender.

109. Nov. 18. Writ of Summons to Parliament to Anthony, Bishop of Exeter.

110. Nov. 19 E. Northampton's Privilege.—Petition of Richard French, Richard Gibbons, and Robert Barrett. In May 1667, Arthur Capes, an underkeeper in the forest of Whittlewood, having, under colour of his office, much wronged Sir Peter Wentworth, was arrested and bailed, but making default, his bail was arrested in October last. Capes bail then promised petitioners that if they would go with him to his master, Mr. Goodman, Lieutenant of the forest, Capes would there meet him. This was done, Capes also calling Goodman his master. During both the arrests Capes never made known that he was a servant to the Earl of Northampton, nor until about a month after the setting of the House was any mention made of breach of privilege. If privilege of Parliament be granted to Capes, as servant to Mr. Goodman, then the Earl of Northampton, upon the same account, has many hundred servants in the forest who may claim the same privilege. Petitioners, who were ignorant of any contempt or breach of privilege of the House, and have been in custody for eight days, the charge of which tends to their utter ruin, pray to be released. L. J., XII. 140.

Annexed:—

(a.) Affidavit of Capes respecting his arrest.

(b.) Note of evidence to be produced.

(c.) Questions to be put to Henry Hamp. [Sworn 6 Nov. L. J., XII. 130.]

(d.) Same to the Bailiffs.

(e.) Same to Sir Peter Wentworth.

(f.) 7. Dec. Petition of Richard French and others. Petitioners having expressed their sorrow for arresting Arthur Capes, servant to the Earl of Northampton, which they did in ignorance, were ordered to be discharged upon payment of fees; but these amount to 84*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*., besides lodgings, diet, horses, and the neglect of their trades for almost a month. Petitioners, who are poor men with wives and children, pray that the fees may be remitted. See L. J., XII. 148.

111. Dec. 4. Diagram, showing proposed alteration in the position of the table in the Painted Chamber, with forms behind it for the Peers at conferences. L. J., XII. 157 [Produced before and approved by the Committee for Privileges this day See Priv. Book, p. 32.]

112. Dec. 4. List of Lords and others who have not paid subsidies. *Noted*, "Delivered to the House of Peers by the Lord Ashley."

113. Dec. 9. Case of Charles, Lord Mohun, Baron of Okehampton, and his guardians, respecting a debt of 300*l*., for which they are sued by Daves Wymondshall. L. J., XII. 162, 177. See Priv. Book, 14 and 16 Dec.

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114. Dec. 11. Copy of Resolutions of the House of Commons dated 12 Nov. 1667, respecting freedom of speech in Parliament, agreed to by the Lords this day. L. J., XII. 166. *In extenso*.

115. Dec. 12. Petition of Thomas Killigrew, one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber. Prays that John Jackson and Thomas Child, his Attorney, who, well knowing petitioner to be His Majesty's servant, have sued him to an outlawry, may be brought to condign punishment. L. J., XII. 167, 169.

116. Dec. 13. Russell v. Spencer.—Petition of Sir William Russell, Bart. Prays that a decree made by the late Lord Chancellor, contrary to clear evidence in a suit respecting a debt of 500*l*. due by Richard Branthwayte to Sir Edward Spencer, for which petitioner became surety in November 1641, may be reversed, as the injury done to petitioner is in matter of fact and not in point of law, for which alone a bill of review would lie. L. J., XII. 169.

Annexed:—

(a.) 12 Feb. 1667–8. Petition of same. His petition of December last was referred to the judges then in town to consider whether relief might be given by bill of review or otherwise, but at the time appointed by the judges for the hearing, neither Spencer appeared nor anyone on his behalf, and the judges thereupon directed petitioner to inform the House thereof. Prays that the matter may be heard at the bar or referred to the Lord Keeper. L. J., XII. 183. Appended thereto are the following papers:—

(b.) Copy of petition presented 13 Dec. 1667. L. J., XII. 169.

(c.) Order referring the same to the judges. *Noted* with an order for hearing, signed by Sir Matthew Hale and other judges.

(d.) 3 Feb. 1667–8. Affidavit of service of preceding order upon Spencer's solicitor.

117. Dec. 16. Transcript of record, &c. in the Writ of Error "Birch v. Fuller." (*Parchment Collection*.) L. J., XII. 171.

118. Dec. 16. Copy of preceding.

119. Dec. 16. Printed paper, containing a petition of Wm. Carr to the House of Commons. Complains that being clerk to one of the troops of the Life-Guard, and having advanced large sums of money for the troops, Charles Lord Gerard of Brandon, their Commander, refused to account with him unless he would agree to Lord Gerard's exacting 2,000*l*. a year more than the just pay due to him, a sum which Lord Gerard has exacted out of the pay of the troops for six years. Petitioner refusing to comply with this demand, Lord Gerard threatened to ruin him and his family and to kill him, so that petitioner was forced to withdraw until the meeting of Parliament. Lord Gerard, in petitioner's absence, sent soldiers who seized his house, terrified his wife and children, and seized and brought away some of his books and writings and burned and tore the rest. Petitioner is unable to contest with a peer, and prays the Commons, the only hopes and protectors of England, to consider his lot, which may be that of any commoner under the tyranny of a great Lord, and to do therein as they shall think fit.—Then follows a statement that petitioner when coming to deliver the above petition, was with his clerk seized, wounded, and forced away by the Marshal of the Guard without warrant. [Carr for this "scandalous paper" was ordered to be fined 1,000*l*., set in the stocks, and imprisoned in the Fleet, and the paper to be burned by the bangman. L. J., XII. 171. &c. See *Priv. Book* 17 Dec. and *Pepys*, *Diary* 14 Sept. and 16 and 19 Dec. 1667.]

120. Dec 16. Belon's Privilege.—Petition of Peter Belon, one of His Majesty's servants in ordinary. Complains that Nicholas Maubert, having, unknown to petitioner, obtained a judgment against him for a debt of 7*l*. 10*s*. (long before satisfied), and 8*l*. costs, Lodovick London and Nicholas Gniit, two bailiffs, came in November last to levy the execution, jeered at his protection, called him "French dog," and carried him away, and also a silver standish that he was making for the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, and other goods, and made him pay 18*l*. 10*s*. before he could free them or himself. Prays the House to protect him in his privilege and to order the return of his money. L. J., XII. 172.

Annexed:—

(a.) 17 Feb. 1667–8. Petition of Lodovick London and Nicholas Keife, being under bailiffs of Westminster. The last day of last Session the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to take petitioners into custody for levying 15*l*. upon an execution against the goods of Peter Belon, one of His

Majesty's servants in ordinary in the quality of a silversmith; and they are now again commanded into custody. They were quite ignorant that they were acting contrary to privilege, are heartily contrite for their offence, and pray to be discharged. L. J., XII. 186.

(b.) 17 Feb. 1667–8. Petition of Nicholas Maubert, diamond-cutter. Petitioner is a foreigner and unacquainted with the laws of England, but conceives that those he employed proceeded legally for the recovery from Peter Belon of the 7*l*. 10*s*. and 8*l*. costs due to petitioner. He is very sorry if anything uncivil has been said against the Lord Chamberlain's protection or acted towards Peter Belon by the officers who arrested him. Prays to be discharged from further attendance, and that he may not be ordered to repay the money recovered. L. J., XII. 186.

(c.) 17 Feb. 1667–8. Order for Lodovick London and Nicholas Keife to acknowledge their offence and ask pardon on their knees at the bar, and for Maubert to repay the money recovered in execution from Peter Belon. L. J., XII. 186. *In extenso*.

(d.) 4 March 1667–8. Affidavit of Peter Belon that Nicholas Maubert refuses to obey the order of the House for repayment of the money due to deponent. L. J., XII. 197.

121. Dec. 17. Chamberlaine v. Chamberlaine.—Petition of John and Thomas Chamberlaine, sons of Richard Chamberlaine, deceased, late Clerk of the Court of Wards. Pray for reversal of a decree in Chancery made in 1663 in a suit brought against them by Richard, son of their eldest brother, Richard Chamberlaine, contrary to an agreement made with petitioners and their father for preservation of their estate in the time of the late wars. *Noted*, Dismissed. [*See Pet. Book*, 31 March 1668.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 18 Feb. 1667–8. Petition of Richard Chamberlaine, Esq^r., for further time to make his defence to the petition of John and Thomas Chamberlaine, as his counsel are on circuit.

(b.) Copy of order of the Committee for petitions of 17 Dec. 1667, for the hearing of the case. Appended to preceding.

122. Dec. 17. Petition of Nathaniel Eldred, merchant. Petitioner, a subject of England, was employed in Scotland as commissary of provisions under the Duke of Albemarle from 1650 until 1663, about affairs only relating to the English army, and also as commissioner for prizes taken in the former war by English ships only, having in his employments nothing to do with the affairs of Scotland. On the 29th of January 1662–3 petitioner obtained a decree in the Exchequer of England discharging him of all his accounts, as also of the real and personal securities given by him in Scotland to the behoof of the then pretended State of England for the respective balances of his accounts. This decree was exhibited to the Judicature of Scotland, which in contempt thereof, passed a sentence against petitioner on the 14th of July 1663 for 1,200*l*., which supposes him to be so much in arrear in his accounts of provisions and prize goods, and in pursuance of this unjust sentence all petitioner's estate in Scotland, worth above 3,000*l*., has been seized, and his children and family turned out of doors. Petitioner has complained to the King and Council in England, who after hearing him and those who appeared for the interest of Scotland, ordered that he should be restored to all his estate; but this answer was returned from Scotland, That from the supreme judicature of that kingdom (in matters civil) there is no appeal to His Majesty by the laws of that nation, their sentence being ultimately definitive. Petitioner, who is utterly without remedy but by Parliament, prays to be relieved in all his losses and damages by reason of the illegal and unjust sentence of the Judicature of Scotland. [Read this day before the Committee for Petitions and dismissed on the 18 Feb. following, by 4 votes to 4, on the ground that it related to a judgment given in Scotland. See *Pet. Book*.]

123. Dec. 18. Prisoners for debt.—Commons Engrossment of an Act for the relief of poor prisoners for debt. *Parchment Collection*. [The substance of this is embodied in the Act of 1671 (22 & 23 Car. II. c. 20.) ss. 1, 3, 4, 5. Brought from the Commons and read 1st this day, read 2^d, but not further proceeded with, though the Commons sent a message to remind the Lords of the Bill. L. J., XII. 175, &c. See also 341.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Proviso, being section 6 of above Act.

124. Dec. 18. E. Northumberland's Privilege.—Affidavit of James Robson that Luke Dod and Charles Robson, Yeomen, did in July last take forcible possession of certain lands in Tindale, Northumberland, which have for the last forty years been in the quiet possession of the Earls of Northumberland. L. J., XII. 175.

Annexed:—

(a.) 18 Dec. Similar affidavit of Dame Mary Charlerton.

(b.) 17 Feb. 1667-8. Draft motion for calling in witnesses to support the charge against Dod.

(c.) 20 Feb. 1667-8. Draft motion for the discharge of Luke Dod, Dod having acknowledged his fault in taking forcible possession of certain lands in Tindale, belonging to the Earl of Northumberland. Dod was discharged next day. L. J., XII. 191.

125. [1667.] Statement respecting the way in which Mr. Bettiscombe of Symondsbury defrauded the parson of tithes on the 7th of August.

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126. Jan. 23. Writ of Summons to Parliament to George, Viscount Halifax.

127. Feb. 10. L. Berkeley's Privilege.—Order for John Seldon and others to appear and answer for arresting Richard Harris of Barnstable, in the county of Devon, contrary to privilege. L. J., XII. 181. *In extenso*.

Annexed:—

(a.) 10 Feb. Certificate respecting the arrest of Richard Harris.

(b.) 17 March. Affidavit of Philip Harris of Barnstable, Devon, that he shewed John Seldon the order for his appearance, who "pished" at it, and said he would consider of it. L. J., XII. 208.

128. Feb. 13. D. Newcastle's Privilege.—Petition of Richard Mason. Petitioner, a menial servant of the Duke of Newcastle, employed both in London and in the country for the management of the Duke's affairs, was yesterday arrested and imprisoned at the suit of Bold Boughey, Warden of the Fleet, contrary to privilege. Petitioner prays for an order to the Sheriffs of the City of London to set him at liberty. L. J., XII. 183.

Annexed:—

(a.) 13 Feb. Letter from Sir D. Gauden to John Browne, Clerk of the House of Lords. Richard Mason is in custody on an execution for 20,000*l.*, which sum is so considerable that the writer fears that he and his brother, now Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, will lie under great hazard unless Mason is discharged in the ancient way by the House awarding a *habeas corpus* to bring him to the bar, and there discharging him. This the writer prays Browne to procure, or to advise him what is fit to be done. L. J., XII. 184.

(b.) Copy of writ *capias ad satisfaciendum* against Mason for 20,000*l.* and 40*s.* costs.

(c.) 15 Feb. Writ of *Habeas Corpus* directed to the Sheriffs of London, commanding them to bring Richard Mason before the Lords in Parliament on Monday the 17th Feb. See L. J., XII. 184-6.

(d.) Return to the above writ, brought in to the House of Lords on 17th Feb., with Mason's discharge noted thereon that day. L. J., XII. 186.

(e.) 17 Feb. Petition of John Hill, Sergeant-at-mace. Petitioner is in custody for arresting Richard Mason, which he did in ignorance that Mason was a servant of the Duke of Newcastle, as Mason produced no protection or proof. Prays the House to accept his hearty contrition for his offence, and to order his speedy discharge. L. J., XII. 187.

129. Feb. 15. Certiorari Bill. First Report by the Lord Chief Justice upon the Bill to prevent abuses in granting writs of *certiorari*. There is no want of prosecution by granting writs of *certiorari*. Indictments for some offences are often removed, but not those concerning the poor. All the people of England will suffer, if such writs are taken away. The Master of the Office is bound to issue process till it come to outlawry. The party indicted is, on taking out a *certiorari*, bound to bring the business to trial at his own charge. The Judges always examine the cause before they grant such writs. If the defendant or person complained of, after the writ of outlawry or *distraints* sued out against him, do upon the writ of *certiorari* remove into another county, the King's Bench Office or Court may send out new writs, which the Justices of the Peace in the said county cannot do; and so the power of prosecuting the indictment, instead of being enlarged and strengthened by the Bill, is weakened and confined to a narrower compass

by putting the prosecution of the premises merely into the said justices, who can go no further than their own county, whereas the King's Bench goes on all England. (*Undated*.) [The Chief Justice gave his evidence this day, and the Committee, after hearing further evidence on the 18th, reported that the preamble was not proved, and desired further instructions. See Com. Book, pp. 235-8. The Bill was recommitted on 13th March. L. J., XII. 294. See also 99.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 22 April 1668. Second Report upon the Bill. The Lord Chief Justice reports, that all indictments are originally in the King's Bench. The Judges get nothing by granting writs of *certiorari*; but if appeals did not lie there, most men would have cause to complain. Most fines to the King come from the King's Bench and Crown Office. The Act puts an impossibility upon the thing in requiring all business to end in two terms or six months. If the party appears and does not plead, a judgment is entered upon a *nilhil dicit*; if he pleads, he is bound to carry it down at his own charge. Mr. Justice Twisden reports, that the bill aims at the taking away of all appeals. If a man be put into possession upon a writ of *habeas possessionem*, he may, by a Justice of the Peace living twenty miles off, be put out for a forcible entry, and no *certiorari* to be had. When the business is ready for trial, a *procedendo* loses all. The King's Bench is the speediest way. The Bill will increase the fees of the Clerks of the Peace, and is driven on by them to the ruin of the nation. [The latter adds in his evidence this day that indictments for bastard children are very rarely removed, and that no *certiorari* should be granted without cause expressed. The Committee reported that the House should hear the Judges' reasons against the Bill, and give the Committee further directions. See Com. Book, pp. 273-4.]

130. Feb. 15. Affidavit of John Scager that Robert Wood and others have cut the banks through in divers places at Saltfleet Haven to let in the sea, and made dams over the ditches, &c. L. J., XII. 185.

131. Feb. 18. Leather Bill.—Petition of the tanners frequenting the Market of Leadenhall, London, in behalf of themselves and the tanners of England; praying the House to pass the Bill for giving liberty to buy and export leather and skins tanned. L. J., XII. 187. [The Bill here referred to received the royal assent on 9 May. 19 & 20 Car. II. c. 10. This petition was read before the Committee on the 19th, and the tanners deposed that leather, before it came to the shoemakers, yielded a very small profit; that there was a glut of leather in the market; that it was sold at 10*l.* instead of 22*l.*; that bark now sold at 30*s.* instead of 45*s.*, and was heretofore valued at the 5th part of the purchase of timber. The Bill was opposed by the Cordwainers and Curriers on the ground that the best hides would be exported and the worst kept; that the supply was not in excess of the demand of the manufacturers here; that the wages of journeymen had already risen through the plague and fire; that leather was cheaper abroad; and that prices here would rise; and that the export of manufactured leather was more profitable than that of unmanufactured. See Com. Book, pp. 233, &c.]

132. Feb. 19. Petition of Edward King, of Gray's Inn in the county of Middlesex, Esq^r. Complains that, he having obtained judgment at common law against W^m Standish, upon a bond for securing petitioner in possession of certain lands at Rowston, Lincolnshire, Standish brought a suit in Chancery to impeach the judgment, contrary to statute, as petitioner pleaded; but the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Chancellor, not only overruled this plea, but compelled petitioner to deliver Standish out of execution, and caused the judgment to be vacated. Petitioner prays for redress from the House. [*Endorsed*, Nothing ordered.]

133. Feb. 20. Fitzwalter Peerage.—Petition of Benjamin Mildmay, Esq^r to the King, claiming the barony of Fitzwalter.—*Endorsed* with the King's reference thereof to the House of Peers, signed by the King and the Lord Arlington. L. J., XII. 189. *In extenso*. See also MS. Minutes, 1, 7, 21, and 27 April 1668.

Annexed:—

(a.) 19 Jan. 1669-70. Copy of an Order in Council adjudging the barony of Fitzwalter to Benjamin Mildmay, Esq^r, who claimed the barony "as cousin and heir general unto Robert, first Lord Fitzwalter in the direct line, as being a barony by writ." Robert Cheeke opposed Mildmay's

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claim, affirming that it was a barony by tenure, and ought to go along with the land. The Council, deciding that a barony by tenure has "been discontinued for many ages, and not in being, and so not fit to be revived, or to admit any pretence of right to succession thereupon," and that "half blood was no impediment to the descent of a dignity to an heir general," adjudged the barony to Mildmay (who took his seat on 14 Feb. following). See *L. J.*, XII. 288, &c.

(b.) Pedigree of Benjamin, Lord Fitzwater. See *Priv. Book*, 28 Feb. and 7 March 1669-70, when the question of his precedence was considered by the Committee for Privileges. *L. J.*, XII. 303.

(c.) Paper containing references to the Close Rolls connected with above.

134. Feb. 20. Statement on behalf of Charles, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, that he having, as he conceives, good title to certain lands in Huntingdonshire, with the tithes, his tenants have been sued for tithes contrary to privilege by Charles Ashfordby, prebendary of Leighton. *L. J.*, XII. 189.

135. Feb. 22. Petition of Dame Ann Roos. About nine years ago petitioner married John, Lord Roos, and brought him 10,000*l.* besides plate and jewels, in lieu of which a jointure of 1,500*l.* per annum was settled upon her; but Lord Roos, conceiving great displeasure against petitioner, has, in her absence, obtained an Act of Parliament to make the children which he had by her illegitimate. By the same Act the estate which she claims in reversion, after the Earl of Oxford's life, is saved to her and her children, but she cannot dispose thereof during the life of Lord Roos. Petitioner has not for four years past had one penny from Lord Roos, has been reduced to great want, forced to leave her native country that her friends and relations might not be eye-witnesses of her misery, and whilst in Ireland could not come over to vindicate her honour from the horrid and false aspersions cast upon her, which she is ready to do if their Lordships will give her leave. She is daily in danger of being arrested for debts, some contracted while she was living with her husband. She implores the justice and favour of the House to order Lord Roos to pay her reasonable debts contracted while she lived with him, and since she last received any maintenance from him; to give her a yearly maintenance proportionable to the portion she brought with her; and to enable her to dispose of her own estate during his life, that so she may provide subsistence for herself and her children, and preserve herself out of gaol. *L. J.*, XII. 191. See also 20 and 263.

136. Feb. 24. Petition of Robert Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Thomas Earl of Berkshire and Elizabeth his wife, Henry Earl of Stamford [Stamford] and Anne his wife, which Elizabeth and Anne were sisters and co-heirs of Diana, late Countess of Oxford, deceased. Claim the honour and manor of Hedingham *alias* Hemmingham against Brian Viscount Cullen in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Elizabeth his wife, grandchild and heir of Francis Trentham, and pray to be reheard at the Bar upon the proceedings in Chancery and elsewhere. *L. J.*, XII. 192 and 211.

Annexed:—

(a.) 30 March 1668. Answer of Brian, Lord Viscount Cullen, in the realm of Ireland, and of Elizabeth, Viscountess Cullen, his wife. Respondents claim the manor of Hedingham, Essex, as heirs of Francis Trentham, brother of Elizabeth, relict of Edward, late Earl of Oxford, under a settlement made by the Countess, who purchased the manor in her own or her trustees' names. Respondents' title has been already proved by legal trial, the possession of the manor has for the last fifty-nine years gone according to the settlement, and there is no suspicion of fraud. Respondents therefore pray that the petitioners may be left to their remedy in the ordinary courts of law and equity. *L. J.*, XII. 211.

137. Feb. 28. Petition of John Norden, Esq^r. Prays to be relieved against a decree in Chancery in a suit between him and Thomas Hawles, respecting a lease of a warren and certain lands in the County of Wilts belonging to the Earl of Pembroke. *L. J.*, XII. 193. Endorsed as read before the Committee on 3 March. See also 142.

Annexed:—

(a.) 29 Feb. Petition of Thomas Hawles in answer to preceding. Read before Committee 3 March.

138. Feb. 29. Draft of an Act for the improvement of the forest of Ashdown and the park called the Broyle Park (in the County of Sussex). The park having been laid waste during the late troubles, the Bill proposes to appoint Commissioners with power to enclose the forest

after making compensation by allotment to the Commons. [Passed the Lords, but was dropped in the Commons. *L. J.*, XII. 194, &c. See *Com. Book*, pp. 263-5.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments to preceding made 10 April 1668.

139. March 2. Pory v. Juxon.—Petition of Robert Pory, Clerk, Archdeacon of Middlesex. On the death of Dr. Lewis, late Master of St. Crosse, petitioner entered a caveat with the Bishop of Winchester to prevent the admission of any clerk to the mastership until petitioner had been heard; notwithstanding which a writ of *quære impedit* has been served upon the Bishop by Sir William Juxon, for delaying admission to his clerk upon a pretended right of presentation, without citing petitioner to show cause for his caveat. In pursuance of the writ, Sir William Juxon has proceeded in the Court of Common Pleas, making petitioner a party to the suit without serving him with any summons or notice, and has thus surreptitiously obtained judgment and execution upon a pretended default. All these proceedings have been taken during the sitting of Convocation, and are contrary to petitioner's privilege as clerk and member of that House, by virtue of an Act of the 8th year of Edward VI. Petitioner prays that all the proceedings in the suit may be superseded, and that the judgment and execution thereupon illegally obtained may be reversed. *L. J.*, XII. 195. Nelson's *Chan. Rep.*, p. 137. See also 102 (a.)

Annexed:—

(a.) 2 March. Draft order upon preceding petition, setting aside the proceedings of Sir Wm. Juxon. *L. J.*, XII. 195. *In extenso*.

(b.) 23 April 1668. Petition of Sir William Juxon. Robert Pory, Archdeacon of Middlesex, has presented a petition complaining of a judgment obtained by petitioner against the Bishop of Winchester for not admitting Dr. John Bargrave to the Mastership of St. Crosse. Petitioner, as executor to his uncle, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who had the right to the next presentation to the mastership upon the death of Dr. Lewes, presented Dr. John Bargrave, a learned and reverend man, who had been petitioner's tutor, and accompanied him in his travels. Dr. Bargrave thereupon made application to the Bishop of Winchester to be admitted, but was refused on account of a caveat put in by Dr. Pory, whom, being already Archdeacon of Middlesex, parson of Hadham in Hertfordshire, parson of Lambeth in Surrey, residentiary prebendary in Paul's, London, prebendary in Chichester, and having a donation called Hollingborne in Kent, petitioner conceived he could not without scandal present. Dr. Pory had notice served upon him, but did not appear to defend the suit or claim his privilege as by law he ought to do (otherwise no notice is to be taken by the judges at law), but suffered judgment to pass against him. Prays that the order made upon Pory's petition may be set aside. *L. J.*, XII. 230.

140. March 2. Ravenscroft v. Lenthall.—Petition of Thomas Ravenscroft and Dorothea his wife. Petitioner Dorothea, in 1663, brought an action against Sir John Lenthall, Marshal of the King's Bench, for 170*l.* for the escape of Wm. Bingham, and after many delays obtained a judgment against him (confirmed upon writ of error), and at length an order for sequestration of his office, but has never been able to get above 20*l.* As Sir John Lenthall is an officer of the Court of King's Bench, petitioners cannot have the same remedies against him as against other persons; he is very aged, and if he die petitioners' debt will be lost. Pray for a hearing at the bar and for relief. *L. J.*, XII. 195.

Annexed:—

(a.) 5 March. Petition and answer of Sir John Lenthall to preceding. William Bingham, a very poor man, died in the common side prison under the custody of petitioner, in execution at the suit of Dorothy Gifford, who sued petitioner for Bingham's escape. Dorothy has since married Thomas Ravenscroft, under an agreement with whom petitioner has paid 50*l.*, and if more is due Ravenscroft can proceed in the King's Bench. Petitioner therefore prays that the matter may be referred to the law. *L. J.*, XII. 198.

(b.) 10 March. Petition of Sir John Lenthall, Knight. Prays that the hearing of Thomas Ravenscroft's case against him may be put off for a fortnight, as his witnesses are in the country. *L. J.*, XII. 201.

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141. March 3. Aulnage Bill.—Amended Draft of an Act for ascertaining the duties of subsidy and aulnage. Recites that in the reign of Edward III. the length and breadth of pieces of cloth were prescribed by law, being 28 yards by six quarters for cloth of ray, and 26 yards by six and a half quarters for coloured cloth; and every piece of cloth sold had to pay to the King an aulnage of one halfpenny, and a subsidy of six pence if of grain, five pence if of half grain, and four pence if there was no grain. In course of time the laws prescribing the size of cloth were repealed, new kinds of cloth were manufactured, and the King was thus defrauded of his revenue, especially since the late troubles and disorders. The Bill therefore provides that all woollen and worsted stuffs offered for sale, of whatever size or make, shall pay the duties of aulnage and subsidy after the rate, and mixed goods shall have an allowance made them for the weight of hair, silk, thread, &c. mixed with the wool. All such manufactured goods are to be sealed by the Aulnager of the County where they are manufactured, or in default to be forfeited, one half to the king and the other to any one suing for the same. Goods specially protected by Act are, however, exempted. [Read 1st this day, passed the Lords, but thrown out in the Commons. L. J., XII. 196. C. J., IX. 84. See Con. Book, 183, 250, 255, and 265-6 for evidence taken before the Committee, chiefly on behalf of the Norwich clothiers against the Bill.]

142. March 3. Petition of Charles, William, and Richard Gilbert. Pray for relief against certain orders in Chancery relating to a lease of a warren and certain lands in Wilts, which it is impossible for them to obey, and under which they have been committed to the Fleet, where, without their Lordships' assistance they must spend all their lives without hope of liberty. They are now tenants of Mr. Norden (see 137), and are on that account sued by Thomas Hawles, from whom their father originally had his lease. See *Cases in Chancery*, I. 40, and 370. See also *Pet. Book*, 7 March and 21 April.

Annexed:—

(a.) 14 April, 1668. Answer of Thomas Hawles to preceding. The Gilberts were in possession of the lands in question at the date of the orders, but have since betrayed respondent's interest to Mr. Norden. Respondent leaves it to the justice of the House whether the Gilberts ought not to be enjoined to perform the orders.

143. March 4. Weld's Bill.—Engrossment of an Act for security and satisfaction of a debt due to Sir John Weld from the late Earl of Cleveland. (*Parchment Collection*.) [This Bill, which was opposed, was referred to a Committee, but not proceeded with. L. J., XII. 196, &c. See also 166.]

144. March 4. Precedence of Peers.—Draft of petition and address of the Peers of England to the King, praying him to establish some rule for preserving the precedence of the English peers over those of Scotland and Ireland. L. J., XII., 197. *In extenso*. [The preparation of the above was referred to the Committee for Privileges, and by them, to a Sub-Committee, who instructed Lord Howard of Charlton to draft it, after being supplied with extracts of previous proceedings (Annex b.) (See *Priv. Book*, Dec. 2 & 9, 1667.) The draft, thus settled, was reported 11 Feb., and agreed to this day by the House with amendments. These include the omission of a paragraph reciting that the nobility of Scotland and Ireland taking place in this kingdom without regard to the precedence due to the English peerage "was occasioned by the civility of the English peers paid to such noblemen as for some short time, and in no great numbers, repaired hither. But since not only many of the said nobility have constant residence in England, and enjoy places and employments of great advantage and profit amongst us, but also their number is much increased by the addition of those whose families, habitations, and estates are really English, and yet pretend to a precedence of the peers of this realm." For previous proceedings on the complaint of Lord Darcy, which gave rise to this address, see L. J., XII. 28, &c.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Copy of preceding, as amended.

(b.) Copy of various proceedings in the House of Lords with respect to the precedence of peers of England over foreign (*i.e.* Scotch and Irish) nobility, from 9 Feb. 1628-9 to 5 Dec. 1667, viz.:—
1628, Feb. 9, L. J., IV. 25. *In extenso*.
" " 10, L. J., IV. 27. *In extenso*.
" " 14, L. J., IV. 31. *Parl. Reg.* viii. 249.
" " 19, L. J., IV. 34. *In extenso*.
1661, Feb. 18, L. J., XI. 388. *In extenso*.

1666, Nov. 14, L. J., XII. 28. *In extenso*.

1667, Nov. 6, L. J., XII. 158. *In extenso*.

" Dec. 5, L. J., XII. 158. *In extenso*.

145. March 4. Administrators' Bill.—Amended Draft of an Act for the continuing and due ordering of the accounts of administrators. Provides that the Judges of the Prerogative and Ecclesiastical Courts may require bonds from administrators, and otherwise compel them to distribute the funds in their hands according to law. [This Bill passed the Lords, but was dropped in the Commons. L. J., XII. 197, &c. *Con. Book*, p. 258. See also 167 for engrossments of this Bill.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Statement of proceedings on the Bill. On the 6th of April 1668 the bill was read a third time, after being engrossed, but upon the reading it was observed that one amendment was omitted, and the House thereupon not only entered into a consideration of the way of putting in the amendment, but also took occasion to admit a debate of the matter of the bill; and concluding that the bill read was not the bill intended (by reason of the omission), gave direction to the Judges to prepare a proviso for settling an equality of distribution of intestates' estates, and that the bill should be amended in that part where the omission was. On the 9th of April, the Bill being now engrossed, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench tendered a proviso, which not being considered full enough, he was directed to amend it against the next day. The House also thought fit to omit the whole preamble of the Bill, and make an alteration in the title. On the 10th April the Lord Chief Justice brought in the amended proviso, giving the widow a moiety where there are no children, and the heir (notwithstanding land) a share of the personal estate; he also proposed certain amendments, to which the House agreed, and thereupon the Bill and proviso were engrossed again, and the Bill thus amended was read the third time and passed.

(b.) Amendments made by the Committee on the Bill. Reported 3 April 1668. See MS. Minutes.

(c.) Proviso prepared by the Judges, 9th April. See MS. Minutes, 6 and 9 April 1668.

(d.) Same, amended 10th April. See MS. Minutes, 10 April 1668.

(e.) Amendments offered by the Judges, 10th April.

146. March 5. Amended Draft of an Act for the better securing of a portion of 5,000*l.* to and for the Lady Frances Savile, an infant, daughter of Thomas, late Earl of Sussex, deceased, out of part of the estate of James, Earl of Sussex, also an infant, in pursuance of the will of the said Thomas, Earl of Sussex. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 9th of May 1668. L. J., XII. 198, &c. 20 Car. II. c. 7, in *List of Private Acts*, 8vo.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 3 March. Certificate of Benjamin Weston, one of the overseers named in the will of Thomas, late Earl of Sussex, that he assents to the Bill (Bill considered in Committee 18 March).

147. March 7. E. Berkshire's Privilege.—Petition of Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, one of the peers of this House. On the 28th of March 1666 Ralph Marshall and John and James Tisser, violently assailed petitioner, pulling and hauling him with such violence that he was forced in his defence to beat in his assailants into his dwelling house, whither they retired in great haste. This happened about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the season being very cold, petitioner went into his coach, which stood in the yard, to shelter himself from the cold, which towards evening grew to be very much, when, in addition to their former violence, his assailants came behind the coach, and joining their hands and force together, opened the gate of the court and drove petitioner and coach together into the street, upon which the neighbours rose upon them and drove them back again into the house, leaving petitioner in the street in his coach, where he had been forced to lodge all night had it not been for the charity of Mrs. Elizabeth Bordenman, a servant of long continuance to the Countess of Exeter, the mother of petitioner's wife. Prays that the offenders may be sent for. L. J., XII. 199, 200. [The MS. Minutes of 9 March 1667-8 record that no order was made, as the matter took place after the prerogative, and was outside the Privilege of Parliament.]

148. March 9. Freedom of Speech in Parliament.—Transcript of record, &c. in the Writ of Error brought in to reverse the judgment given in 1629 against Sir John Eliot, Benjamin Valentine, and Denzell, now Lord Holles, in pursuance of the votes of the 11th of Decr

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1667, respecting freedom of speech in Parliament. L. J., XII. 166, 199.

149. March 9. *Toomes v. Etherington*—Roll in the Writ of Error. (*Parchment Collection*.) L. J., XII. 200. See also 174.

150. March 10. Petition of Margaret Whithorne, widow. Prays for revivor, against James Edwards and others, of a suit in Chancery, brought many years ago by petitioner as administratrix of Benjamin Decrow against Adam Edwards respecting a lease of the manor of Rushenden, Kent. [Dismissed by Committee for Petitions by 5 votes to 3. See Pet. Book, 7 and 9 April 1668. See also Reports in Chancery, I. 173.]

151. March 11. Vernon v. Sir J. Lenthall.—Petition of Grace Vernon. Petitioner, having lent 300*l.* to George Farington upon bond in 1659, obtained a judgment against him for 600*l.* and costs, of which he paid 100*l.* Under this judgment he was afterwards taken in execution and committed to the custody of Sir John Lenthall, and by him suffered to escape. After long and tiresome suits, petitioner in 1664 obtained a judgment against Sir John Lenthall for 500*l.* and costs; but he brought a writ of error, which delayed petitioner until 1666, when the judgment was affirmed. Wearied with delays, she then made an agreement with Sir John Lenthall to accept 300*l.* in satisfaction of her whole claim; but Sir John Lenthall, after paying 200*l.*, delays and refuses to give her any further satisfaction. She prays that he may be ordered to attend the House, and that relief may be given her. L. J., XII. 202. [See also Pet. Book, 9 April, for arguments in this matter.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 26 March 1668. Answer of Sir John Lenthall to preceding. He acknowledges the statements in her petition to be true, and says that he is willing to pay the remaining 100*l.* as soon as he can raise the money, but that he is at present out of moneys, having lately paid great debts for other persons. He is ready to prove this, and prays to be dismissed. L. J., XII. 209.

(b.) 26 March 1668. Order referring Grace Vernon's case against Sir John Lenthall to the Committee for Petitions. L. J., XII. 209.

152. March 12. Petition of George Boreman, of London, Esq^r. Petitioner, having obtained judgment for a debt against Francis Craddock, under which Craddock was committed to the custody of Sir John Lenthall, warned Sir John to keep him safely, but instead Craddock was permitted to go at large, and is now in the island of Barbadoes. Petitioner has obtained a judgment against Sir John Lenthall for the debt for suffering Craddock to escape, but the judgment is of no use as Sir John Lenthall is in the nature of a prisoner in his own prison, and stirs not abroad. This is not a particular grievance of petitioner, but one of many others also. Prays for satisfaction from Sir John Lenthall, or that he may be sequestered from his office of Marshal of the King's Bench prison. L. J., XII. 203.

153. March 13. Petition of Sir Dennis Gaden, Knt., and Sir Thomas Stephens, Knt., in the behalf of themselves and the freeholders, tenants, and inhabitants of the several parishes of Yate, Market [Chipping] Sodbury, Old Sodbury, and Little Sodbury, in the County of Gloucester. Petitioners pray to be heard by Counsel against the bill now before the House for enclosing part of the wastes of the manor of Horton, which is very prejudicial to them. L. J., XII. 204. [Endorsed, "Against Mr. Paston's Bill." See Com. Book, p. 268. The bill referred to received the Royal assent. 20 Car. II. c. 5, in List of Private Acts, &c.]

154. March 13. Herbert v. Sir J. Lenthall.—Petition of Zouch Herbert. Petitioner is a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, but upon what just ground he knows not, as the execution against him has been discharged. On the night of the 17th of January last he was barbarously assaulted by about twenty-two persons, servants and retainers of Sir John Lenthall, who with their flaming links burnt his face, and his hair almost off, sorely bruising and wounding him with their clubs, with no warrant but the verbal order of Sir John Lenthall; and in this condition they hurried him away and thrust him into the most noisome part of Bridewell, and for two days refused his wife admission to visit him and take care of his wounds. Petitioner, who is reduced to great poverty by his wrongs, and not able to prosecute the matter in the ordinary chargeable course of law, prays the House to examine this unparalleled act of cruelty committed so near the fountain of justice and appeal, and to give him reparation. L. J., XII. 204.

Annexed:—

(a.) Statement of witnesses in support of preceding, dated 20 Jan. 1667-8. See also 161 (a).

(b.) 18 March. Answer of Sir John Lenthall to the petition of Zouch Herbert. Herbert was committed in 1665 to respondent's custody in execution at the suit of John Sharpe for 29*l.*, and upon giving security was permitted to lodge in the rules of the King's Bench prison. In April last, upon pretence that Sharpe was dead, Herbert procured some one to take out letters of administration of Sharpe's goods, and as administrator to discharge him out of custody. It was afterwards proved that Sharpe was living, and Herbert was again committed under the execution, and notwithstanding his assuaulting respondent's son he was put on the Master's side of the prison, and treated with all civility until he became so unruly and mutinous that it was necessary to remove him to the common side. Here he made such quarrels and disturbances that the other prisoners begged for his removal, and respondent accordingly sent some of his servants without any weapons in the evening to remove him to another house within the rules, when Herbert, having got a dangerous weapon, assaulted the servants and wounded three of them, one so seriously that he was in danger of death. Herbert was removed and put in irons for two or three days, but neither his wife nor any of his relations were refused admission to him. Respondent is ready to prove these statements, and prays to be dismissed. L. J., XII. 209.

(c.) 18 March. Petition of Zouch Herbert. Petitioner, falling dangerously sick by his confinement in Bridewell, the Master took security from him, Sir John Lenthall also having security, and thereupon suffered him to be carried home to use means for his recovery; but as soon as Sir John was served with the order of the House made upon petitioner's complaint of ill-usage, he ordered him to be fetched out of bed and returned to the dungeon in Bridewell. Petitioner prays that he may have the benefit of his house, which is within the rules, for recovery of his health. See MS. Minutes of date.

(d.) 20 March. Letter from Sir John Lenthall to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, informing him of the mutinous and violent conduct of Zouch Herbert, as set out in Lenthall's answer to Herbert's petition. The servants could not be blamed if they struck him on the face with their links and burned his periwig. The house to which he was removed was the White Lion; he has sworn the death of Lenthall's son Thomas, and used opprobrious language towards the writer.

(e.) 30 March 1668. Petition of Zouch Herbert.—Sir John Lenthall's answer to petitioner's complaint is altogether untrue. Prays for a hearing before Sir John is dismissed. L. J., XII. 211. MS. Minutes of date.

(f.) 30 March 1668. Petition of Sir John Lenthall, Knight, Marshal of the King's Bench. Petitioner has above a hundred prisoners in his custody, who are in execution for above 40,000*l.*, and lie on the common side, from whom petitioner can have no advantage, yet if any of them make their escape, he is liable for their debts. Zouch Herbert, a prisoner on the common side, has several times mutinied and committed disorders, and especially on the 17th of January last set the whole house in a mutiny, and fell upon the officers and keepers, and beat and wounded them to the danger of their lives; and the other prisoners, encouraged by his example, have several times mutinied, and especially on the 27th of this month fell into great disorder, beating and wounding one another, threatening to break the house open if petitioner did not remove one Allen, to prevent which petitioner was obliged to set a great watch at the gate, lest they should escape, and he be ruined by being charged with their debts, not daring to take such course as they do in other prisons to appease such mutinies, lest he should be undone on the other hand by being put to vast charges in attending their Lordships to defend himself against unjust complaints, which the prisoners will make if he meddles with them. Petitioner prays that Herbert may be ordered to bring his case to a hearing, and if he prove not his complaint, that an order may be made not only for his punishment, but such as will vindicate petitioner, terrify the prisoners from further attempts of the like nature, and encourage petitioner to go on in performing his duty.

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(g.) 14 April 1668. Report from the Committee for Petitions upon Zouch Herbert's cause against Sir John Lenthall. Herbert's carriage has been very foul and malicious; his complaints only from malice; and what was done by Sir John Lenthall and his officers was no other than what they might legally do. [See Pet. Book under date for evidence given before the Committee.]

155. March 14. Engrossment of an Act to enable Jane and Henry Perkins to insure lands purchased by Thomas Wharton, Doctor in Physic, in the County Palatine of Durham. (*Purchment Collection.*) [Brought from the Commons this day. Read 1st, 2nd, and committed. No further proceeding. L. J., XII. 205, &c. The Bill, however, was ordered to be reported (Com. Book 276), and a subsequent Bill with the same title received the Royal assent. 22 Car. II. cap. 22, in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

156. March 17. Irish Cattle.—Paper of amendments to the additional Bill against the importation of foreign cattle. L. J., XII. 207. [On 9 Nov. 1667 a committee was appointed to examine into practices to elude the Act 18 & 19 Car. II. cap. 2, against the importation of foreign cattle, and its proceedings are given in Com. Book, pp. 206, 218-19. Evidence was given of Welsh coalmasters exchanging their coal for Irish cattle. On the 4th Dec. a new Bill was offered to the Committee by the L. Delamere, and was, on the 6th referred to the Judges, who were to draw up an additional Act to make the importation felony, taking care not to weaken the force of the word "nuisance" in the former Act. (*See also* Com. Book, 244.) The additional Bill was accordingly brought in on the 5th March 1667-8, considered by the Committee, who added several penalties (*see* Com. Book, 245-8), and received the Royal assent. 19 & 20 Car. II. cap. 12. *See also* 21.]

157. March 17. *Bilton v. Wilson*.—Petition of John Bilton. In 1655 Benjamin Bressy, being indebted to petitioner and others to the amount of 20,000*l.*, made over to them the manor of Kynedale and other lands formerly belonging to Duke Hamilton, with divers ships, goods, &c., for satisfaction of the debt; but Anthony Wilson, by petition to the then Council, procured an illegal sequestration of the estate for the benefit of all the creditors, under which petitioner was forced to come to an agreement to take certain coal pits and salt works for a term of nine years, and out of the profits to repay himself 1,350*l.*, 200*l.* to Wilson, and a further sum to William Welsh, another creditor; but before the money was due to Wilson and Welsh, and after petitioner had been at great expense, and had coal and salt ready for sale, the works, coal, and salt were seized and sequestered by an illegal command of the then usurping powers, as part of the estate of another person, the proceeds being paid, as petitioner had heard, to Anthony Wilson, then Treasurer of Sequestrations in Scotland. Until His Majesty's restoration Wilson, knowing petitioner's right, never troubled him for the 200*l.*, but now Duke Hamilton has entered on the lands, and an Act of oblivion for discharge of accountants has been passed, so that petitioner cannot sue Wilson or the other sequestrators, while Wilson has obtained a judgment against petitioner for the 200*l.*, from which he can obtain no relief in Chancery. He prays the House to give him relief, as he is debarred of relief elsewhere. [See Pet. Book under date, and 7 and 21 April. The matter dropped with the session, but a subsequent petition was dismissed. *See* Pet. Book, 1 March 1669-70.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 7 April 1668. Answer of Anthony Wilson to preceding. He denies all imputations of unfair dealing; his only delay was out of forbearance towards Bilton. He has obtained judgment in his favour both at law and in equity, and prays that the petition may be dismissed and he be no longer stopped from the receipt of his money.

158. March 17. Ballast office.—Petition of Edward Panton. The late King, in the 12th year of his reign, bestowed upon petitioner the office of sole ballasting of ships and cleansing of the river Thames, which petitioner assigned to Mr. Smith and others, upon payment of 500*l.* upon the sealing of the patent, and 100*l.* per annum during the continuance of the grant. The patentees, however, refusing to pay the 100*l.* per annum, petitioner proceeded against them in the Court of Requests, and obtained judgment; but shortly after, the late unhappy disorders interrupted the receipt of the 100*l.* per annum, and the office itself was by the usurped powers given to the Trinity House Company, who held and enjoyed it until His Majesty's restoration, when Colonel Carlos, to whom the reversion of the office had been promised by His Majesty, wishing to vest the immediate interest in himself, com-

pounded with the patentees or their assigns for the seven years unexpired of their term, agreed to pay petitioner 100*l.* per annum, and so, by consent of all parties, obtained a new grant of the office for 31 years. Petitioner, after this, expected to receive the 100*l.* per annum, and doubts not that he would have done so had not the late Lord Chancellor compelled Colonel Carlos to surrender his patent, and made a new grant thereof to the Trinity House Company, subject to a rent of 400*l.* to His Royal Highness (the Duke of York), and 600*l.* to Carlos, without any provision for petitioner, though his Lordship could not pretend to be unknowing of petitioner's interest, as he had been his counsel in obtaining the decree in the Court of Requests. Petitioner, who is not relievable elsewhere, prays the House to order him payment of 100*l.* per annum during the continuance of the term granted to the Trinity House Company. [See Pet. Book 17 April. The matter seems to have dropped.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Answer of the master, wardens, and assistants of the Trinity House of Deptford Strand to the petition of Edward Panton, Esquire. With respect to the granting of the patent to Smith and others, the defendants refer to the documents, if such there be; but they say that the patent was obtained by the patentees by alleging that they had invented an engine for cleansing the river, which was found to be useless, and by alleging that there was no grant of the patent to any others, whereas the office had been long before granted to the Trinity House Corporation, who accordingly refused to permit the patentees to exercise the office. Several suits being commenced about the question, which were not concluded by reason of the late troubles, the Corporation till then holding the office by good title as they are advised since the 36th year of Queen Elizabeth, under a grant from the Lord High Admiral (to whom the office then belonged), for the endowment of the hospital for poor decayed and maimed seamen, and not, as is falsely alleged, receiving the office from the usurped powers, by whom the corporation was dissolved, afterwards, at the restoration, re-assumed the office until they were again disturbed by the assignees of Mountjoy, the surviving patentee; but after controversy both before the House of Lords and in inferior courts, the House, on the 19th of June 1660, ordered that the Corporation should be quieted in possession of the office, until ejected by course of law. But Colonel Carlos having succeeded in obtaining a grant of the office from the King, further controversy arose, which was by consent of all parties referred to His Royal Highness (the Duke of York), the Duke of Albemarle, and the late Lord Chancellor, and by them it was decided that the Corporation should enjoy the office upon payment of 800*l.* to the patentees, and of 1,000 marks per annum for thirty-one years to Colonel Carlos, the Corporation receiving some further privileges from his Majesty. The other allegations in Panton's petition are either untrue or do not affect the Corporation, for if Panton made any agreement with Carlos he can have remedy at law against him, for it would be unjust to charge the office with any further payment under a pretended agreement to which the Corporation were no parties. Defendants therefore pray that the petition may be dismissed with costs. [See Pet. Book, 7 April. For earlier proceedings here referred to, *see* L. J., XI. 28-188, and Pet. Book, 15 and 17 May and 12 June 1660.]

159. March 17. *Primatt v. Good*.—Petition of Josiah Primatt, citizen of London, and Anne his wife, sister and heir of John Hulks (Hulse), of Northall, Middlesex, deceased, and of Lettice, his daughter, also deceased. Complain that Charles Good, of Malden, Surrey, enticed from her home and secretly married, by the practice of Dr. Braboner, minister of Northall, Lettice, the only child of John Hulks, who was then only 18 years of age, and entitiled by settlement to the manors of Northall [Northolt] and Ruislip; that he induced her, not knowing what she was doing, to levy a fine of these manors when she was still under age, which passed unobserved, partly because the pestilence was then very hot, and partly because her acknowledgement of the fine was taken by Captain Wm. Frampton and Captain Thos. Salisbury, two very improper persons for the purpose. She died in 1667, only 14 days after she had attained the age of 21, and Good now claims the manors under the fine thus obtained by fraud. The Court of Common Pleas has fined and imprisoned Good, but cannot vacate

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the fine because it was not complained of in the same term in which it was levied. Petitioners pray the House to summon Good to answer, and to restore them to their just rights and inheritance. [See Pet. Book under date and 3 April, when it was decided by 14 votes to 5 not to hear counsel, and the petition was dismissed.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 3 April 1668. Answer of Charles Good. His wife Lettice, though not of age, well knew what she was doing when she levied the fine. She lived about two months after she came of age, and expressed her approbation of what she had done in the presence of witnesses near the time of her death. There was no combination with Dr. Braborne; the Commissioners for taking the fine were examined in Court and cleared of any irregularity. Prays that the petition may be dismissed with costs. See Pet. Book under date.

(b.) 3 April 1668. Answer of William Frampton and Thomas Salusbury. In taking the acknowledgments of Charles Good and Lettice, his wife, to the fine, they acted without fraud, and under the advice of Arthur Trevor, a Counsellor at Law, not being themselves experienced in law. They took Lettice Good aside, and examined her privately, and she freely consented to the fine; they may not have asked her her age, but she looked and talked as if she were three or four and twenty. See Pet. Book under date.

(c.) 3 April 1668. Answer of Wm. Braborne, Doctor in Divinity, vicar of Northall. At the time of John Hulkes' death, Lettice, his only child, was about seven years old, and was left under the guardianship of her mother, who afterwards married Christopher, now Sir Christopher, Eyre. Lettice, when older, was very ill-treated, any person who came to visit her being discouraged for fear they should make love to her, the intention being, as she thought, to keep her unmarried till she was twenty-one, and then to put her off with 1,500*l.*, and get a conveyance of her estate to Sir Christopher and his heirs. Respondent, as Chaplain to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, was seldom at Northall, but when there Lady Eyre and Lettice herself several times asked him to help her to a husband, and at her request he made inquiries in Surrey about Charles Good, then a stranger to him, who had made some applications to her, and found that he was an honest man of good quality and estate. Good and Lettice afterwards met at respondent's house, and by respondent's advice asked Lady Eyre's consent to their marriage, which was denied, whereupon respondent told Good he could advise him no further. He knew nothing of any further proceeding between them; he was not at their wedding, nor had anything to do with the settlement of Lettice's estate after marriage. Prays to be dismissed with his costs. See Pet. Book under date.

(d.) 28 Feb. 1669-70. Draft of an Act for making void certain fines unduly procured to be levied by Charles Good, Esq^r, and Lettice, his wife. The Bill recites the allegations in Primatt's petition, and prays that the fine may be set aside, as that cannot be done by the Court of Common Pleas. [Read 1st this day, and rejected on the 12th March 1669-70, after hearing counsel for Charles Good, who petitioned against the Bill. L. J., XII. 295, &c. and MS. Minutes of 12 March.]

(e.) 7 March 1669-70. Petition of Charles Good, Esq^r. Complains of the above Bill, presented on behalf of Josiah Primate and Anne his wife. The Court of Common Pleas has decided that the uses declared by the fine were very honest, and nothing can be objected against it except the minority of the said Lettice at the time. Since her death petitioner has married the daughter of Sir Robert Barnham, and made a settlement, including the lands comprised in the fine. The inheritance of thousands depends upon fines levied by minors, and it will be hard to find a precedent for setting aside such a fine by Act of Parliament. Petitioner prays that if the Bill be retained he may be heard further against it. L. J., XII. 302.

180. March 18 Affidavit of William Matchett and another, that in February last the coach and horses of the Countess of Lincoln were taken in execution for a pretended debt of thirty-two shillings and costs at the suit of Thomas Ball, contrary to privilege. L. J., XII. 208.

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161. March 20. Information of Richard Boyse and Benjamin Peirson, prisoners in the common side of the King's Bench prison, taken before Sir John Lenthall, respecting seditious words spoken by Richard Allen, another prisoner. [Endorsed, Not read. Boyse was examined before the Committee for Petitions on the 14th April. See Pet. Book.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 20 March 1667-8. Examination of Richard Allen respecting abusive language used by Richard Boyse against Sir John Lenthall in support of Zouch Herbert. [Endorsed, Not read.] See also 154.

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162. [March 30.] Petition of George Herbert, gent. Prays for satisfaction from Sir John Lenthall, Marshall of the King's Bench, for the escape of Francis Lloyd, a prisoner in execution for 100*l.* due to petitioner.

163. March 31. Engrossment of an Act for sale of some lands to pay the debts and make provision for the younger children of John Beckham, Esq., deceased. (Parchment Collection.) [Brought from the Commons this day, read 1st, 2^d, and committed, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XII. 211, &c. It was, however, agreed to be reported. See Com. Book p. 279.]

164. April 1. E. Anglesey's Privilege.—Copy of writ in an action of ejectment brought by Thomas Goodwin against William Somerley, for part of a message in Broad Street, London. Endorsed, To the Earl of Anglesey. You may hereby perceive that I am sued in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster in an action of trespass and ejectment for part of a message now in your possession. If you claim any title therein you must repair to Mr. Welby, at Clifford's Inn, and consent to a rule, plead, and make your defence, else I shall suffer judgment next term to pass against me by default, and then you will be turned out of your possession.—Yours, William Somerley. Received March 31, 1668.—Anglesey. [All the persons concerned were summoned to answer for this breach of privilege. L. J., XII. 213.]

165. April 2. Hearth money.—Commons' engrossment of an additional Act for explanation of the former Acts, and better collecting the duty of hearth money. Abuses exist in the collection of the tax, and the Bill therefore provides that stone or earthen pots, portable from place to place, used by woolcombers or others, called combers' pots, and stones, called flag stones, used in windmills and private ovens and stills, and smiths' forges or blowing-houses, and furnaces, and places in kitchens for keeping dishes warm or for stewing, and leads or coppers, and places used only for conveying the smoke or receiving the coals drawn out of any oven or furnace or from under the leads or coppers, shall not be deemed or taken to be firehearth or stoves, or be charged with the duty, and that persons living in houses with only two chimneys, firehearths, or stoves, not chargeable for payments towards the church and poor, and not having lands or tenements worth 20*o.* or goods worth 10*l.*, shall be exempt from the duty. The Bill concludes with some further provisions for the more equitable collection of the tax. (Parchment Collection.) [Brought from the Commons this day; read 1st, 2^d, and committed, but not proceeded with, though the Commons sent to remind the Lords of the Bill. L. J., XII. 213, &c. Com. Book, pp. 270-8.]

166. April 3. Weld's Bill.—Petition of Philadelphia, Lady Wentworth, in the behalf of the Lady Henrietta Maria, her daughter. Complains of a clause, proposed by Lord Lovelace to the Bill, which affects her child's interest, and prays that the case may be heard at the bar. L. J., XII. 215. See also 143 for engrossment of Bill.

Annexed:—

(a.) Clause proposed by Lady Wentworth.

(b.) Copy of proceeding.

(c.) Amendments to the Bill agreed to by Lady Wentworth.

(d.) Clause proposed by Lord Lovelace. See Com. Book, 17 March 1667-8.

(e.) Proviso for protection of Sir Henry Crofts, of Saxham, in the County of Suffolk. See Com. Book, 17 March 1667-8.

(f.) April 14. Petition of Thomas Penuington, of Toddington, in the County of Bedford. Prays for protection of his interest under a mortgage of certain lands in Toddington. L. J., XII. 222. [The Committee on the Bill read this petition on 22 April, and examined witnesses, but as these

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had not been sworn, the Committee took no further proceedings.]
(g.) Proviso to the Bill for the protection of Pennington.

(h.) Copy of preceding.

(i.) 21 April. Order for the meeting of the Committee on the Bill.

(k.) 22 April. Draft order of the Committee on the Bill concerning the petition of Thomas Pennington, referred to the Committee. See L. J., XII. 222.

167. April 6. Administrators Bill.—Engrossment of an Act for the due ordering of the accounts of Administrators. (*Parchment Collection.*) [Read 3rd this day, but being found to have omitted one of the amendments, a fresh engrossment was ordered. MS. Minutes. See also 145.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 9 April. Portion of fresh engrossment ordered as above.

(b.) Another portion of same.

(c.) 10 April. Third engrossment, omitting the preamble, as ordered on 9 April, and using the remainder of second engrossment. See MS. Minutes, 9 April.

(d.) Fourth engrossment, being fair copy of preceding, with amendments proposed by the judges marked thereon. See MS. Minutes, 10 April.

168. April 6. Duels.—Draft of an Act for preventing the fighting, carrying, and accepting of challenges and the fighting of duels. The preamble recites as follows: "Whereas it is just that reparations be made for injuries, and forasmuch as every man doth and always will believe himself injured by those who value him at a less rate than he sets upon himself, it follows that every man will to his power seek reparation from such as undervalue him, and consequently make himself judge in the questions whether such undervaluing be an injury or not, as likewise what reparation ought to be made therein, and from hence men frequently become the executors of their own judgments, and commit those pernicious acts of force commonly called duels, and in regard such persons as thus make themselves judges and executors in their own cases, at the hazard of their souls, lives, and estates, do thereby tacitly reproach his Majesty's government as defective or corrupt, which insolent scandal and contempt ought by all lawful ways and means to be suppressed; and whereas disgraceful and provoking words, gestures, and actions, the contending about place and precedence, and usurpations of arms and other ensigns of honour, have and will, unless prevented, occasion duels and other mischievous acts of force;" the Bill provides for the appointment of the Earl Marshal of England, and others as Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to hear and determine all questions touching the point of honour between noblemen and gentlemen bearing coat armour, to punish offenders, and commit any to prison who refuse to obey their award, such award being final. The Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners are further empowered to hear and determine all questions touching precedence and the bearing of arms, crests, &c., and as the fighting of duels, though unlawful, has hitherto been erroneously reputed honourable, and all persons who refuse to accept challenges are subject to scorn and contempt, the Bill provides that any person who sends, accepts, or carries a challenge shall be made incapable of holding any degree or title of honour or precedence which he then has or which shall afterwards come to him by descent, shall be disabled from sitting in Parliament, and from holding any office ecclesiastical, civil, or military, and shall be reputed a person of dishonour and infamy, and shall be degraded by such ceremony as the Commissioners shall appoint. The not making known the receiving of a challenge within forty hours shall be considered an acceptance thereof; the killing of either principal or second in a duel shall be accounted murder, and be punished with death, and any principal or second who takes part in a duel, though no death ensue, shall forfeit all his property, real and personal, besides the penalties above imposed upon challengers and accepters of challenges. The like punishment shall be inflicted on any person who sends or accepts a challenge to fight a duel beyond seas. The Bill further provides that for the prevention of quarrels, any person under the degree of a gentleman who uses disgraceful or provoking words or gestures to any other person whatsoever, shall be liable to be indicted for the same in the Court of King's Bench, or before the Justices of Assize, &c.; provided that no peer be tried for any offence made murder by the Bill but by his peers. [This Bill was presented

this day by the Duke of York, with a declaration from the King in Council that he would not hereafter pardon anyone who killed another in a duel. The Bill was afterwards referred to a Select Committee, but no report was made. L. J., XII. 216, &c.]

169. April 6. Report of the Committee for Privileges to whom it was referred to consider of and find some remedy for the absence of those Lords who totally neglect the service of the House, or go away before the rising. The Committee find that according to precedent (19 April, 7 Jac.) no Lords were to be excused but for sickness or other necessity; that (18 Edw. III.) the punishment of absent Lords was referred to the King; that (3 Edw. III.) the Bishop of Winchester was indicted in the King's Bench for departing from the Parliament at Salisbury; that (6 Rich. II.) every absent Lord, unless he could reasonably excuse himself was to be amerced; that (3 Edw. III., 31 Hen. VI., and 1 Hen. VIII.) Lords departing from the Parliament without license were fined; from which it appears how absolutely necessary the presence of the Lords in Parliament was, and how just, reasonable, and honest the excuses ought to be in case of absence. See L. J., XII. 207. Priv. Book, pp. 40-2.

170. April 6. Report from the Committee for Privileges upon the printed paper entitled the case of Sir Henry Vaughan, one of the members of the House of Commons, alleged to reflect upon the honour of Lord Lucas. The Committee have, pursuant to the order of the House of the 1st inst., examined the matter so far as relates to Mr. Jervis and others, and find that Sir Henry Vaughan was outlawed at the suit of Lord Lucas, but that his Lordship proceeded as any person legally ought to do. See L. J., XII. 213, Priv. Book, p. 41.

171. April 8. *Hamburg Company*.—Petition of William Whitmore, Esq^r., executor of the testament of Charles Whitmore, Esq^r., deceased. By order of Thursday last the House gave relief to Dame Dorothy Drummond and other petitioners against the Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England, commonly called the Hamburg Merchants. Petitioner prays that a debt due to him may be satisfied amongst the rest. [The order here referred to was made on 2 April (see L. J., XII. 214), the petition therefore must have been presented not later than the 9th. For proceedings and evidence before the Committee on the affairs of the Hamburg Company, see Com. Book, 260-282.]

172. April 7. *Sir A. Zouch v. Naylor*.—Petition and appeal of Sir Allen Zouch, Knight, and Dame Katherine his wife, relict and executrix of James Hobart, Esq^r., deceased. Pray for relief against certain proceedings in Chancery relating to the purchase of the manor of Steuky Hall, Norfolk, commenced in 1646. In 1647 Elizabeth Bradbury obtained a decretal order in Chancery against petitioners for 1,000*l*. and damages, a Master to take the account. All "delinquents" being required by an ordinance of the pretended powers to leave London, petitioners were forced to absent themselves, and during their absence Bradbury procured a Master to the account at 1,501*l*. and the said decretal order to be enrolled, although without date or docket to warrant the enrollment, and subsequently petitioner's estate was sequestered for the performance of the decree. There being no such decree for 1,501*l*., as is pretended, signed and enrolled, petitioners cannot bring any Bill of Review, nor have any relief in Chancery, but are only relievable by the House of Lords. They pray that the sequestration may be discharged and Sarah Naylor ordered to answer. See L. J., XII. 360, &c. and Pet. Book under date.

Annexed:—

(a.) 21 April. Answer of Sarah Naylor, widow, executrix of Anne Bedingfield, and one of the administrators of the goods of Elizabeth Bradbury not administered by Anne Bedingfield, to preceding. Respondent prays that the appeal may be dismissed, their Lordships having already given judgment in the cause in 1663, when a former petition of Sir Allen Zouch and his wife against Anne Bedingfield was dismissed after deliberate consideration of the matter. See Pet. Book, 21 and 23 April.

(b.) 25 Nov. 1669. Petition of appellants that the proceedings may be revived. See Pet. Book, 1 and 7 Dec.

(c.) Copy of order of the Master of the Rolls in the case, dated 20 June 1661, appended to preceding.

(d.) 22 Feb. 1669-70. Petition of appellants that Sarah Naylor and Francis Naylor may be ordered to answer. See Pet. Book under date.

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(e.) Same as Annex (c.) above. Appended to preceding.

(f.) 22 March 1669-70. Answer of Francis Naylor. The decree of 1647 was only signed and enrolled, and the docket of enrollment was produced in 1666. The filing book was subsequently mislaid. Respondent never saw the book after it was returned to the custody of the clerk, and has no interest in the matters in question. See Pet. Book.

(g.) 22 March 1669-70. Answer of Sarah Naylor, widow. After reciting previous proceedings since 1646, submits that the Lord Keeper in April last, after a full hearing, refused to set aside the sequestration, which judgment, together with that of the House in 1663, concludes the matter. Prays to be dismissed. See Pet. Book.

(h.) Petition of Appellants. The late judgment of the Master of the Rolls was made on the assumption that the decree of 1647 was enrolled, there being in fact no docket to warrant it. The Committee of Petitions reported last session that there was no such decree for 1,501*l.*, and that petitioners' case was fit for relief. Pray that the Master of the Rolls may certify whether or no there be any such decree, and that the House will proceed thereon accordingly. [See Pet. Book, 8 Nov. 1670. The MS. minutes of 19 Nov. 1670 state that the Master of the Rolls at the bar satisfied the House that upon search he found a decree in "Zouch v. Bradbury." Two clerks in Chancery gave evidence that the practice was not to enrol the Master's report, but only the first decree, whereupon the report was confirmed without further decree, and process issued. The question of sequestrations in Chancery was referred this day to the Committee for Privileges. See L. J., XII. 368, 370. See also Pet. Book, 1 April and 5, 8, and 14 May for proceedings on the former appeal. The Committee then proposed a joint petition for a rehearing in Chancery.]

173. April 9. Petition of Robert Starr, of London, Merchant. Prays for relief against proceedings both at law and in equity, under which he has been taken in execution for non-payment of certain sums of money to John and Jacob Bull, as executors of John Bull, their father, petitioner being only security for Robert Downes, and the proceedings having been taken by surprise. See Pet. Book.

174. April 10. *Toomes v. Etherington*.—Application of Richard Toomes and Robert Etherington that the hearing of the writ of error between them may be put off. L. J., XII. 219. See also 149.

Annexed:—

(a.) 22 April. Petition of James Darcy. Petitioner is informed that, notwithstanding the parties to the writ of error are agreed, the cause is endeavoured to be brought on to be argued this day. Petitioner having purchased lands for a valuable consideration, was informed by his counsel that the vendor being indebted to William Toomes, a *felo-de-se*, by judgment or otherwise, was pardoned by the Act of Indemnity. He prays that before their Lordships give judgment upon the writ of error he may have time to advise with his counsel. L. J., XII. 229. (Compare Keble's Reports, I. 628.)

175. April 11. Petition of William Byron, Esquire. Prays for reversal of a decree in Chancery, and subsequent proceedings by Bill of Review in a suit brought against him by Dorothy, Judith, and Mary Balston in 1652, under which a purchase of Strelley Park and the coal mines there, in the county of Nottingham, by Nicholas Strelley is declared to be only a mortgage, and petitioner is called to account for the profits, which have been fixed at 1,955*l.* 1*l.* 8*d.* [Endorsed, Read in the Committee 29 Feb. See Pet. Book.] L. J., XII. 220.

Annexed:—

(a.) 11 April. Petition of the defendants, the Balstons, and George Weldon their guardian, praying that as the case has been so often heard and decided in their favour, Byron may before a hearing be ordered to give security for payment of his debt and costs. [Appended to preceding.] L. J., XII. 220.

(b.) Another petition of same that Byron may not be allowed to put petitioners to the charge and trouble of a rehearing. [Endorsed, Read in Committee 10 March. See Pet. Book.]

(c.) Draft Report from the Committee for Petitions that Byron's petition is fit to be retained and to have a hearing at the bar upon the merits. [Endorsed, To be made 6 April. See Pet. Book, 17 and 31 March, when this report was agreed to by 9 to 4. The House disagreed to the report, 11 April 1668. L. J., XII. 220. In extenso.]

(d.) Copy of preceding, made 11 April 1668.

176. April 13. *Cornwall v. Hawes*.—Transcript of record, &c. in the writ of error. (Parchment Collection.)

177. April 13. *Worth v. Weldon*.—Petition of Andrew Worth. Petitioner about five years ago lent 100*l.* to George Weldon, who, on his goods being seized for non-payment, obtained an order from their Lordships for their redelivery on the ground that he was servant to Lord Vaughan, and sued the bailiffs Bennett and Baker for taking the goods. Bennett now requires indemnity from petitioner against the actions. Petitioner prays for relief, and that the actions against Bennett and Baker may be discharged with damages for such unjust vexation. L. J., XII. 221.

Annexed:—

(a.) 17 April. Answer and defence of George Weldon. The goods were seized irregularly. No action has been brought against Bennett or Baker as alleged. It is not true that there is no remedy in law against respondent. Prays to be dismissed with his costs. L. J., XII. 224.

178. April 14. Draft of an Act for making of an inland passage for barges and other vessels from Bristol and elsewhere to London, and other rivers and water-courses to be brought to fall into the same, and otherwise to London. [Read 1st this day. No further proceeding. L. J., XII. 222.]

179. April 15. Highway Robberies Bill.—Engrossment of an Act to prevent thefts and robberies on the highways. The bill offers a reward of 10*l.* to any person for information upon which a robber shall be apprehended and convicted, and of 10*l.* and a pardon to any accomplice in a robbery, where no murder has been committed, for the like information. The bill further provides for levying a rate in the hundred in which any robbery is committed for compensation of the persons robbed; the directions of the Justices in Quarter Sessions for watching and warding for the prevention of highway robberies and apprehending malefactors are to be observed under penalties to be fixed by the Justices, not exceeding 5*l.* (Parchment Collection.) [Brought from the Commons this day; dropped after commitment. L. J., XII. 223, &c. Com. Book 277-9.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Proviso that no persons shall be made liable to the duties of keeping watch and ward, who are not already by law liable thereunto.

(b.) Draft of preceding.

(c.) Proviso respecting rating of hundreds in Middlesex.

(d.) Proviso that no person who has not lands, tenements, annuities, or offices to the yearly value of 100*l.* shall carry on a journey on the King's highways or elsewhere any crossbow, gun, or pistol, except a soldier in the time of war or days of training.

180. April 16. Draft of an Act for confirmation of the settlement of the estate of Sir Kingsmill Lucy, Baronet, in the said Act mentioned, and for transferring over some other parts of the real estate of Sir Richard Lucy, knight and baronet, deceased, from Francis Lucy, Esquire. [Read 1st this day. L. J., XII. 224, &c. 20 Car. II. c. 4. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

181. [April 16.] Points of the petition of Edmond Squibb against John Loving. See L. J., XII. 224, and Pet. Book 3, 7, 14, and 17 April. Comp. 225.

182. April 20. Woollen Cloth Bill.—Amended Draft of an Act for the better regulating of the manufacture of broad woollen cloth, commonly called Spanish cloth, and other the woollen drapery of this kingdom. [Read 1st this day but dropped after engrossment (see 193) L. J., XII. 226 etc. This bill is much the same as a former one (see 106), except that it is made to apply to the whole kingdom; that it entrusts the regulation of the manufacture to the justices of the peace in quarter sessions, assisted by three or more experienced clothiers, instead of to a Corporation; that the searchers are to be appointed by the common Auluer and to use his seal; and that it forbids the straining of cloth to make it longer.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments. Made in Committee, 23 April.

183. April 20. Drovers Bill.—Amended draft of an Act to reform abuses committed by drovers to the pre-

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judice of markets and fairs. The bill extends the provisions of the Act to prevent the selling of fat cattle by butchers (15 Car. II. cap. 8.) to drovers and all other persons, &c. [Read 1st this day; passed through several stages, but eventually dropped. L. J., XII. 226, &c. See also 108 for engrossment of this Bill.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments made in Committee, 25 April.

184. April 21. *Style v. Martyn*.—Answer of William Martyn, Elizabeth his wife, and Robert Bosville, an infant, to the petition of William Style. Respondents pray that the decree of the Court of Chancery appealed against by Style, having been made after many hearings and debates, may not be drawn into further question before their Lordships, but that they may be dismissed with their costs. [Comp. Cases in Chancery I. 150.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 3 March [1667-8]. Petition of William Style. Complains that by a decree made by the Earl of Clarendon in a suit to which he was not a party he has been turned out of certain lands in Kent, and, having tried in vain to obtain redress in Chancery, prays for relief from the House. [Dismissed by Committee for Petitions. See Pet. Book 29 April.]

185. April 21. *Apsley v. Satterthwaite*.—Answer of William Satterthwaite, of Gray's Inn, to the petition of Colonel John Apsley, of Gray's Inn, by way of case put. Respondent details the proceedings in the various suits brought against him by Apsley concerning the title to certain houses and lands in Sussex, and prays that Apsley's petition may be dismissed, the matter being proper to be tried at common law, where he has already seven actions depending. [See Pet. Book 9 and 21 April, when Apsley's Petition was dismissed by the Committee for Petitions.]

186. April 22. *Silk Throwing Bill*.—Petition of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Company of Silk Throwers. London. The silk throwers, being incorporated in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty Charles I., and considering that the quantity of silk usually imported was not sufficient to keep all their members in constant work without some equal distribution, did by virtue of their Charter make an ordinance or bye-law to limit the number of spindles with which every member of the Company should work, in order that some of the richer sort should not engross the whole workmanship of the silk to the ruin of the rest. This bye-law was duly ratified by the then Lord Keeper and Judges, according to the statute, and has since been confirmed by Act of Parliament. Some refractory members of the Company, against whom judgment has been recovered by the Company upon actions at law for breach of the bye-law, have misrepresented it to the House of Commons as a common grievance and destructive to trade, and are endeavouring to procure an Act for taking it away. The Bill was referred to a Committee, and has since passed the House [C. J., IX. 42, 81], petitioners being taken by surprise and unprepared to offer their defence; and, in addition to annulling the bye-law, a clause is inserted for disempowering the Company to limit or confine any freeman thereof to take a lesser number than three apprentices at a time, which is a matter wholly new to petitioners, and one upon which they have never yet been heard. Petitioners foresee inevitable ruin to the greatest number of their members if the Act should pass, as some few would engross to themselves the working of the whole of the raw silk imported, and would multiply the number of workmen to the destruction one of another. They pray to be heard against the bill, and that another bill may be considered by their Lordships for totally prohibiting the importation of thrown silk, whereby, the greater quantity of raw silk being imported, the members of the Company may have sufficient work for the support of themselves and families. L. J., XII. 228. [The Bill here referred to, viz., 19 & 20 Car. II. c. 11, received the royal assent on the 9th May. L. J., XII. 247. Comp. Coke's Discourse of Trade, ed. 1671, ii. 45.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Printed statement of the case between the Company and some of its members, touching the bye-law limiting the number of spindles.

(b.) May 8. Proviso to the bill. If any silk dyers, broad weavers or other throwers or workers of silk shall come and set up their art in the kingdom, they shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities already granted to linen weavers and tapestry makers. (*Two papers*.) [This proviso was reported from the Committee, but rejected by the House. L. J., XII. 246.]

187. April 22. Draft resolutions of both Houses respecting the wearing of English manufactures, and the discouraging the wearing of all foreign manufactures. L. J., XII. 228. *In extenso*.

188. April 22. *Herbert v. Lloyd*.—Report from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of William Herbert and the answer of Sir Charles Lloyd, that the petitioner is not relievable in the Courts of Westminster Hall, and ought therefore to have a hearing at the bar. L. J., XII. 228. *In extenso*. See also Pet. Book 14 April.

Annexed:—

(a.) 17 March 1667-8. Petition of William Herbert, for the reversal of a decree in Chancery pronounced against him in 1652 by Commissioners Keeble and Lisle in his suit against Thomas Bynion, respecting the right of redemption of an estate in the county of Montgomery, mortgaged by petitioner's father Richard Herbert to William Bynion, father of Thomas Bynion. [The matter appears by the statements in the petition, to have been in litigation since 1638.] Petitioner prays that Sir Charles Lloyd, who bought the premises for a very small consideration, and who had notice of petitioner's suit, and was afterwards desired not to proceed in the purchase, may be ordered to appear and answer. [Appended to preceding. See Pet. Book under date.]

(b.) Answer of Sir Charles Lloyd. Is a mere stranger to most of the matters mentioned in Herbert's petition. He is questioned for an estate of which he became a purchaser upon a valuable consideration, and prays that a convenient time may be granted him to answer. Having no habitation in London, his writings concerning the matter are in the country, one hundred and twenty miles from hence, where he and his family have resided since the late dreadful fire. [See Pet. Book 31 March.]

(c.) Plea and answer of Sir Charles Lloyd, baronet. The lands in question were absolutely conveyed by the petitioner's father to William Bynion in fee simple, and not under any condition of redemption, trust, or mortgage whatsoever. Respondent gave full value. He positively denies that at the time of the purchase he had any notice of the petitioner's suit, Bynion at the time having been for two years in peaceable possession.

189. April 22. *Forest of Dean Bill*.—Petition of Sir John Wintour, Knight, Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen-Mother. About four years since, the late Lord Treasurer, for the raising of nurseries towards the growth of ship timber for the future supply of the Navy, contracted with petitioner that he should enclose (without expense to the Crown) great quantities of the Forest of Dean, and at his own cost make put by due course of law, His Majesty's title against all pretences of those who claim right of common therein; in consideration whereof the rest of the wastes were granted to him. The contract was, after full discussion before His Majesty and the Privy Council, drawn up and entered into by the late Lord Treasurer and Lord Ashley, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, on His Majesty's behalf, and by petitioner on his own behalf. He has contracted very great debts in the performance thereof, and by his constant and chargeable solicitation several decrees in the Exchequer have been obtained on His Majesty's behalf against the pretending commoners to the great advance of His Majesty's concerns in that and other of his forests. Petitioner prays to be heard at the bar concerning the bill, and that if it shall be adjudged by their Lordships that the passing of the bill will be more profitable to His Majesty and the public good than petitioner's contract, then that compensation may be awarded to him before his legal right be taken away or destroyed. L. J., XII. 229. Com. Book 280-3.

190. April 22. *Biggs v. White*.—Petition of John Biggs, George Vinter, John Tredcroft, and Nathaniel Tredcroft, executors of John Tredcroft, minister, deceased, in trust for John, Edward and Nathaniel Tredcroft, infants and children of the said testator John Tredcroft. In October 1666 the executors of Tredcroft obtained a decree in Chancery against Thomas White, an attorney, respecting the division of certain lands purchased in 1655 in the joint names of White and the testator. Petitioners complain that by the indirect practices of White with the Register, Mr. Dodd, a decree was drawn up and has since been entered contrary to the declaration of the Court and the Register's notes taken at the hearing by which the testator's children are prejudiced at least 1,000*l*. The question being only matter

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of fact, and not matter of law, petitioners are advised by their counsel that no bill of review lies, and they therefore pray that the cause may be referred by their Lordships to the Lord Keeper for a rehearing. L. J., XII. 229, and Pet. Book 23 April.

Annexed:—

(a.) Answer of Robert Dodd. The decretal order was drawn up according to the decree pronounced, and copies having been delivered, as usual, to the plaintiffs and defendant to be perused by their respective counsel, were duly returned assented unto, approved, and ratified under their hands. The plaintiffs afterwards petitioned the Master of the Rolls to have some pretended mistakes rectified, and the respondent attended with his notes taken at the hearing, and the plaintiffs also attended with their counsel; but nothing that was alleged being made to appear, it was ordered that the decree should stand. The respondent denies any practices between himself and White in the drawing of the decree, and states that the original notes were lost with others by removing at the time of the late fire. [Read before Committee for Petitions 2 May. See Pet. Book.]

(b.) Answer of Thomas White. Respondent states that Tredcroft's executors have suggested many untruths in their petition, and gives at great length his version of the transactions between himself and the testator, with reference to the purchase of the lands and the subsequent legal proceedings.

(c.) Copy of order in the cause of the 28th of June 1666, referred to in White's answer.

(d.) Copy of order of 8th February 1666-7, also referred to in White's answer.

191. April 23. Stanhope v. Trethewey.—Petition of Mary Stanhope, widow and relict of Charles Stanhop. In 1641 Sir Ralph Hopton, afterwards Lord Hopton, borrowed 300*l.* of petitioner, for which he settled an annuity upon her; but afterwards, by reason of the war, he was forced beyond the seas, and for twelve years she did not receive one penny. Lord Hopton's estate being exposed for sale, petitioner was obliged to apply herself to the then powers for some allowance out of it, and obtained but 31*3*l.** there being due to her above 950*l.* Lord Hopton very honourably executed a conveyance of her annuity, charged upon the manor of Witham, and sent it over to Mr. Trethewey, his secretary, who delivered it to petitioner, but afterwards desired to have it to show to Lord Hopton's heirs, and petitioner could never since obtain it. With the allowance made her, and other money of her own, petitioner purchased the manor of Alhampton, part of Lord Hopton's estate, and afterwards sold it to Henry Cornish and others with the same title she had from the pretended Parliament, and no other. Upon His Majesty's return, petitioner hoped to have enjoyed her annuity according to her agreement, but by reason of Mr. Trethewey detaining her deed she was forced to exhibit her bill in Chancery against him; but he, pleading his privilege as a servant of His Majesty, refused to answer and advised the purchasers of the manor of Alhampton to prefer a bill against petitioner to have the deed of annuity decreed to them because the manor of Alhampton was, upon His Majesty's return, evicted from them by Lord Hopton's heirs. In 1665 petitioner was decreed to assign the annuity and deed to the purchasers, though she never made any agreement so to do, nor had the annuity any relation to the manor of Alhampton. The decree being signed and enrolled she can have no relief but before their Lordships. Prays that Trethewey may be ordered to produce the deed, and that the proceedings against her in the Court of Chancery may be stayed. See Pet. Book, 23 and 29 April.

Annexed:—

(a.) 5 April 1670. Similar petition of same. See Pet. Book.

(b.) 3 Nov. 1670. Plea and answer of John Trethewey. He was no party to the suit in Chancery and was not concerned in the matter, except as solicitor of Lord Hopton. After Lord Hopton's estate was sold, petitioner applied to the pretended Parliament and got an allowance of 570*l.* for her annuity and arrears. Shortly after she purchased the manor of Alhampton from the pretended commissioners for the sale of pretended delinquents' estates for the sum of 667*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, whereof the said 570*l.* was allowed her for the annuity and arrears, and the residue she was permitted to pay in doubled bills, which were then usually sold for half their value. This manor she after-

wards sold for 1000*l.*, thereby obtaining more than full satisfaction of her annuity and arrears. Lord Hopton had charged his manor of Witham with an annuity in her favour, and respondent, as his Lordship's solicitor, had the deed and would have satisfied her out of that estate, had not he learned that she had already recouped herself more than to the full. He refused to give her that deed, foreseeing she would make improper use of it. The Courts have ruled that she has had full satisfaction, and he prays to be dismissed with costs. See Pet. Book.

(c.) 22 Nov. 1670. Order of Committee on Petitions, on reading the petition of Mary Stanhope and the answer of John Trethewey, and after hearing counsel. The petition being defective, inasmuch as it complains of no person, petitioner is allowed to withdraw it and bring in another petition, naming the persons complained of. [Appended to following paper. See Pet. Book.]

(d.) 17 Jan. 1670-1. Petition of Mary Stanhopp, similar to her previous petitions, but amended in pursuance of the above order by naming Trethewey as agent for Cornish, Gifford, and Dorvell. See Pet. Book, 10 and 17 Jan.

(e.) 9 Feb. 1670-1. Plea and answer of John Trethewey, similar to his previous one. [See Pet. Book, 28 Feb., when Trethewey was dismissed from the cause.]

(f.) 9 Feb. 1670-1. Joint and several answer of John Gifford and Arthur Dorvell, two of the respondents to the petition of Mary Stanhope (d.) They purchased petitioner's estate and interest in the manor of Alhampton for 1,000*l.*, finding that the original foundation of the petitioner's title was grounded on the annuity granted by Lord Hopton before the wars, which they conceived they were entitled, as purchasers, to enjoy. They would never have given that sum for a "mere Drury-House title." Since the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chancellor have decreed in their favour, they have assigned the manor of Witham to Thos. Wyndham, Esquire, who now enjoys, in consequence, the full benefit of the decree. [The rest of the answer is substantially the same as that of John Trethewey.]

(g.) 28 Feb. 1670-1. Affidavit by Thomas Langton, of Middle Aston, Oxfordshire, of service of the order of the Lords Committee on the wife of Henry Cornish, ordering him to answer by Tuesday the 7th February. [Sworn 14 Feb. 1670-1. See Pet. Book, 14 and 28 Feb.]

192. April 23. Peart v. Backwell.—Petition of John Peart and Phillip Bell. After Cornelius Holland (one of the regicides) was found guilty of treason by the Act of Parliament, Christopher Widmore and other men of good quality were employed to seize him, then believed to be at Crissloe, Bucks, and to secure his goods, chattels, and cattle; but John and Edward Backwell and the rest of that family, with other friends of Holland, by some strange and subtle practices, caused Widmore and the others to be causelessly imprisoned at Aylosbury for ten days, in which time Holland escaped. Under pretence of seizing Holland's goods for His Majesty's use, Backwell and his confederates seized all for themselves and conveyed to London six trunks and two chests full and very ponderous with plate, coin, and rich treasures: part was sold, and the residue concealed, no return being made to His Majesty of all Holland's estate (only old books and trifles). Holland has never since been heard of, so as to be brought to trial and punished, he being one of the persons exempted from pardon. Petitioners further state that in 1642 Barnaby and John Backwell, being His Majesty's servants belonging to the grounds at Crissloe, drove away all His Majesty's stock of oxen and sheep, sold them for their own use, and otherwise defrauded His Majesty. Edward Backwell indicted petitioner Peart for his life at the Old Bailey, falsely swearing that Peart had robbed him. Although John Backwell was an open enemy to His Majesty during the late rebellion, he has now crept into two places of trust, and Edward Backwell has by some subtle device sued forth a pardon, bearing date from 1662, which he presumes will defend him from all the wrongs he has already done or may hereafter do to His Majesty. Petitioners pray that Widmore and others may be summoned to appear before their Lordships to give evidence concerning Holland's escape and the other matters complained of in the petition, in order that His Majesty's dues may be restored, and petitioners recompensed according to the

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merits of the case. L. J., XII. 228, 230. [Dismissed this day on report from Committee. On 17 April the Committee for Petitions decided to take the instructions of the House as to entertaining the Petition. See Pet. Book.]

193. April 24. Woollen Cloth Bill.—Engrossment of an Act for the better regulating of the manufacture of broad woollen cloth, commonly called Spanish cloth, and other the woollen drapery of this kingdom. (*Parchment Collection.*) See also 182.

194. April 24. Duckett v. Ash.—Petition of William Duckett and John Wallis. By the will of the late Seacole Chiver, petitioners were made guardians of his son and heir Henry Chiver, who is yet an infant, and they have for many years endeavoured to get him into their custody, but he is "eloynd" from them by James Ash and others, who have entered into a conspiracy to make a prey of the infant and his estate, which is very considerable. Petitioners pray that the infant may be delivered into their custody. L. J., XII. 232.

195. April 24. Sir W. Penn's Impeachment.—Articles of impeachment by the Commons of England, assembled in Parliament, in the name of themselves and of all the Commons of England against Sir William Penn, Knight, one of the now Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, for several high crimes and misdemeanours committed by him. L. J., XII. 233. *In extenso.*

Annexed:—

(a.) 29 April. Answer of Sir William Penn to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the Commons. L. J., XII. 237. *In extenso.*

196. April 24. Affidavit of John Gardner respecting the arrest of John Verrells, servant to the Earl of Dorset, contrary to privilege. L. J., XII. 234.

197. April 29. Conventicles.—Engrossment of an Act for continuance of a former Act to prevent and suppress seditious conventicles. This Act provides for the continuance for seven years of the Act 16 Car. II. c. 4., which was only to remain in force for three years, and makes further provision for recovery of fines levied for offences against the Act. (*Parchment Collection.*) [Brought from the Commons and read 1st this day, but not further proceeded with, although the Commons subsequently sent to remind the Lords of the Bill. L. J., XII. 237, &c.]

198. May 1. Drovers Bill.—Engrossment of an Act to reform abuses committed by drovers to the prejudice of markets and fairs. (*Parchment Collection.*) See also 183.

199. May 1. Prisoners in the King's Bench.—Draft on an Act to prevent abuses by the Marshal of the King's Bench in suffering prisoners to go abroad. The Act recites that many persons who are committed for great debts, are by their own contrivance removed and turned over to the King's Bench, where they ought to be detained, but it is found by common and daily experience that they are permitted to lie in other houses and places in and about the parish of St. George's, Southwark, and to walk publicly in the streets without any keeper. In vacation time they are suffered to go at large into the country, and a few days before the beginning of the next term are by contrivance met with at some appointed place and carried back to prison and there entered as taken upon a fresh pursuit, which is so contrived as to avoid any actions being brought for escapes. By the pretended privilege claimed by the Marshal as an officer of the King's Bench, actions can only be brought by bill in that court. The Bill enacts that for the future any person may sue Sir John Lenthall now Marshal and every other Marshal or Keeper of the prison for the escape of a prisoner in any of His Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, either by original writ, or in such manner as any other of His Majesty's subjects, not privileged, can now be sued. Any Marshal or Keeper who shall hereafter plead fresh pursuit upon any action brought for an escape, shall prove the taking of such prisoner upon the said fresh pursuit, and that he did really escape out of his custody according to the words and tenor of such plea, and shall not at any time afterwards plead the same plea upon any other action for the escape of the same prisoner. It further enacts that Sir John Lenthall shall at his peril remand and bring into custody all prisoners now at large, and keep them safely according to the intentment of the law. No rule for liberty of going abroad shall be granted to any prisoner by the Court of King's Bench, unless upon the oath of a credible person that he saw the prisoner in custody within the prison, or rules of the same, within twenty-four hours at the most before the time of making such affidavit, the common practice at this time being for prisoners to go abroad

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upon rules obtained from the Court upon the affidavit of one or more servants of the Marshal or Keeper that such prisoners are actually in custody at the time of the oath, when it is notoriously known that neither then, nor for divers years past, have they been within the prison or rules of the same. [The Bill was read 1st this day, having been ordered to be brought in on the 10th March, but was not further proceeded with. L. J., XII. 238.]

200. May 1. Engrossment of an additional Act for the better draining of Deeping Pews, in the County of Lincoln. (*Parchment Collection.*) [Brought from the Commons and read 1st this day. On the 9th inst., the day on which the House was adjourned, the Bill was ordered to be read 2^d on the first day of the next sitting. This does not appear to have been done, but another Bill with a similar title was brought from the Commons on the 17th of March, 1669-70 and passed. (22 Car. II. c. 14. L. J., XII. 239, &c.)]

201. May 4. Engrossment of an Act for naturalization of John Comrie and others. (*Parchment Collection.*) [Brought from the Commons this day, but not proceeded with by the Lords, L. J., XII. 240.]

202. May 5. Wine Duty (310,000*l.*) Bill.—Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Vintners, London. Petitioners hear that certain duties are intended to be granted upon the retail of wines from Midsummer 1668 to Midsummer 1670, and that the retailers are to be enabled to pay the same by being authorized to receive as much upon the retail, over and above the established rates and prices, and to have the allowance and abatement only of one tenth part of wines and lees in lieu of all lees, leakage, spillage, and other wastes whatsoever; and that all retailers are to give bond for securing the said duties for their present stores and for all new stores. One tenth part of all wines and lees is lees, and the leakage and other wastes are very considerable. Petitioners pray that they may have an allowance of one sixth part in lieu of lees, leakage, and all other waste, and that there may be provision for a discount of all such wines as shall be in store at the determination of the power granted to retail at the advanced rates, there being few retailers who have not every day five, six, or seven months' store or more in their hands, for which petitioners humbly hope they will not be compelled to pay the duties when they shall be disabled to sell at the advanced rates. L. J., XII. 241. [The Bill here referred to was the Bill for raising 310,000*l.* on wines, &c. and this petition was referred to the Committee of the whole House upon it this day. For proceedings, see M.S. Minutes of date.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 6 May. Copy of the portion of the King's message desiring the Lords to despatch the Bill. Endorsed with the names of certain Peers. L. J., XII. 243.

203. May 7. Engrossment of an additional Act for the better rebuilding of the City of London. (*Parchment Collection.*) [Brought from the Commons, and read 1st this day; read 2^d and committed on the following day, but dropped with the session. L. J., XII. 243, &c. The provisions of this Bill are with some unimportant variations embodied in the Act of 1670, 22 Car. II. c. 11.]

[Parliament was adjourned on the 9th May 1668 and did not reassemble till the 19th October 1669.]

204. May 22. Letter from the Vestry of St. Margaret's, Westminster, to the President and Members of the Corporation of the Poor of the City of Westminster, thanking them for their assistance in completing the new workhouse in Tothill Fields, whereby the parish has been saved about 200*l.* a year and the streets much freed from common beggars, and would be more, were the constables active in the execution of their offices.

Annexed:—

(a.) Petition of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Margaret's, Westminster, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden. They acknowledge their Lordship's great piety and care in the late Act. They have begun to erect two workhouses, one in Tuttle [Tothill] Fields and the other in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, for setting the poor to work, and have laid out therein not only all the money they can raise by assessments and contributions, but also the parish stock, and are so far indebted to workmen that they cannot proceed further. The Act gives power to raise more money for the purpose, but the present parish taxes are many, and some of them of greater importance. They hope the piety and charity of their Lordships will enable them to

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finish the work without further taxing the inhabitants, so that they may keep the streets clear and free from begging poor. They pray for charitable benevolences from their Lordships, to be paid to Sir William Playters, the Treasurer of the Corporation for the Port of Westminster. [Undated, but, from internal evidence, prior to foregoing letter and subsequent to the "late" Act of 1662.]

205. Dec. 13. Printed copy of the King's proclamation announcing His Majesty's intention of proroguing Parliament from the 1st of March next until the 19th of October next. See L. J., XII. 249.

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205.* March 1. Commission for proroguing Parliament from this day to the 19th of October next. (*Parchment Collection.*) L. J., XII. 249.

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206. Oct. 11. Writ of Summons to Parliament to James, Earl of Salisbury.

207. Oct. 11. Same to Henry Lord Sandys.

208. Oct. 12. 'L. Lucas' Privilege.—Letter from Samuel Quilter to Lord Lucas. Quilter complains that John White and others drove away and ill-used his cattle and attempted to drive away his sheep, saying that Lord Lucas had no right to let the land, calling his Lordship "land lord," and saying that time was when they were as good men as he, and he had not a shirt to his back nor a bed to lie on. Quilter, if he have not protection and reparation will be forced to leave his farm. L. J., XII. 255.

Annexed:—

(a.) 12 Oct. Duplicate of preceding.

(b.) 6 Nov. Petition of John White and others. They are in custody under an order 25 October last by the means of Lord Lucas. They are heartily sorry for their offence, being ignorant that they ever did anything contrary to the privilege of the House, and pray for discharge. L. J., XII. 262.

209. Oct. 19. Wool Bill.—Draft of an Act for preventing frauds in exporting wool, woollfells, mortlings, shorlings, wool flocks, or any yarn made of wool, contrary to former Acts of Parliament on that behalf made. Whereas, notwithstanding late Acts against the exportation of wool, many offenders have escaped unpunished from the difficulty of proving intent to transport the same, and large quantities of wool still continue to be exported, the Bill enacts that if any wool, woollfells, &c. shall be seized within a certain distance from the sea coast or any navigable river, or the borders of Scotland, on pretence of any forfeiture under former Acts, the owner thereof, upon any trial at law relating to such forfeiture, shall have to prove that the goods in question were not being conveyed or intended for exportation; failing such proof, the presumption to be to the contrary. Any person duly authorized shall be empowered to call in a constable or other public officer to assist him, on pain of forfeiting 5*l.*, in searching any vehicles and opening any packs, or in entering any house or warehouse within the limits prescribed by the Act. If resisted, they may make forcible entry, and weigh any wool they shall find, and if they find in any one house or place more than a certain quantity of wool, they may seize the same as forfeited and detain it, unless the owner make oath in their presence that it is not intended for transportation, and enter into a bond to the King of double value thereof on condition not to export it, and to make appear afterwards at any time how he has disposed of it. Any person conveying wool, &c. of a certain quantity, at night, i.e., between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m., from the 1st March to the 29th September, and between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. during the rest of the year, within the limits prescribed, shall be guilty of felony, and all constables, &c. are required to assist in their arrest, upon reasonable demand, on pain of forfeiting 10*l.* If hue and cry is neglected to be made, or the offenders not taken, the inhabitants of the hundred shall forfeit a penalty to the King. All oaths made under this Act to be in writing, and bonds duly certified into the Court of Exchequer within one month, and to be void if not prosecuted within a year. The defendant may plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence. [Read 1st this day; read 2^d and committed, but not reported from Committee. L. J., XII. 252, &c. Com. Book, 285-293.] The following evidence was given before the Committee:—French stuffs cannot be made without our wool; Dutch thin cloth can. French wool is of a short staple, ours of a long, and runs into a fine thread. We can use up all our wool without exporting it, as the

poor are not fully employed. It is a constant trade from north to west to carry wool for working narrow stuffs. Wool is so dear that it restricts home manufacture. The trade of St. Valery, Calais, &c. is cloth, and two thirds of the trade thither consists of English wool from Sussex. Within this year and a quarter 10,000 packs of wool gone to France. Wool traders confederate together. The export of wool to France raises the price of our manufactures, so that they are undersold in Spain and Portugal by the French. We mingle silk with woollen and weave stockings, and outdo their knitting. The staplers complain of high price of wool. Long wool is for combing. The coarse wool, sorted, sells as well as fine wool, because it is fit for combing. No wool is exported from London. Persons caught exporting have compounded with the Custom House officers. They complain of the Irish wool trade.

Annexed:—

(a.) 26 Oct. Order for Mr. Justice Twisden, Mr. Baron Turner and the Attorney-General to attend the Committee upon the Bill, and on the same paper copy of order of the Committee for the Lord Mayor of London to direct the Gentleman Usher to such companies and societies of the City of London as are concerned and skilled in the trades of clothing and wools that they may be warned to send some persons to attend the Committee. L. J., XII. 255. See Com. Book, p. 285.

(b.) 30 Oct. Information and advice of John Wright, concerning transportation of wools, being one of the persons summoned to give in the same at a Committee of the House of Peers, Saturday, 30th October 1669. The transportation of wools was in times past the chief and lawful trade of the Merchant Adventurers of England, who were all transporters of wool, and were all incorporate into the Company of Merchants of the Staple. There was but one Company of merchants in the King's dominions, which was governed in a most excellent manner by the Major and Constables of the Staple and by lieutenants over several societies. When the clothing trade grew so great and was found so beneficial to the nation that it caused a law to be made against the transportation of wools, all the Merchant Adventurers forsook the Company of the Staple because the charters of the Company, which were for the transportation wools, became of none effect; so the Major and Constables of the Staple had no power left them to rule, and the Merchant Adventurers have ever since done what they list, some obtaining private patents to transport staple commodities to particular places, debarring others of trade, and others in a most licentious manner transporting prohibited goods, such as wools and the like by strange ways and at unseasonable times by night, by violence and danger to any that oppose them. Wright's advice therefore is that the charters of the Staple Company should be renewed by putting out the transportation of wool, and putting in the transportation of woollen manufacturers to all nations at peace with His Majesty; then all the Merchant Adventurers would return again into the Company, and restore the right form and government of all the merchants of England to the preventing the transporting of wool and all other disorders in trade, and to the great encouragement of merchandize and shipping. *Endorsed.* "A paper of the Company of the Staple presented to the Committee concerning Wools. "Oct. 30, 1669." [Read in Committee this day, when also the Staplers evidence was given.]

(c.) Dec. 1669. Experience of the officers of Dover of the difficulties in prosecuting the transporters of wool. They cannot resist the force used in conveying it abroad, on account of the numbers who accompany it with clubs and weapons. The troops of horse are of little or no use quartered about Canterbury, nor indeed any where else, unless divided into small parties in every village along the coast, and keeping constant watch every night. The boats at sea are of little service, for the wool stealers are so guided by lights and signs from the shore that they will defeat the industry of the most diligent persons that can be set to catch them. If they be in danger to be taken, they throw the wool into the sea, and then no proof can be had for punishing the men or forfeiting the boat. If the wool be taken on land with all imaginable circumstances of trans-

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portation, the owners then bring persons to swear that it was positively designed for another place and use. The Act of Parliament is so defective with regard to the forfeiture of boats that it is almost impossible to procure the forfeiture of any boat though well known to be a common wool carrier. [Read in Committee on 10th Dec.]

210. Oct. 20. E. Clare's Privilege.—Draft order for Samuel Franchlyn and James Vosper, who have clandestinely proceeded in proving the will of Lady Frances Holles, late sister to the Earl of Clare, to attend and answer the Earl's complaint, &c. L. J., XII. 253.

Annexed:—

(a.) List of witnesses, &c., in the case.

(b.) 29 Oct. Draft order for Mr. Justice Twisden and Dr. Baldwin to attend the Committee for Privileges. L. J., XII. 257. Priv. Book, 25 Oct.

(c.) 21 Nov. 1670. The Earl of Clare's memorial. After detailing previous proceedings in his case, prays that Vosper, who had not attended the Committee for Privileges last October, when the matter was never determined, may be again summoned, together with Franchlyn, to answer, and witnesses ordered to attend. See L. J., XII. 369.

211. Oct. 23. Commission to Sir John Vaughan, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to supply the place of the Lord Keeper in the House of Lords. (*Parliament Collection.*) L. J., XII. 261. *In extenso.*

212. Oct. 25. Portbury v. Ledgingham.—Transcript of record, &c., in the writ of error. (*Parliament Collection.*) L. J., XII. 254. See also 266.

213. Oct. 26. Accounts Commission.—Report of the Commissioners appointed under the "Act for taking" the accounts of the several sums of money therein "mentioned" [19 & 20 Car. II. c. 1.], being the sums voted as a royal aid for the support of the navy, the maintenance of the war, &c. The Report is signed by William, Lord Brereton, Sir James Langham, George Thomson, John Gregorie, and Giles Dunster. The Commissioners conceive that the service required of them is to give an account of how the moneys have been received and disposed of. They have sent to such persons as appeared to them to have been entrusted or employed in or about payment or receipt of the moneys. Several returns have been made to them, upon examination whereof the Commissioners have drawn out the state of the several accounts as they at present appear. First come two detailed accounts of moneys received, viz., one of 2,477,500*l.* granted by Parliament for a royal aid, extending to 24 September 1669, as delivered in by Sir Robert Long; another of 1,250,000*l.*, additional supply to the King, extending to 26 August 1669, as stated by William Wardour, Clerk of the Polls, which computes a loss of about 52,000*l.* by the burning of London; a third, of moneys raised by the Poll Bill, amounting to 245,294*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, with a memorandum stating that this account is imperfect in the absence of duplicates of the charge upon some counties; and a fourth, of moneys raised by the 11 months' tax, amounting to 1,256,347*l.* 13*s.*—Then follows the State of the account of Sir George Carteret, late Treasurer of the Navy, from 1st September 1664, showing 3,605,412*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, charged by him as received, out of which 212,830*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* is discounted, to be transferred to the account of the Bishop of Munster, whereof the Commissioners as yet have no perfect statement, leaving a remainder chargeable on account of the navy of 3,392,581*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* The payments claimed by him amount to 3,390,981*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, so that he owes on his own account a balance of 1,600*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, assuming that all his demands and claims are allowed. But from this account the Commissioners except certain alleged payments, and find him chargeable with other sums, with which he had not charged himself, the total of these being 244,051*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* They debit him further with 2,895*l.* interest on certain sums received by him before 1 Sept. 1664, but not charged in his account till December 1665. They add certain observations to the following effect, copies of which they had delivered to Sir G. Carteret; and they had received several payers by way of answer from him:—(1.) That monies received by him out of the Exchequer and assigned by the privy seal for particular services have not been so applied. (2.) 230,731*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* is claimed as paid and deposited for security of interest, but no specification of time is made, whereby no judgment can be made how interest accrues, and the same cannot be allowed. (3.) Several sums are charged as paid for provisions served into the King's stores by officers of the navy, contrary to instructions. (4.) Many bills are passed as paid for provisions, &c., without any particulars to

vouch the same. (5.) Large sums are charged as paid in one year, which were not paid till the following, viz., 30,000*l.* and more in 1664, and 125,000*l.* and more in 1665. (6.) 175,000*l.* and more in imprests on several persons are brought to account as paid, whereof 47,000*l.* and more is not expressed to be stayed or recharged by the Treasurer of the Navy, though the person have more monies paid them and charged in the same account than would clear those imprests, and for that very service for which those monies were impressed. (7.) Monies paid twice on several ships to one and the same person for one and the same time. (8.) Several sums in clothes allowed the treasurer and the wages of those persons (where the clothes were so allowed) afterwards paid, and those monies for the said clothes not stayed on their respective tickets. (9.) Great sums appear by the treasurer's cash-books to be in his hands when the ships lay upon charge for want of pay, and seamen sold their tickets to relieve their necessities, &c. (10.) Several sums have been borrowed by him of the goldsmiths for the service of the Navy, yet this money not received when borrowed, but part allowed to remain in the goldsmiths' hands for months together, in which time it has been issued in parcels, and much of it to private hands, and some for bills and tickets bought by the goldsmiths or others at an under rate.—The next head of the report is an Abstract of the receipts of all moneys out of His Majesty's Exchequer and elsewhere for the service of His Majesty's Navy, &c., since the 1st of September 1664, whether by Sir George Carteret, the Earl of Anglesey, or by certificate from the Commissioners of the Navy. The total received amounts to 4,800,115*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, whereof the Commissioners conceive that items amounting to 514,518*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* are "for other uses than the war." These items include payments for provisions and service before the 1st September 1664. The Commissioners then state that, being empowered to inquire into any fraud or abuse in the management of the late war, and apprehending that His Majesty had sustained great damage in his treasure by the negligence and default in the execution of their offices by the principal officers and Commissioners of the navy, they had made a collection of divers matters, and sent the heads thereof to these officers, desiring them to return an answer with all speed, but have received no answer except a letter from Lord Brunker and Sir John Menns, offering reasons why an answer could not be given, and another from Sir Jer. Smith, expressing his opinion that he is not liable to any part of the charge, it having respect to the time of the war, which was a year and a half before his relation to the office.—The observations of the Commissioners on these matters are eighteen in number. Some naval provisions contracted for during the war have not been delivered in by the contractors, and others unfit and unserviceable have been received into His Majesty's stores, without any remedy being taken against the contractors; and large expenses have been unnecessarily incurred in delivery. The books of the treasurer of the navy have been signed without stating the dates when the bills were paid. Although imprests have been ordered to be abated on several bills, full bills have been allowed; payments have been signed without requiring vouchers; bills have been issued and passed on the treasurer's book, without specifying for what goods they were signed, or where the goods were delivered. The proceedings of the inferior officers of the navy have not been duly examined by their superiors, whereby irregularities have been permitted on the part of storekeepers in particular, who, in the absence of a yearly account of receipts and issues, have been enabled to embezzle. Masters of the fleet have not been taken every three months, according to instructions. Accounts of boatswains and ships' carpenters have been passed before verifying the same from the pursers, whose accounts also, as those of slopsellers, have never been compared and examined. Tickets have not been examined by their indentures, or by the sea-books or muster-books, whereby many false tickets have been passed; and, in the absence of a register, double tickets have been passed, and therefore double payments made to the same persons in the same ship. Pursers have, through neglect, been allowed to receive money instead of victuals from the victuallers, whereby seamen have been put on short allowances. Goods have been bought at far higher rates than they were worth; undue favouritism has been shown in the purchase of provisions. Ships, instead of being paid off on their arrival in port, have been suffered to lie for months at the King's great charge, and as a consequence have come to be paid by tickets, to the sailors' great discontent; and lastly, the Commissioners, although they have received several prize ships and

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goods, have not in some cases charged themselves with the receipt of them.—Then follows the state of the first account of Colonel William Legg, Lieutenant and Treasurer of the Ordnance. The total amount received is 537,590*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*, of which the Commissioners point out that 54,947*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.* has been applied to other uses than the war, and make three observations upon the omission of the officers to keep accounts of the receipts and issues of stores, and other errors.—The next account is that of Sir Stephen Fox, Paymaster-General of His Majesty's land forces; the total received is 383,929*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.* of which 210,673*l.* 15*s.* 5½*d.* has been applied in payment of His Majesty's Guard and other uses than the war.—Then follows a general state of the account of the 210,000*l.* granted under the Act for ordering the forces in the several counties of the kingdom, so far as ascertainable, no accounts having been returned from some counties. The total is 210,187*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.*, the overplus being explained as arising from over-balances in several counties. This is supplemented by two statements of accounts, showing the moneys returned over the three months' assessment under the above Act:—(1.) to Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and (2.) to Thos. Chicheley, Esq.—Next follows a State of the accounts of Anthony, Lord Ashley, Treasurer for Prizes taken for His Majesty's use during the late war, extending to 29 July 1669. The total of receipts is 437,465*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.*; against payments 436,704*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*, the latter including 26,387*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* “for secret services,” and 46,034*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.* “for His Majesty's more particular use,” viz.:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|-----|
| To His Majesty's privy purse | 7,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For discharge of some debts of His Majesty | 6,130 | 0 | 0 |
| For His Majesty's buildings and gardens | 18,127 | 15 | 11½ |
| For jewels | 13,277 | 0 | 0 |
| To Sir Stephen Fox for His Majesty's special service | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |

leaving a balance due to the King of 761*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*, whereof 500*l.* is mentioned in the account to be repaid by warrant of His Majesty. After noticing an account of Sir Jeremy Smith of 1,915*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, received by him for prize goods and paid to Sir G. Carteret, the Commissioners proceed to report their inquiries respecting the prizes taken in the war. The whole number of ships and vessels taken as prizes in the late war, of which particulars are given, amounts to 1,164 of which 842 are included in the general account, but many of them are not accounted for; two others are accounted for, but not included, while for the remaining 320 nothing appears to have come to His Majesty in money, though some of the vessels are alleged to have been delivered for the use of the navy. The proceeds of the prize ships brought to account amount to 621,527*l.* 11*s.* 3¼*d.*, besides some debts, &c., of small value. The Commissioners add that, in computing the above, they have found some difficulty through the absence of a separate account of prize ships. With regard to embezzlements, they compute the amount embezzled at more than 90,000*l.*, besides the embezzlements out of two East India prizes (mentioned below), and what might be added to that computation from the disproportion which they find between the ladings in several ships and their burden in tonnage. The Commissioners have spent much time in trying to discover the persons who have been guilty of embezzlement, and have proceeded to judgment in some cases, whilst others are still depending; in many of these cases they have great difficulty in discovering the truth owing to lapse of time, deaths of persons concerned, &c. Amongst other prizes two Dutch ships, the “Golden Phoenix” and the “Slothanny,” were taken on the 3rd of Sept. 1665, on their way home from the East Indies, which were of much greater value than the sum brought to account, as appears by an estimate by the East India Company of the goods actually received, amounting to 153,450*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, besides a quantity of saltpetre and copper delivered to the officers of the ordnance, and another estimate of the goods not received, amounting to 115,162*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, besides a chest of seed pearls and a square japan box of rubies, not valued. The Commissioners have used their best means to find out embezzlements, but cannot encourage expectations of their making discoveries answerable to the embezzlements; some cases of fraud and other matters are still before them, the expediting of which they will endeavour with all diligence and faithfulness. Dated, Brooke House, 25 October 1669. L. J., XII. 255, &c. [This Report of the Brook House Commissioners, as they were called from their place of meeting in Durham Yard, Holborn, was

presented to the House on the 26th October. On the 27th the Commissioners were ordered to deliver in the answers and papers mentioned in their observations. On the 29th they brought some of the original papers (13 in number) and attested copies, when the Lords retained the copies, but redelivered the originals in case the Commissioners should have occasion to use them. On the 4th November further papers (20 in number) were delivered; and on the 6th a large committee was appointed to consider these papers. On the 3rd December the Earl of Essex reported that the Committee had often met and proceeded in the business, but that few Lords attended, and an order was thereupon made that the members of the Committee should attend more diligently; but on the 11th December Parliament was prorogued. It appears from the minutes of this Committee that this account was confessedly imperfect, the Commons having called for it as it stood, and it having been therefore presented at the same time in the House of Lords. An abstract of an account, agreeing with it in some particulars, is given in a note in Ralph's History of England, I. 177, *note*.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Attested copies of letters, &c., with respect to the accounts of Sir George Carteret, Treasurer of the Navy, and Col. William Legg, Lieutenant and Treasurer of the Ordnance, delivered to the House of Lords by the Brook House Commissioners, and referred to the Committee on Accounts. These are as follows:—

(a.)¹ 13 Feb. 1667–8. Copy of letter from Carteret to the Commissioners. In answer to their letter of the 11th inst., requiring him to send in his account to Dec. 31, 1665, he entreats their Lordships' patience for a very few days. Meanwhile he asks them to begin with his account of 1664, the original whereof is with Mr. Anditor Beale.

(a.)² 28 Feb. 1667–8. Copy of letter from same to same. His accounts for 1664 and 1665 have been ready some days. The rest of his account is waiting for the completion of the making up of the sea-books.

(a.)³ 16 March 1667–8. Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Commissioners, stating the delivery on oath by Mr. Waith and Mr. Penn of abstracts of Carteret's accounts for 1664, 1665, and part of 1666, and of some of his original books.

(a.)⁴ 21 April 1668. Copy of letter from Carteret to the Commissioners. The latter part of his account will shortly be ready.

(a.)⁵ 27 April 1668. Copy of letter from same to same. In compliance with the Commissioners' demand this day, he encloses his answer in writing to the exceptions taken to his accounts. Enclosed is his answer. (1.) It is true that his accounts extend only to the end of December 1665. The remainder, up to 30 June 1667, are being prepared. (2.) The dates of receipts are not in the ledger books, but the Exchequer account and the cash books give them. (3.) The former cash books show the month, but not the day of payments. The cashbooks, however, now put in show the days of payment of most of the greater sums. (4.) Touching the 65,099*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* mentioned to be charged in one year as paid for interest and procurement of moneys the interest was due to the persons who lent the money, and was paid only by warrant on their accounts stated in the Exchequer. (5.) This exception being general, he refers to his previous answers. (6.) The account, it is true, extends before the 1st September 1664, but the books distinguish the receipts and payments before that date. (7.) He knows not in what particular he has failed, unless in that of sums received on tallies, which he would have specified earlier had he understood it was required.

(a.)⁶ 28 April 1668. Copy of letter from same to same. He sends two books of accounts from 1 January 1665 to the end of his time, which were delayed by accident. He hopes they will help to elucidate his account, though this particularising of weeks is more than was required from any of his predecessors.

(a.)⁷ 15 July 1668. Extracts from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Commissioners. Waith and Penn deliver in on oath their original books.

(a.)⁸ 23 July 1668. Copy of letter from Carteret to the Commissioners. His account, prepared by

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the principal officers, &c., of the navy, is now all but complete, and will be furnished in a few days, when the Commissioners will find him ready to give all possible satisfaction therein.

(a.)⁹ 3 Aug. 1668. Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Commissioners, recording delivery of Carteret's accounts from 1 Jan. 1665 to 30 June 1667, which are sworn to by him and Waith, Paymaster of the Navy, and Fenn, Cashier under Carteret.

(a.)¹⁰ 12 Aug. 1668. Copy of letter from Carteret to the Commissioners. His Majesty has commanded him to go into Ireland upon an occasion of trust. He will not be away more than six or seven weeks; meanwhile Waith and Fenn and another will represent him. The Bishop of Munster's account is with Mr. Auditor Wood, who will deliver it as soon as wanted.

(a.)¹¹ 12 Feb. 1668-9. Copy of letter from same to same. Papers relating to the balance of his account have been delivered as required, and fuller particulars will be given touching the matter of interest. As for moneys charged as remaining for security of interest in the hands of several persons (specified in his additional account), those persons are accountable. As for the interest charged for 1665, he sends copies of two privy seals, which show the years in which the moneys were borrowed and repaid, whereof but a small part will be found since September 1664, though brought to account in 1665, which could not be avoided from the delay in auditing the accounts and passing the privy seals. It cannot be supposed that the money given for the war has been used to pay interest due before September 1664, there being much more charged on the same account as received from the King's peculiar revenue, and which is no part of the money affected by the service of the war.

(a.)¹² Copy of privy seal directing the officers of the Exchequer to give Sir G. Carteret full allowance, in his accounts of imposts for the service of the navy, of a total of 4,377*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, being 1,404*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* paid by special direction of the King, and interest at 6 p.c. on certain loans. [Enclosed in preceding.]

(a.)¹³ Copy of privy seal authorizing payment of 60,722*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* to Carteret out of Exchequer, in satisfaction of interest and charges in procuring and borrowing certain sums. [Enclosed with preceding.]

(a.)¹⁴ 10 March 1668-9. Copy of letter from Carteret to the Commissioners. His account for the Bishop of Munster has, as he has already told the Commissioners, been with Mr. Auditor Wood some time. He knows of no further charge or discharge.

(a.)¹⁵ 17 March 1668-9. Copy of letter from same to same. Has deputed Mr. Waith to wait on the Commissioners about the item of ministers' groats and surgeons' twopences.

(a.)¹⁶ 29 April 1669. Copy of letter from same to same. He has been commanded to go again to Ireland for about three months. He hopes the Commissioners will soon conclude the examination of his accounts. Waith and Fenn will represent him in his absence.

(a.)¹⁷ 13 May. Copy of letter from same to same. Sends an answer to some exceptions and demands of the Commissioners of the 7th inst., together with copies of two privy seals, one for 15,000*l.* returned into Ireland, the other for money paid to the King of Sweden and the Prince of Moldavia. The balance of 193,729*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* claimed against him, has been found by dividing his account of 1664, and separating the four last months from it. His credit is thereby reduced to 11,232*l.* 12*s.* 6½*d.*, whereas on the whole years' account, as passed by the Exchequer, it was 203,361*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* He claims credit for the balance on the previous eight months, which reduces the final balance to about 1,500*l.*, as stated. As for the 1,033*l.* 13*s.* claimed as not charged on imposts allowed and stayed, it is possible that some imposts may have been omitted, they being very numerous, and the accounts made up in great haste. Mr. Waith will explain them. Touching the moneys stated to be left for security of interest in the hands of several persons mentioned, the acknowledgments of those persons are the best vouchers

he can refer to. The greatest part of the interest charged on his account of 1665 became due and was paid before September 1664, and the allowance thereof on his account is warranted by two privy seals. In bringing to account in 1665 payments for services and provisions before 1 Sept. 1664, he thinks he was well warranted, never having been enjoined to apply all the money he should receive in one year to the service of that year only, or to refuse payment of debts of the navy contracted before 1 Sept. 1664. He has done the same thing accordingly in 1666 and 1667. With regard to moneys affected by particular Acts of Parliament, he has applied them solely for the purposes so appointed. The sums received in 1661 from the East India Company for freight of the King's ships sent to the Company to go to the East Indies under the late Earl of Marlborough were purposely not charged till 1665, to avoid a double charge, as the account between the King and the Company was still depending, and he expected to be charged with that sum regularly out of the Exchequer, not having retained that sum in his hands, he ought not to be charged with interest thereon.

(a.)¹⁸ 24 May. Copy of letter from same to same. Sends an answer to some further exceptions of the 19th inst. Asks for return of Lord Anglesey's original receipt for 112,000*l.*, a copy whereof is with the Commissioners. For answer, he says that it is impossible for the Treasurer of the Navy to specify the particular relation each payment bears to each privy seal, except he be guided by the principal officers, &c. by their appropriating each bill for provisions, &c. to those distinct services, which has not been formerly expected or found practicable. The payment of interest for loans was authorised by a privy seal of 1665. The dates of his receipts of such loans are specified in his accounts, but the dates of repayment can only be ascertained from the lenders themselves and those by whom the repayments were made. His account is vouched by the principal officers, &c. of the navy, and the bills being passed at their board he conceives he was warranted in paying them. With regard to bringing bills to account in one year, which were paid in the following year, it was done simply to answer some part of a much greater value of imposts and tickets for wages, which could not possibly be passed and entered in the years when they were really paid. Many of those bills were taken in discount of such imposts as were paid in the year in which they are brought to account, and doubtless bore date that year, though possibly signed at the Navy Office and also exchanged in lieu of imposts or paid some months after. He has taken no greater allowances to himself than what is warranted by his patent and former precedents, and what has been paid to the principal officers, &c. is warranted by their hands, like other payments. He was not empowered to question the prudence and authority of those that could and did give different employments to one and the same person, or of the Navy Board in assigning distinct salaries for the same. He is sure he never appointed a deputy treasurer that was to his knowledge Muster-Master of the Fleet. His ledger is his proper voucher for his accounts, and that is duly signed by the principal officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

(a.)¹⁹ 25 June. Copy of letter from same to same. Encloses a list of imposts not yet cleared, and offers explanations thereupon.

(a.)²⁰ 16 July. Copy of letter from same to same, in answer to that of the Board of the 7th inst., touching some objections to his account. The objections relate to wages paid twice to one and the same seaman; to wages paid in full upon ticket without deducting the value of clothes, though the latter are made paid in the sea-books; and to wages allowed in the books of arrears as paid to persons who do not appear to have served. He answers, that though some particulars may have escaped through the multiplicity of the business, yet there has been no voluntary default. The objections apply rather to the signing of double tickets than to his account. Mr. Waith will explain. With regard to the dates of repayment of loans, he refers again to the lenders; all that was required from him was to show when

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the interest thereon was paid. Touching certain payments made by him without the notice of the Board, they were for provisions which the great occasion of expense made scarce, and which they were ordered to procure wherever they were to be had, and in France, where, transportation into England being prohibited upon pain of death, he contracted, by command of the King and the Duke of York, with one Mr. Browne, who came over to England and delivered the stores which were approved; and payment was agreed to by the principal officers, &c. As for vouchers, he has delivered in all in his possession.

(a.)²¹ 15 Sept. Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of Commissioners. Certain imposts transferred to Lord Anglesey's account from Carteret's are to remain as a charge against the latter until he can produce a receipt from L. Anglesey.

(a.)²² 23 Sept. Copy of Sir George Carteret's further answers to exceptions to his account, formerly delivered, together with an answer to their Lordships' exceptions. The answers are directed to the charges of—(1.) Not applying moneys received under privy seals to the particular services they were assigned to. This was found impracticable in time of peace, much more so in a time of war and great action, when urgency was required. (2.) Non-specification of dates to show how interest accrued on loans. The privy seal of 1665 was his warrant for depositing tallies with the lenders as security for interest, which was all he did in that particular, the computation of interest was not his duty, but must be made with the lenders and the receivers, where the tallies were struck, who could control them. The deposits of tallies with Sir Robert Vyner and Alderman Backwell were made by special warrant. (3.) Bills passed, &c. for provisions without particulars of quantity or place of delivery, and sums paid without notice of the Board. Mr. Browne's contract has been explained; he has procured a list of stores delivered at Portsmouth and Deptford, and for what remains to complete the contract, Mr. Browne's obligation is security to the Navy to perform. Considering the part he had taken for His Majesty in this matter, he might rather have expected thanks than an exception. (4.) Payments of bills entered in one year, and not passed or made till the next. He refers for 1665 and 1666 to a list of imposts and tickets for wages, of much more value than the bills, as already explained. (5.) Sums charged for imposts to several persons, but not specified to be stayed or recharged, though money has been paid them more than enough to clear the imposts for the same service for which it was impressed. He refers to his answers of 24 May and 25 June, and adds that his accounts have been passed the Navy Office 18 months since, and a duplicate given them to enable them to call those persons thereby chargeable with imposts to account. (6.) Ships suffered to lie in port on charge for want of pay, &c., though sums available therefor were in the treasurer's hands. Loans borrowed of goldsmiths, but not received immediately at the time of borrowing. The cash balance of 423,595*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, stated to be in hand in Nov. 1666, is a mistake of Mr. Portman's in his charging of tallies on the Royal aid, and the 190,000*l.* borrowed of the farmers of the Customs was for the service of the Navy in general, and not for wages only, nor was it received when stated in the exception. So far from no money being paid for wages, about 200,000*l.* was so paid in the period mentioned. As much money was paid as was received, and so, if the ships lay in charge for want of pay, it was not the fault of Accountant. No bills to his knowledge were ever charged to the King's account, and if such were charged he has taken every means by public notice and proclamation to ensure their discovery. He never gave credit for any money borrowed, but from the day he received it, and allowed none to remain in the lenders' hands longer than till he could obtain it. As to the 200,000*l.* lent by the farmers of the Customs, the facts are that in August 1666 Sir Rob. Vyner and others treated with the Lord Treasurer to farm the Customs, and agreed to advance that sum on the contract being completed. This was delayed till October through the fire, and only 15,000*l.*

was borrowed of them by the Lord Treasurer in August on the first treaty, and in October to January following 175,000*l.* more, which sums are duly entered in the cash books and were received by none but those authorized to receive them for the Navy.—Postscript. He sends a certificate from Sir Dennis Gaden, showing how the money received from the East India Company were disposed of. [This certificate is not among these papers.]

(a.)²⁴ 11 Oct. Copy of letter from Carteret to the Commissioners. Asks their Lordships to give him copies of his cash books, &c., which are in their possession, the same being necessary, as he finds so many questions asked of him from time to time.

(a.)²⁴ 12 Nov. Copy of letter from same to same. Referring to the Commissioners' answer to preceding, he asks them to allow Mr. King to take copies of certain books mentioned.

(a.)²⁵ 12 Oct. Copy of letter from Lord Brouncker and Sir John Menns to the Commissioners. In reply to their letter of the 29th ult., referring to their management of the late war, they say that most of the present Board are wholly unconcerned therein. Of the principal officers and commissioners so employed (a list of whom is given) there remain only Lord Brouncker, who acted as Comptroller since January 1666, Sir J. Menns, his predecessor, Sir Wm. Penn, for the Victualling, and Samuel Pepys, the Clerk of the Acts. Of these, only the two former are now in town. Mr. Pepys, who is absent by leave of His Royal Highness [the Duke of York], is best able, from his constant attendance at the Board, to give an account of their acting in general.

(a.)²⁶ 19 Oct. Copy of letter from Sir Jeremy Smith to the Commissioners. Referring to their letter of 29 Sept., observing on the management of the late war, he finds charges reflecting on the Comptroller of the Navy. Having succeeded to that office only on the 24th June last, he is not accountable for anything before that time.

(a.)²⁷ 14 Oct. Copy of warrant to Carteret, dated 5 March 1665-6, to redeem 50,000*l.* of tallies in Alderman Backwell's hands. [This and the following papers of same date were produced this day.]

(a.)²⁸ 14 Oct. Same, dated 26 March 1666, to deliver to Sir Robert Vyner tallies amounting to 105,000*l.*

(a.)²⁹ 14 Oct. Copy of Order in Council of 15 May 1667, addressed to Lord Ashley, directing certain tallies for 40,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*, now in Carteret's hands, to be assigned to Sir Robert Vyner in further security for his loans, with L. Ashley's directions to Carteret to comply with the order. [For original, see Cal. State Papers (Domestic), 1667, p. 99.]

(a.)³⁰ 14 Oct. Copy of letter from Lord Ashley to Carteret, dated 13 Oct. It is as follows:—

"Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, in answer to what you yesterday desired me to consider of, I can give you no other than what I then did, for it is most certain that very often not only my Lord Treasurer and I could not borrow money upon tallies of the bankers, though they were of never so good found, especially if they were any thing remote, and I know both you and we have often been forced to engage to them our personal credits. But I think we shall all take care of that for the future. This cannot be strange to any that have been acquainted with the public affairs, neither can we complain of the bankers for it, since I believe we have owed some of them near a million at a time, so frankly did they venture in the King's affairs when they could command money. Sir Philip Warwick and Sir Robert Long can give the same account, and I wonder it should be a question to any that live in this town."

"Sir, I am your very affectionate
"and humble servant,

ASHLEY.

(a.)³¹ 14 Oct. Certificate of Edward Backwell that Sir G. Carteret has often proffered him tallies and other securities for money, when he has not been in a condition to lend him thereupon. Dated 13 Oct. 1669.

(a.)³² 21 Oct. Copy of letter from Carteret to the Commissioners, enclosing copies of a certificate of Sir Rob. Vyner and Alderman Backwell of the

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payment of the 200,000*l.* advanced by them, and of their inability then to advance more, and of a certificate of Mr. Colville and others to the same effect. To disprove further the charge of having kept cash in his hands, he gives an account of tallies and orders delivered, amounting to 459,525*l.*, whereof, so far from the whole representing cash received, no less than 150,000*l.* remains unpaid.

(a.)²² 22 Sept. Copy of Minutes of Proceedings of the Commissioners, being the examination of Col. Wm. Legg, the Treasurer of His Majesty's Ordnance. Like his predecessors, he has always been allowed 6*d.* in the pound on moneys accountable for by him, and his deputy Capt. Wharton has never been authorized to take more. For a parcel of saltpetre the King allowed him 1,000*l.* by special warrant, bought of the E. I. Company, which was not above the rate of 10*s.* in the 100*l.*, except for what the Parliament hath otherwise appointed. [These words in italics are in brackets.] Neither he nor his predecessors have ever kept any journal of receipts and deliveries of provisions. His office was simply ministerial. He usually kept his cash in the Tower. As for dates scratched out in debentures, he knows nothing thereof, and desires further particulars.

(b.) Papers produced before the Committee from time to time, namely:—

(b.)¹ First instance in support of the Commissioners' first observation in their Report, showing a sum of 313,794*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* diverted from the paying of seamen's wages.

(b.)² Second instance in support of same, showing 16,339*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* more paid to Edward Deering than was due to him; also 50,000*l.* more paid to him, and also 2,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* charged by Carteret as paid to Deering, who denies the receipt thereof. [These charges were investigated by the Committee on the 25th Nov.]

(b.)³ Third instance in support of same. Moneys assigned for wages were applied towards the payment of bills for naval provisions.

[The above three papers were brought in 16 Nov. in obedience to order of previous day.]

(b.)⁴ Copy of observations of the Commissioners touching the patent of 19 July 1660, exhibited to the Committee by Carteret as his authority for an allowance to be made him on certain payments certified. They conceive that this patent was only for arrears, and does not extend to any bills or services delivered or performed after the date thereof, for reasons which they set out at length. *Endorsed.* Read at the Committee, 23 Nov. 1669. [The patent referred to was produced on the 16th Nov., and the Committee heard both parties thereon on the 23rd.]

(b.)⁵ Copy of reply of Commissioners to Carteret's answer to Commissioners' "first instance" (b.)¹. They concluded by stating that Carteret, so far from having cleared himself from the charges set out in the "first instance," stands charged with 96,699*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* more. *Endorsed.* Received at the Committee and read 23 Nov. [See Minutes (c) of date.]

(b.)⁶ Detailed statement of moneys charged as paid in Carteret's account, for which no bills or vouchers appear. [Produced 2 Dec. pursuant to order of 29 Nov.]

(b.)⁷ Copy of examination of Sir Dennis Gauden, Knight, Surveyor of His Majesty's Marine Victuals. Sworn before the Commissioners 2 Dec. 1669. On an interrogatory whether Mr. Osborne did not allow Mr. Fenn, late agent of Sir G. Carteret, 3,811*l.* out of such moneys as he should have received for the Victualler of the navy for Mr. Deering, due to him for pipe and hogshhead staves delivered to the said Victualler, deponent states that he does not remember any such stores being credited to Mr. Deering; but being in want of such sort of staves during the Dutch war, he asked Mr. Fenn's assistance, who ordered them accordingly, and deponent bought them of Fenn.

(b.)⁸ Same of Nicholas Osborne, of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, Merchant, Cashier to Sir Dennis Gauden, sworn 2 Dec. 1669. On an interrogatory touching the allowance of 3,811*l.* to Mr. Fenn for pipe staves, &c., he states that he does not know that Sir D. Gauden ever bought anything of Mr. Deering, nor does he remember ever paying Mr. Deering any moneys for Sir D. Gauden. Sir Dennis ordered him to allow Mr. Fenn the said

sum for pipe and hogshhead staves, but never to his memory, ordered him to pay any moneys to Mr. Fenn for Mr. Deering. The sum in question is entered in the cash books as paid to Mr. Fenn. Mr. Deering had sometimes asked deponent whether Sir Dennis wanted any pipe staves, &c., and said that he had some in readiness; but whether Sir Dennis bought them of Mr. Fenn or Mr. Deering, he knows not.

[The above two papers were produced on 2 Dec. They relate to the first allegation of the Commissioners in their "second instance" (b.)².]

(b.)⁹ Instances in support of the Commissioners' second observation in their Report, relating to 230,731*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* claimed by Carteret as paid and deposited for security of interest, without any specification of dates to show how interest accrued. [Produced 2 Dec.]

(b.)¹⁰ Further instances in support of same, being a statement of moneys amounting to 98,882*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, allowed for interest on Carteret's accounts with the goldsmiths, without specification of the time or moneys for which the same are so allowed. [Produced 2 Dec.]

(b.)¹¹ Observations of the Commissioners on a Privy Seal of 11 Sept. 1665, produced by Carteret as his warrant for depositing moneys for security of interest for sums borrowed, and on a warrant of 2 Sept. 1669 to Sir G. Carteret from the late Lord Treasurer. As for the privy seal, they conceive that it gives no such warrant as alleged. The payments authorised are limited to the assignments on the royal aid, &c., without respect to subsequent ones. Interest is expressly required to be paid half-yearly, which Sir G. Carteret has not done; it was also limited to the expenses of the expedition of 1665, whereas the sums deposited include large sums lent since that expedition. It was the mortality of the time that induced His Majesty to favour Carteret in this matter. As to the warrant of the 2nd Sept. 1666, they observe that Carteret, so far from paying the interest on moneys borrowed, as therein directed, has deposited the said moneys, to the producing of much inconvenience. [The Privy Seal above referred to was read by the Committee on 2 Dec., and these observations were then produced.]

(b.)¹² Reasons why no judgment can be made how the interest claimed by Sir G. Carteret accrues, founded on an examination of part of Alderman Backwell's books, time not having allowed an examination of any of the accounts of the other goldsmiths.

(b.)¹³ Answer of the Commissioners to first question of the Lords Committee, asking how the King is damaged by Sir G. Carteret's not expressing the true times of the delivery of the tallies. They answer that they cannot in consequence compute the commencement of interest for moneys lent on the credit of those tallies. Should the lenders thereby charge the receipt of tallies before they were *de facto* delivered, His Majesty might suffer by a proportionable excess of interest. The auditors also are left in uncertainty, or misled in their calculation of interest. It cannot be ascertained when a sum lent on former tallies is satisfied by payment of a subsequent tally, and so the King may be charged with interest for sums actually paid; nor can it be seen what credit Sir G. Carteret has from the goldsmiths.

(b.)¹⁴ Answer of same to second question of the Lords Committee, asking what damage the King may receive from a greater estimate being entered for interest than appears really due when the auditor has calculated it. They answer that until the accounts of interest are stated money cannot be applied with certainty to the discharge of the respective accounts. By depositing an estimated sum the King is deprived of his money paid on tallies. Part of the interest charged on the King has been calculated by the goldsmiths' own accounts, one of whom appears to have charged more than is due.

[The above two papers were produced on 7 Dec., being answers to two questions arising out of the Commissioners' second observation, and asked by the Committee on the 4th.]

(b.)¹⁵ Copy of affidavit of John Philips, one of the Auditors in the Exchequer. Sworn 10 Dec.

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1669. States that being ordered to compare some accounts of Carteret's with his own former accounts of interest, to see that none was twice charged, he never received either from Carteret or Fenn any account of the days of receipt of the moneys borrowed by them, nor any cash book, &c. to show the interest allowed or stated by them, save the books and papers delivered by him to the Commissioners through Mr. Auditor Aldsworth. [From the Minutes (c.) of 7 and 10 Dec., it appears that this arose out of the first question of the Committee to the Commissioners on their second observation.]

(b.)¹⁶ Same of John Winch, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, sworn 10 Oct. 1669. Deponent as Clerk to Sir Thos. Player, Chamberlain of the City of London, has been privy to the loans advanced to Carteret, and has from time to time stated the accounts of interest due thereon, and received principal and interest as they became due. No more interest than 6 p.c. was ever demanded or paid on such loans, but Fenn once gave him a gratuity of 10*l.* for procuring two loans.

(b.)¹⁷ Same of John Colville, of London, goldsmith, sworn 21 June 1669. No officer of the navy had any share or benefit with him in any account of interest or rewards for any moneys lent by him to the King since 1 Sept. 1664, or by any bills bought by deponent, save only that he gave Fenn about 200*l.* on the latter paying him some money for matters relating to the navy, but whether before or since 1 Sept. 1664 he cannot remember. At Fenn's desire he went with him to one of the auditors to swear to an account of interest, but on seeing the account could not remember all the advances therein mentioned, nor could he find from his books he had made all those advances.

[This and the preceding affidavit were read on 10 Dec., and appear to relate also to the second observation.]

(b.)¹⁸ Instances in support of the Commissioners' third observation in their Report. After quoting the 9th and 6th General Instructions to the Navy, the first for bidding any officer to trade in any commodities used in the navy, and the second for bidding them to pay any bill or allowance where either the King or the party to whom the same is due may be damaged, they state that, notwithstanding this, great sums, amounting to 79,064*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, have been paid by Carteret to several officers of the navy for commodities so used and served in. Samuel Pepys figures as the recipient of 757*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.* for flags and cork. [Produced 4 Dec.]

(b.)¹⁹ Instances in support of their fourth observation. No particulars being given of large payments to clerks and inferior officers, the Commissioners cannot judge whether any or what part thereof are chargeable to His Majesty's account. *Endorsed, Agreed on 22 Nov. 1669.* [Produced 4 Dec.]

(b.)²⁰ Same in support of their sixth observation, being part of 126 instances of the same kind, stated to amount to 47,785*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* [Read 10 Dec. See also Minutes (c.) of 2 Dec.]

(b.)²¹ Same in support of their seventh observation, being part of 92 instances of the same kind, amounting to 593*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, and collected from about one-third of the Sea-books, the rest not being yet examined. [Read 10 Dec.]

(b.)²² Same in support of their eighth observation, being part of 65 instances of the same kind, amounting to 74*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* collected as in preceding. [Read 10 Dec.]

(c.) MS. Minute Book of the Proceedings of the Lords' Committee.

[Both the Commissioners and Carteret were heard before this Committee, counsel being allowed the latter, but the Commissioners declining such assistance, as having no need of it, being judges as to matters of fact, which they stated they were ready to prove. With regard to the Patent of 19 July 1660, the Committee (23 Nov.) resolved by 26 votes to 1 in favour of Sir G. Carteret, viz. :—That as the first clause of the patent is a warrant to the Treasurer for payment of arrears vouched as therein is expressed, so the second clause is a warrant to him for allowance for all such moneys as he shall be any way charged to disburse about marine causes, if vouched

as in the said clause is expressed. With regard to the observations of the Commissioners in their Report, the Committee resolved as follows:—*Observation 1.* Resolved by 10 to 1 (Dec. 2), that it has not been made to appear to the Committee by the Commissioners of Accounts that Sir George Carteret has assumed to himself a liberty to make use of the King's treasure for other uses than directed by justifiable warrant.—*Observation 3.* Resolved by 11 to 1 (Dec. 4), that Sir George has not paid any moneys contrary to instructions of Treasurer of the Navy.—*Observation 4.* Agreed to resolve (Dec. 4), That Sir George Carteret has done nothing contrary to his duty as Treasurer of the Navy.—*Observation 5.* Agreed to resolve (Dec. 7), That the observation is true in fact, but it has been and is the usual and constant practice of the Navy, and doth not appear to be of any damage to the King.—*Observation 7.* Agreed to resolve (Dec. 10), That it not having been made appear that Sir George Carteret hath made any of these payments without sufficient vouchers, the Committee see no cause to conclude him faulty upon the 7th observation. The proceedings of the Committee came to an end with the prorogation on 19 Dec.]

214. Oct. 26. De Vaux v. Colladon.—Petition of Sir Theodore de Vaux, stating that being the surviving executor of the estate of Edward de Pleurs, in trust for his daughter Hester, and having occasion to go abroad, he committed the care of the said Hester and her estate to Sir John Colladon, who on the return of De Vaux, refused to restore them to him, and made unreasonable claims in respect of his care of them. Thereupon they sued each other both at Common Law and in Equity, and in a suit before the Master of the Rolls, the Registrar drew up a decretal order, and Colladon got it signed and enrolled before petitioner could object to it. The enrollment of the order prevents a bill of review lying. The order directed him to pay 2,841*l.* on an account alleged to be a stated account, which petitioner denies, and a further sum on account of an estate in Isleworth, though this is not mentioned in the Registrar's book. There is no error in law but only error in fact, but the Court of Chancery cannot relieve him as the decree is enrolled. Petitioner does not appeal from the Court of Chancery, but prays that the said enrollment may be set aside and the cause re-heard by the Lord Keeper, the petitioner offering to pay Colladon the costs of the rehearing if he be not relieved thereupon. See L. J. XII. 264-281. See also 265.

Annexed:—

(a.) Draft of report of the Lords' Committee for Petitions. L. J., XII. 264. *In extenso.* See Pet. Book, 2 Nov., for arguments before the Committee.

(b.) 13 Nov. Answer of Sir John Colladon, the respondent, traversing and supplementing the statements in the Petition of Appeal. He states that the decree complained of was enrolled thirty-three days after it had been pronounced, and then only after having been passed and amended by petitioner's counsel; and that the petitioner alleging surprise, obtained a rehearing before the Lord Chancellor, who passed the several minutes of the three Registers and confirmed the decree. Respondent further submits that, though the House of Lords may rehear the cause, they cannot, without having so reheard it, order the Court of Chancery to take so unprecedented a course as to set aside the enrollment. He therefore prays to be dismissed in peace. L. J., XII. 266.

(c.) 4 Dec. Copy of order of the House dismissing the appeal. L. J., XII. 281. *In extenso.*

215. Oct. 28. Decay of Trade, &c.—Minutes of proceedings of the Committee appointed to consider of the causes and grounds of the fall of rents and decay of trade within these Kingdoms. This Committee was appointed on the 25th (L. J., XII. 254), and their minutes extend from 28 Oct. 1669 to 9 March following. Dr. Worsley, Mr. Child and other members of the Council of Trade gave evidence before it. Mr. Child attributed the prosperity of the trade of the Dutch to their fidelity in their seal, encouragement of inventors (whom they reward while they make the invention public instead of granting a patent, as here), thrift, small ships, low duties, poor law, banks, mercantile law, easy admission of burghers, inland navigation, low interest, fisheries, colonies, religious liberty, education. English trade had increased in gross. Persecution abroad had brought us in several trades, such as Milan and jean fustians.

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Comfit makers brought in by one that escaped the Inquisition. Maidstone thread is carried all over the world. Silk throwing and dyeing maintain 20,000 in London. The drawbacks to English trade are dishonest aining, dishonest packing of fish, statute of bankruptcy, taxes on home manufactures, statutory obligation to serve apprentice, export of coin, trade bye-laws, bad poor laws, scarcity of labour, the Fire and Plague, and the heavy land taxes which preceded them; usual plenty of corn, racking up of rents 51 and 52, high bank rates, anticipation of revenue, improvement of Ireland, which exports to the colonies in Dutch ships. The Irish Cattle Act ineffectual. The Eastland, Norway, Russia, Greenland, and Scotch trades much impaired by the exclusiveness of the Companies' high duties, or free trade without reciprocity. The way to promote trade is by increasing the capital of the nation, and by the use of Bills of Exchange and Registers. Perfect free trade is an advantage. Increase the stock of labour and capital. *Dr. Worsley*, being examined on the fall of rents, said the consumption of home produce and consequent high rents depended on the prosperity of the manufactures. These have decreased. We export scarce one-fifth of the cloth exported 40 years ago. Traders should be encouraged. We have lost 900,000L worth of woollen manufacture, and not replaced it with linen and cordage. Bounties to trade are given in France. *Mr Papillon* said capital was much impaired by the fire, being taken up in rebuilding. Some 100,000 people were lost by the Plague. Labour therefore scarcer. Money wasted in lawsuits. Foreign artisans should be encouraged. The Dutch have beaten us out of the Irish trade. *Sir H. Blunt* deplores high interest and emigration. Interest should be at 4 per cent.—The Committee then agreed to consider these subjects, (1), Interest; (2), Negligence and deceit in our manufactures; (3), Litigation; (4), The Want of Registers; and (5), Liberty of Conscience. On the subject of interest, *Mr. Child* advocates a low interest as tending to enrich the country, and wishes it established by law, as in Italy. In Holland the interest is low without a law. It is objected that low interest is the effect, not the cause, of riches. Interest was once 8 per cent. Labourers wages are the test of a nation's wealth. Labour cheap in Scotland. *Mr. Grey* says interest is low in Holland because they have much money and little land. The reverse the case in Scotland and Ireland. *Mr. Titus* says, if interest is lowered, the usurers will call in their money, and mortgages will be foreclosed, and traders ruined. Money will then be scarcer, and the law evaded. Land now at sixteen years purchase. Gentlemen would have to pay high interest and receive only the legal rate. In all monarchical and aristocratical governments the first pulling down thereof has been lowering of interest. *Mr. Lome* says there is little difference in Italy between interest and exchange of money, which costs them at least 10 per cent. In Turkey money is at 40 per cent., never under 12 per cent. Turkey is full of money *in transitu*, which is not wealth. Money may be brought lower by prosperity, but not by law. *Dr. Worsley* says there is great scarcity of money in Ireland. The Dutch gain much by their East India Company. *Mr. Child* says 3,000L now is no more than 2,000L twenty years ago. London trade was on long credit, now in ready money. Act of Navigation has improved trade. A law will lower interest as it has done thrice already. Here you take up money on real security for 100L per ann., whereas in Ireland you cannot under 400L. *Mr. Titus* says a great part of the money used in trade and for the building of London is Dutch money. *Mr. Child* does not believe there is 10,000L of foreign money here. *Mr. Lome* says there is more trade, but a tumultuous trade. Much money is sent to the Indies. *Dr. Worsley* says this is not the proper time to lower interest, as there is not enough money in the country. Money scarce in Ireland because there are few manufactures there. *Mr. Child* says it is because of the high interest, and because the profit of the country goes to persons absent. Exports, however, exceed imports.—The Committee then voted by 13 to 1 for the introduction of a Bill to reduce interest to 4 per cent. (disagreed to by the House. L. J., XII. 280). On the 13th Nov. the Committee took up the question of Registers, and *Sir Robert Murray* delivered in a paper [Annex (c.) hereto]. He believes land in Scotland sells better by reason of the system of registration. Near Edinburgh it sells at 20 or 22 years' purchase, and money rents sell at 25. Land in the highlands is worth 20 years' purchase.—The Committee then agreed to report in favour of a Bill for Registers to remedy the uncertainty of Titles of Estates (the House gave leave for the introduction of such a Bill, L. J., XII. 284, and subsequently

a Committee for that purpose was appointed, but the matter dropped, L. J., XII. 381); and also of a Bill for the Naturalization of Foreigners (See 318), to remedy the defect of population. With regard to the deceit in manufactures, *Mr. Child* says Colchester baize was sold by the credit of its seal; but since the siege of Exeter it is not so good by 15 or 20 per cent. *Mr. Titus* thinks the law cannot be too strict against the export of wool, which is the destruction of the manufacture. The existing law is not sufficient. *Mr. Papillon* thinks every manufacturer ought to have a particular Trade Mark. The bulk of the Irish wool should be brought in, and the exportation thereof abroad prohibited and discouraged by burning ships exporting it.*—The Committee then voted by 8 to 1 in favour of some ease and relaxation in Ecclesiastical matters. [For reports of Committee see L. J., XII. 273, 284. On receiving the first report, the House proceeded to consider the question of reducing the rate of interest, and on the 1st December several persons were examined before a Committee of the whole House. Against the reduction were Capt. Titus and Mr. Clayton, while in favour of it were Mr. Child, Mr. Gold, Mr. Papillon, Sir Henry Blunt, Mr. Buckworth, and Mr. Hobland. These against the reduction maintained that usurers would foreclose their mortgages, that mercantile credit would be ruined, and foreign money withdrawn; that widows' and orphans' incomes would suffer, and that money would not be forthcoming on public emergencies. Money is a commodity, and would become scarce if a rate is put upon it. The nation was more prosperous and land dearer when interest was 10 per cent. When money was at 8 per cent. land sold for 18 and 20 years' purchase, but now at 16 and 17. English money is sent to Venice, where it brings 12 per cent. On the question of what foreign money there is in England, it is stated that Alderman Bucknoll had above 100,000L in his hands, Mr. Meynell above 30,000L, Mr. Vandeput at one time 60,000L, Mr. Dericost always near 200,000L of Dutch money, lent to merchants at 7, 6, and 5 per cent. when money was at 8 per cent. On the other side it is said that Dutch merchants, who are the usual lenders of Dutch money, say there is no considerable quantity of Dutch money in England; and on the general question of the reduction it is contended that trade has increased since the withdrawal of foreign money and the lowering of interest from 8 per cent., that we must be put on the same footing as the Dutch; that there is more money now in England, owing to the portions given with daughters, and great sums with apprentices, the increase of the customs, and the rise of rents, and the costly building in London. We have near a hundred times the shipping we had within these seven years. Goods are sold for ready money. A 10 per cent. rate of interest precluded all but capitalists from trading. Land was at 14 years' purchase when interest was at 10 per cent., at 16 when 8 per cent., and at 18 now, when it is at 6 per cent. Usury is only one of the causes of the depression. By a reduced rate of interest the King may command all men's money. Large individual profits are a national loss. (MS. Minutes.) The House was prorogued 11 Dec, but the Committee was appointed 17 Feb. in the following session, and revived on the 28th. No further report was made.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Paper headed "Goods Imported," as follows;—

| Goods Imported. | Value. |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Linen ells - | 764,465 |
| Cambrics, ps. - | 7,614 |
| Hemscot says, ps. - | 874 |
| Outn' thread, doz. - | 2,094 |
| Brid thread, doz. - | 523 |
| Sist' thread - | 23,957 lb. |
| Wh't'd. brown thread - | 248 doz. |
| Canvas w th silk, ps. - | 866 |
| „ with thread ps. - | 1,856 |
| Wadmall hose, pr. - | 9,000 |
| Saltpetre - | 1,298 cwt. |
| Twist and band strings - | 1,581 doz. |
| Gr. Bugle - | 6,000 lb. |
| Safflower - | 54,530 lb. |
| Pantiles - | 1,361 m. |
| Wro' Incle - | 5,226 doz. |
| Unwrt Incle - | 48,007 lb. |
| * Whalefins - | 4,026 cwt. |

* Compare recommendations made to the Committee on the Wool Bill of 14 Feb. 1669-70, No. 238.

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| HOUSE OF LORDS. | Goods Imported. | Value. | Goods Exported. | Value. | HOUSE OF LORDS. |
|--------------------|---|--------|---|--------|--------------------|
| Calendar. | | | | | Calendar. |
| 1669. | Whale-oil - - - 105 ton | | * English wrought silk, per pound - 1,408 | | 1669. |
| | * Madder - - - 10,893 cwt. | | Plain Monmouth caps, per doz. - 3,004 | | |
| | Drink glasses - - 425 cwt. | | Small Meniken Baize, per piece - 262 | | |
| | Old sheets - - - 42,890 | | * Butter, per firkin - 850 | | |
| | Tarras - - - 1,625 bar. | | Horse-hair, per hun- dred - 12 | | |
| | * Battery - - - 4,330 cwt. | | * Wrought brass, per hundred - 828 | | |
| | Twine - - - 224 cwt. | | * Tin, per hundred - 436 | | |
| | Iron - - - 174 ton. | | Goods, <i>ad valorem</i> , per pound - 19,898l. 6s. | | |
| | * Iron wire - - - 1,708 cwt. | | Otterskin, per piece 1,662 | | |
| | Goods valued - 287l. 1s. | | * Lead, per fodder, 26 & 14 cwt. weight | | |
| | * Rhenish wines - - 735 tuns | | Glue, per hundred - 82 | | |
| | Knives, dicker - - 300 | | Red Lead, per hun- dred - 134 | | |
| | * Steel Hemp - - - 1,211 cwt. | | Beer, per tun - 10 | | |
| | * Ro. Hemp - - - 1,325 cwt. | | Glass and Earthen- wares, per hun- dred parcels - 1,200 | | |
| | * Ro. Flax - - - 2,731 cwt. | | Horn-tips, per thousand - 296l. 12 | | |
| | Tow - - - 167 cwt. | | Rape cakes, per thousand - 22 | | |
| | Steel - - - 663 cwt. | | Coney wool, per pound - 270 | | |
| | Sword blades - - - 2,927 doz. | | Goad Cottens, per goad - 4,686 | | |
| | * Thrown silk - - - 2,878 | | Cloth shreds, per pound - 11,652 | | |
| | * Wrought silk - - - 10,557 | | Says and Nor[wich] stuffs, per piece - 1,186 | | |
| | Galley tiles - - - 28,962 foot. | | * Morkins, per hun- dred - 1,026 | | |
| | Galley dishes - - - 9,968 doz. | | Men's worsted hose, per doz. - 250 | | |
| | Galley pots - - - 44 cwt. | | Plain leather gloves, per doz. - 680 | | |
| | Stone pots - - - 300 cast. | | Seasoned grey coney skins, per hundred - 80 | | |
| | Stone bottles - - - 8,131 doz. | | Lantern leaves, per thousand - 56-16 cwt. | | |
| | Candle wick - - - 27 cwt. | | Geldings, per piece - 6 | | |
| | Onion seed - - - 127 cwt. | | Lampers, per thou- sand - 72 | | |
| | Onions, Barr - - - 330 | | Books, per hundred - 32 | | |
| | Hair stuffs - - - 12,856 yds. | | Castors, per doz. - 108 | | |
| | Blue Paper, reams - 1,026 | | English refined sugar, per hundred - 6 | | |
| | Tikes - - - 511 | | Red ochre, per hun- dred - 174 | | |
| | Nutmegs - - [?] 107,702 lb. | | * Molasses, per tun - 33,834 | | |
| | Cloves - - - 25,938 lb. | | | | |
| | Mace - - - 10,303 lb. | | | | |
| | Cinnamon - - - 8,358 lb. | | | | |
| | * Stockfish - - - 233 last. | | | | |
| | Cadas ribbon - - - 1,938 doz. | | | | |
| | Drugs - - - 175 | | | | |
| | Quicksilver - - - 9,360 lb. | | | | |
| | Vermilion - - - 12,481 lb. | | | | |
| | Litmus - - - 91 cwt. | | | | |
| | Wine Lees - - - 107 tun | | | | |
| | Hollanduck ells - - 1,047 | | | | |
| | Purl Lace - - [?] 399 gro. | | | | |
| | Feathers - - - 100 cwt. | | | | |
| | Wheat - - - 296 qrs. | | | | |
| | Iron pots - - - 182 doz. | | | | |
| | Wax - - - 1,700 | | | | |
| | Bla. Latten - - - 315 cwt. | | | | |
| | Linen Yarn - - - 6,880 lb. | | | | |
| | Gla. Plates pro | | | | |
| | Spectacles - - - 496 doz. | | | | |
| | Tap'stry w th silk - - 1,102 ells. | | | | |
| | " with Cadas - - - 825 ells. | | | | |
| | Argol - - - 329 cwt. | | | | |
| | Annotto - - - 5,160 lb. | | | | |
| | Pack Canvas - - - 329 ells. | | | | |
| | Fr. Barley - - - 295 cwt. | | | | |
| | Linseed oil - - - 13 tuns | | | | |
| | Barmill - - - 10 ps. | | | | |
| | Barber's aprons - - 128 ps. | | | | |
| | Gad steel - - - 94½ bars. | | | | |
| | Brimstone - - - 90 cwt. | | | | |
| | Cordage - - - 601 cwt. | | | | |
| | Metal, prepared - - 211 cwt. | | | | |
| | Cheese - - - 133 cwt. | | | | |
| | Sail yarn - - - 74 cwt. | | | | |
| | Carraway seeds - - 120 lb. | | | | |
| | Bulrushes - - - 300 load. | | | | |
| | Copperas - - - 148 cwt. | | | | |
| | Thimbles - - - 119 m. | | | | |
| | Bricks - - - 93 m. | | | | |
| | Books - - - 30 maund. | | | | |

(b.) Paper of Goods Exported, as follows :

| Goods Exported. | Value. |
|---|--------|
| Double Baize, per piece - - - 416 | |
| Single Baize, per piece - - - 296 | |
| Pewter, per hundred - 30½ | |
| Serges and Perpe- tuanoes, per piece - 4,676 | |
| Men's woollen hose, per doz. - - - 3,291 | |
| Children's woollen hose, per doz. [?] 3,000 | |

[The minutes of the Committee contain an order of 8 Nov. for the farmers of the customs to bring in an account of the importation and exportation of all commodities with the several species, quantities, and measures distinguished as much as may be by the several countries and places from whence they are carried, for seven years ending at Michaelmas last; on the 3rd of March following the farmers were ordered to bring in as much of the account as they had finished, and accordingly on the 5th Sir John Westenholme delivered an account of all goods imported and exported for 1663 and 1669. A list of exports and imports from Michaelmas 1668 to Michaelmas 1669, containing the items marked in the above papers with an asterisk, but with their values attached,† is given by Davenant, the Inspector-General of Exports and Imports, in his report of 1713 to the Commissioners for stating the Public Accounts, (Works p. 405), as forming the principal articles of our trade with Holland. Davenant (p. 351), states that he took his items from an old manuscript then remaining in the Custom-house, which gave an account for the years 1663 and 1669 of the exports and imports from the City of London only, but took no notice

† The above two papers leave the column headed "Value" blank. The farmers state in their evidence that when goods were rated at 1s. per pound, it was easier to estimate their value, which is now uncertain. Davenant relates that he took his valuation from the most trustworthy sources of the day. No official valuation was settled till 1697, when the office of Inspector-General of Exports and Imports was created. Macpherson, iii. 340.

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of re-exports or of the out-ports. He adds that it appeared to be an authentic copy of what had been offered to the House of Commons, but in what year he could not find.]

(c.) Paper headed "A short account of Registers of lands in Scotland," describing the formalities connected with the tenure and transfer of land, the registration of deeds, &c. relating thereto. [Delivered in to the Committee by Sir Robert Murray on 13 November in pursuance of an order of the 8th.]

(d.) List of the names of the Right Honble. His Majesty's Council of Trade. [Some of the Members gave evidence before the Committee.]

216. Oct. 29. Middleton et al. v. Jacob et al.—Petition of Symon Middleton and John Blackwell, Esquires, executors of Thomas Smithsby, Esquire, deceased, and others, for reversal of a decree in Chancery made in 1667, concerning 10,000*l.* lent by Thomas Smithsby in 1640 to Sir Paul Pindar, Sir John Jacob, Sir Nicholas Crispe, and others, late farmers of the customs. The decree ordered that certain sums repaid as interest should be deducted from the principal, whereby petitioners have been deprived of their interest. Petitioners pray that Sir John Jacob, John and Thomas Crispe, and Dame Harrison and Richard Harrison, executors of the aforesaid late farmers of the customs, may be ordered to answer. L. J., XII. 258. [See also Cases in Chancery, I. 105.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 29 Oct. Case of the petitioners.

(b.) 4 Nov. Joint and several answers and pleas of Sir J. Jacob, J. Crispe, and T. Crispe. The third executor of Smithsby, Hezekiah Heynes, should be a party to the suit. He gave respondents releases of the residue of their debt, and these are binding on his co-executors. Will enter into the merits if the House wishes. [Read 19 Nov.]

(c.) 17 Nov. Petition of above appellants that their co-executor, Hezekiah Heynes, be made a party respondent, and ordered to answer.

(d.) 19 Nov. Answer of Hezekiah Heynes, in obedience to the order of the House of the 17 Nov. Smithsby's estate owed him more than the sum due to it from the respondents. He therefore received the money from the respondents, and gave them releases, and he is quite ready to come to a true account for the money with his co-executors.

(e.) 23 Nov. Draft order for the Committee for Privileges to consider how notice to answer is to be given to Richard Harrison, a member of the Commons, and one of the respondents. L. J., XII. 272. *In extenso.* See Priv. Book under 25 Nov.

(f.) 2 Dec. Joint and several answers of Sir J. Jacob and the two Crispes, entering into the merits of the question. They deny the amount of the original debt. The money was lent to the King in his need, and charged on the customs. [Appeal dismissed 6 Dec. 1669. L. J., XII. 281.]

217. Oct. 29. Affidavit of John Prosser, servant to the Lady Elizabeth Dowager Abergavenny, that he has been arrested and imprisoned, contrary to privilege, by Griffith Gwilliam and others. L. J., XII. 258.

218. Nov. 4. Resolution of both Houses to thank the King for his proclamation for putting the laws into execution against nonconformists, and for suppressing conventicles. L. J., XII. 260. *In extenso.*

219. Nov. 9. Information that John Filewood sues Richard Hollins, Lord Byron's servant, saying he cares not for Lord Byron's protection. L. J., XII. 264.

220. Nov. 10. Thomas v. Dagnall.—Petition of Anthony Thomas, of Chobham in the county of Surrey, Esquire. Prays for the reversal of a decree and other proceedings in Chancery concerning money advanced upon security of mills called St. John of Jerusalem Mills, in Horsey Down [Horsleydown] in Southwark, in a suit between Samuel Thomas, deceased, and Richard Dagnall, deceased. L. J., XII. 265. [This Petition was at first offered to the Committee for Petitions by Lord Dover, but withdrawn, petitioner preferring to present it to the House. See Pet. Book, 26 Oct.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 15 Nov. Joint and several plea and answer of Ann Dagnall, relict and executrix of Richard Dagnall, deceased, Thomas Owen, Esq., and Mary his wife, Richard Stephens, gent., and Frances his wife, the daughters, heirs, and also legatees of the said Richard Dagnall. L. J., XII. 267.

221. Nov. 15. Copy of Judges order for the hearing of a cause at Sergeant's Inn in Fleet Street, in which the

Earl of Anglesey is concerned against Sir Maurice Eustace, and in which the Earl complains as a breach of privilege. L. J., XII. 267.

222. Nov. 18. Petition of Arthur, Earl of Anglesey. By letters patent dated 2 July 1667, petitioner obtained a grant from the King of the office of Treasurer of the Navy for the term of his life, and accordingly executed the same; but, by other letters patent dated 2nd November 1668, petitioner was required to cease from the exercise of his office, by colour of which, and pretence of later grants, divers persons, some unknown to him, have dispossessed him of the exercise of his office without any form or due proceeding at law, and this in time of privilege of Parliament. The Earl prays their Lordships to take his case into consideration and afford him relief. L. J., XII. 269. *Comp. Pepys' Diary*, 31 Oct. and 5 Nov. 1668; and 15 Jan. 1668-9.

Annexed:—

(a.) 19 Nov. Draft order referring the above to the Committee for Privileges to consider whether it is a breach of privilege. L. J., XII. 270. *In extenso.* [The Earl subsequently forbore further proceedings upon his petition, and desired it to be suspended. Priv. Book, 24 Nov. 1669.]

223. Nov. 23. Draft of an Act for settling certain charitable uses devised by John, late Bishop of Rochester. [Read 1st, 2nd, and committed; no further proceeding. L. J., XII. 272, &c. A Bill with the same title received the royal assent the following year. 22 Car. II. c. 2. in List of Private Acts, 8vo. See 240.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments made in Committee. See Com. Book, Dec. 2 and 6.

(b.), (c.) Clauses added in Committee. See Com. Book, March 3 and 7.

224. Nov. 24. Affidavit of Richard Wade, that John Clifton, one of the Sheriff's bailiffs of the County of Warwick, drove away some cattle from lands of the Earl of Northumberland for a distress for a fee farm rent due to the King.

Annexed:—

(a.) 24 Nov. Draft order referring the matter to the Committee for Privileges. L. J., XII. 274. *In extenso.*

225. Nov. 25. Squibb v. The King.—Transcript of record, &c. in the writ of error. L. J., XII. 274. *Comp. 181.*

226. Dec. 2. Lady Read v. Sir John Read.—Appeal and petition of Dame Allismon Read, now the wife of Sir John Read, of Brocket Hall, in the County of Hertford, Baronet, formerly the widow and relict of the Hon. Francis Pierrepont, Esq^r. Petitioner in 1662 married Sir John Read, bringing with her a portion of 8,000*l.* or thereabouts, but as soon as he had possessed himself thereof, he cruelly turned away all her servants, obliged her to lie in a wool chamber, and then turned her out of doors, upon which she was forced to fly to the Court of Arches for alimony, and there obtained an order for 30*l.* a month, which was confirmed upon appeal by the Court of Delegates; but her husband, who threatens to starve her though he lie in prison for it, refuses obedience to the order, and obscures himself so that she cannot serve any process upon him. She therefore appeals to their Lordships to order the 30*l.* a month to be charged upon some of her husband's lands, as she is undone and wearied out, tossed from court to court for the space of three years in prosecuting for relief. L. J., XII. 279. [Received 26 Oct. See Pet. Book of date, and 2 Nov.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 2 Dec. Answer of Sir John Read. He absolutely denies his wife's charges of cruelty, or that he received with her the sum she states; on the contrary, her lying in the wool chamber was her own doing, that she might the better dispose of the plate, jewels, and household stuff belonging to him. She has also appropriated money due to him; she refused his offers that she should live with him in conjugal affection, and brought a trooper into his chamber with his sword drawn to challenge him on her account; and in all suits her design has been to have allowance out of his estate and to live apart from him. L. J., XII. 279. [Received 16 Nov. See Pet. Book of date.]

(b.) 2 Dec. Reply to Sir John Read's answer, reiterating the statements contained in the petition, and denying his counter statements. L. J., XII. 279. [These papers were read in the House this day, and the petition was dismissed. See also Pet. Book, 23 and 26 Nov., when, after debate, the

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Committee decided by 9 votes to 1 to refer the matter to the House. There are further papers relating to this case, beginning 18 March 1670-1.]

227. Dec. 3. Lady Audley's Privilege.—Deposition respecting the arrest of the Countess of Castlehaven (Lady Audley) at her lodging at Covent Garden, at the suit of Thomas Langrish, who told the bailiff to pretend that he had a letter for her Ladyship from Lord Bridgewater in order to gain access to her chamber. L. J., XII. 280.

Annexed:—

(a) 8 Dec. Petition of Thomas Langrish. Petitioner arrested the Countess of Castlehaven for a debt due seven years since, being altogether ignorant of her privilege, but ordered the officers to release her as soon as he knew her to be a peeress of the land. He is heartily sorry for his ignorant offence, and being at a far greater charge than the debt amounts to, prays for his discharge. L. J., XII. 283.

228. Dec. 7. Draft of an Act to enable John Bill, Esquire, to sell certain lands in Kent and Surrey. [Read 1st, 2nd, and committed, but dropped with the close of the session. L. J., XII. 282, &c. A bill with the same title received the royal assent in the following year 22 Car. II. c. 19., in List of Private Acts, Svo. See 254.]

229. Dec. 8. Draft of an Act to make debts for goods sold assignable. Forasmuch as the transferring and assigning Bills of Debt for wares and commodities sold would be of great advantage to commerce, by supplying thereby the defects of ready money, the Bill enacts that such Bills or Writings Obligatory may be assigned and transferred again and again if endorsed with a short assignment, the first endorsement being to the effect that the Bill represents a true debt, and that and all subsequent endorsements attesting that no part of the money has been received. Inland Bills of Exchange are to be in like manner transferable, like Foreign Bills of Exchange. This Bill not to affect Orders in the Exchequer. [Read 1st this day, 2nd, and committed, but dropped with the close of the session. L. J., XII. 283.]

230. Dec. 8. Complaint that John Manby has made a ditch upon lands of Lord Lucas, at Shenfield, Essex, and taken some part of the lands into his own, contrary to privilege. L. J., XII. 283.

Annexed:—

(a.) Interrogatories for witnesses in the case.

(b.) Copy of proceeding.

231. Dec. 8. Draft order referring to the Committee for Privileges to consider the manner of entering reasons upon protests. L. J., XII. 283. *In extenso*.

232. Dec. 10. Draft of an Act for enabling Robert Bellamy to sell lands for payment of his debts. [Read 1st this day; no further proceeding. L. J., XII. 285. See also 268.]

233. Dec. 10. Petition of Sir John Ayton, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. He has diligently attended the House for eight sessions, and executed carefully the orders of commitments of sundry peers with great trouble and charge. He is informed that his predecessor, James Maxwell, and his assistant, by former custom had one half of the fee of the Lieutenant of the Tower; but there is no mention thereof in the Parliament Roll of fees, and it is worn out of use and practice. Petitioner prays the House to "ascertain" it as other fees are, or to discharge him from the trouble of that service. L. J., XII. 285.

234. Dec. 10. *Sherley v. Fagg*.—Petition of Thomas Sherley, Esquire. Petitioner claims the manor of Weston and other manors and lands in the county of Sussex, so the yearly value of more than 3,000*l.*, as his male under a settlement made by his great-grandfather Sir Thomas Sherley. He complains that in the late calamitous times divers persons have got into possession of the manors, and have combined to defraud him, and especially that Sir John Fagg, who has got into possession of the chief manor, has for 10*l.* and a horse or mare worth 6*l.* procured delivery to him by Francis Whacker of the deed of settlement, without which petitioner cannot recover his estate. When petitioner sued Sir John Fagg in Chancery for the deeds, Sir John pleaded that he was a purchaser for valuable consideration, but derived no title from any of petitioner's ancestors. The Earl of Clarendon allowed the plea, and dismissed petitioner's bill, by which he is ruined and left without remedy in law or equity. He implores their Lordships to cause the deed of settlement to be produced before them, that it may be restored to him, and to do him what other justice they shall think fit.

I 120.

L. J., XII. 285. See Cases in hancery I 68. [Another appeal in this cause was brought in 1675.]

235. Dec. 11. Commission for proroguing Parliament from this day to 14 Feb. following. L. J., XII. 285. (*Parchment Collection*.)

236. [1669.] Draft of an Act for establishing agreements made upon the marriage of Sir Greivill Verney with the Lady Diana, daughter of the Earl of Bedford. In consideration of the marriage and 7,000*l.* portion Sir Greivill agreed by articles dated 28 August 1667 to settle 1,200*l.* per annum jointure, and that lands in the counties of Lincoln, Hertford, and Cambridge should be the present jointure; but when the Lincolnshire lands by determination of estates in being should amount to 1,200*l.* per annum, then the lands in Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire should be discharged. Sir Greivill also agreed to settle the manor of Compton Verney in the county of Warwick to himself for life, and to his first and other sons by the Lady Diana in tail, remainder to Richard Verney, Esq^r, and his first and other sons, in tail, remainder to his own right heirs. Sir Greivill died under age without making the settlement, leaving William his only son, who is now about seventeen months old. The Bill is to settle and confirm the jointure and the lands agreed to be entailed according to the articles, and to bar the lady of dower in all other lands of Sir Greivill.

Annexed:—

(a.) Breviate of the Bill.

237. [1669.] Petition of several poor people, creditors of Mrs. Elizabeth Nevill, lately deceased, sister of the Lord Abergavenny. Some two years since John Lord Abergavenny was empowered by Act of Parliament to sell lands for payment of portions, and debts, and thereupon promised to give his sister 1,000*l.*, and paid her 300*l.* promising her security for the rest; but before this was done John Lord Abergavenny died, leaving his sister in great necessity, inasmuch that petitioners trusted her to her death in meat, drink, lodging, and other necessities for her subsistence to the value of 280*l.*; and if this is not paid it will be the ruin of them, their wives, and children for ever. Having been refused payment by the now Lord Abergavenny and the Dowager, they pray the House to order them payment. [For the Act herein referred to see 43.]

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238. Feb. 14. Wool Bill.—Amended Draft of an Act for preventing frauds in exporting wool, woolfells, mortlings, shorlings, woolflocks, or any yarn made of wool, *contrary to former Acts of Parliament on that behalf made*. [This draft, without the amendments, is a duplicate of the Bill with the same title of the previous session, as amended in Committee. (See 209.) Read 1st this day, and rejected upon the question whether the Bill should pass, on 24 January 1670-1. L. J., XII. 288, &c. (See also 358.) The words of the title, printed above in italics, were struck out in Committee on 12 March.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 2 March. Copy of report of the Council of Trade to the King concerning wool. In obedience to the order of reference from the Privy Council, the Council of Trade have taken into their consideration the proposals of Mr. William Carter for preventing the exportation of wool, and have discoursed with him and such other persons as they thought capable of giving good information touching this matter. They find that the exportation of wool is of destructive consequence to the trade of the kingdom, and that the practice has grown through the doubtfulness of expression and other defects in the statute passed in the 12th year of His Majesty's reign. By that Act it is made felony to transport wool, and the Council conceive that the greatness of the penalty has rather deterred men from informing and prosecuting offenders than the offenders from committing the act. The defects in the execution of the laws are,—the remissness of the Custom House officers in not keeping due watch upon all suspected creeks and places from whence wool has usually been shipped off; the want of taking sufficient security for wool transported to Guernsey and Jersey, and from one port to another in England; the admitting of false certificates or returns for the discharge of the wool at the places at which it is pretended to be shipped, and the using of force to beat off His Majesty's officers in making seizures of wool designed to be transported. For prevention of all which for the

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future the Council offer to His Majesty their humble opinion and advice that His Majesty should issue a proclamation commanding the strict execution of all the laws now in force, and that the defects in the present execution be for the future carefully avoided and prevented. And because what is commanded to all in general is not so much regarded nor so carefully executed as it ought to be, the Council suggest that the care and inspection into this affair should be specially recommended to the President and Governors of Christ's Hospital, and that a Commission should be granted to them for that purpose, giving to them a part of all fines and forfeitures and confiscation of all wool seized by those in their employ, and the benefit of all forfeited bonds relating to the exportation of wool, to be employed by them for the use of the poor children brought up in the Hospital. The Council recommend them as the fittest persons for the management of this affair, because the charge of employing persons effectually to prevent this growing evil is too great for any private person, and they would have no private interest in the ill- or over-doing or neglecting of this work, and would therefore be free from scandal and imputations, and they would have a common interest to look carefully after the business because they are also Governors of Blackwell Hall, which is the common market for woollen manufacturers. Many of them are persons of leisure, of competent estate and past middle age, and have withdrawn themselves from their callings. There is a court already formed, and rooms, officers, methods, and conveniences which others would be at much charge before they could be settled in. The Council conceive that this arrangement would give great content and satisfaction to all His Majesty's subjects in city and country; but if it should not succeed, they cannot foresee any evil from the granting of the Commission, no considerable sum of money having been accounted into the Exchequer out of the forfeiture of wool since His Majesty's most happy restoration. [This Report was read at the first meeting of the Committee on the Bill on 2nd March 1669-70. Mr. Carter was a witness before this Committee.]

(b.) Memorandum of William Carter. The observations he has made upon the progress of the Bill which has been more than twelve months depending, provoke him to the presumption of giving an account of what is already provided for, which may save much of their Lordships' time in going over what has been done, and in answering such objections as have been or may be produced.

(c.) 9 Nov. 1670. Paper endorsed, A supplement to the Bill against transporting wool. Read at the Committee 9 November 1670, delivered in by Mr. Carter. He objects to a limit being fixed within which wool found shall be liable to be seized as intended for export, giving instances in which wool had been brought long distances to the sea. He then proceeds to suggest that wool-growers and fellmongers should be responsible for the destination of their wool; that store-houses should be erected near the seaside, especially in Kent; that Irish wool, which causes the greatest mischief, should be exported only from Dublin, Drogheda, Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, and imported only into Liverpool, Chester, Bristol, Milnehead, and the river of Barnstaple; on the ground that wool shipped from any other Irish port, though nominally entered for England, goes in fact to Amsterdam, Flushing, and St. Malo, and that this restriction will not bear heavily, owing to the cheapness of land carriage; that shipping in any foreign bottoms should be prohibited; that responsible security should be given by bonds, and no certificate for their discharge be valid unless the mayor or civil officer of the port where the wool is landed certify with the officer of the Customs that the wool is actually landed; that care should be taken for weighing both in importation and exportation; that there should be a shorter way for trials and some means adopted to make the escape of offenders more difficult; and that the statutes already in force should be made known often by public reading in every parish church, and also by the sheriff or proper person four times a year.

(d.) Short abstract of preceding paper.

(e.) 11 Nov. 1670. Draft order on report from the Committee, appointing Mr. Justice Twisden and Mr. Baron Turner to assist the Committee. L. J., XII. 362. *In extenso*.

(f.) Heads of three proposed clauses ordered by the Committee on the 11th Nov. 1670, to be submitted to the above-named Judges, to be put into a legal form, viz. :—(1.) Whosoever ships any wool without first gaining a certificate of the entry thereof at the Custom House of that port within the precincts whereof the ship lies when it takes in its lading, and giving bond in the value of the wool not to transport beyond the seas, shall forfeit the wool so shipped; and all wool found on board any ship at sea without such certificate shall be forfeited, whosoever the same shall be. (2.) That if the Customers connive at wool being transported without entry, they shall forfeit the value of the wool transported, and lose their places; this to be on proof of two witnesses or confession of the party. (3.) That if any person carry wool to the sea out of the body of any county without such entry made as aforesaid, it shall be taken for a conviction, and he shall forfeit his wool.

(g.) Draft (marked A.) of proposed clauses, being the above heads as worded accordingly by the Judges. Agreed to on 25th Nov. 1670, and amended on the 29th.

(h.) 26 Nov. Order of the Committee desiring the above-named Judges to put into legal form the clause underwritten, viz. :—That upon landing wool from one port in England to another, the person so landing shall receive a certificate from the officer of the Customs of the port where he so lands his wool, upon producing and leaving of which certificate at the port where the bond was given, if it be not returned into the Exchequer, or, if it be returned into the Exchequer, upon the producing the said certificate in the Exchequer, the bond shall be restored.

(i.) Draft (marked B.) of preceding clause, as worded accordingly by the Judges. Agreed to 29 Nov.

(k.) Similar draft (marked C.) of another proposed clause, to follow the first clause in annex (g) above. It provides that if any owner or master of a ship permits wool to the quantity of one tod of 28 lb. to be shipped, taken in or laden before certificate of entry made and produced and bond given, his ship shall, on his conviction by the oath of two witnesses, be burnt, and all its guns, tackling, &c. forfeited to the informer. Magistrates or Justices neglecting to burn the ship within fourteen days after such conviction, shall forfeit for each day's default 100*l*, half to go to the King and half to the informer. *Endorsed*, The clause for burning Boats, worded by Mr. Baron Wyndham. [The Com. Book states that this clause was offered by the said Judge, and agreed to on 6 Dec., and that on the 3rd the Committee had ordered the Earl of Winchelsea and the Bishop of Salisbury to draw up a clause to the same effect.]

(l.) Paper of amendments. These extend only to 29th Nov. 1670.

(m.) Amendments to the Bill. [These contain the above-mentioned clauses,* together with a proviso at the end, saving to Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark their former rights of having uncombed wool transported thither. For every two sacks of pinions that those islands bring back yearly to Southampton, they are to be allowed to transport in exchange one sack of uncombed wool. This proviso appears to have been offered by the Earl of Anglesey and agreed to with amendments on 10 December 1670, a proviso against transporting pinions to Jersey offered by Lord Hatton on the 9th having been rejected.]

(n.) Draft of proposed clause that the counterfeiting of a bond or certificate should be felony.

(o.) Parchment proviso. No ship shall be burned unless the owner shall appear privy and faulty in the transportation of wool prohibited by this Act.

(p.) Draft of an additional Act for prohibiting the planting, setting, or sowing of tobacco in England and Ireland, and to prevent the exportation of wool. *Endorsed*, Offered to the Committee to

* These clauses make the Bill practically a new one, being substituted for all the former enacting clauses, and only the last proviso in the original Bill being retained.

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whom the bill against exporting wool is committed, March 1669. This Bill is not mentioned in the Journal, but the provisions respecting tobacco, with the exception of those giving powers of search and imposing penalties for the sale of English or Irish tobacco, are embodied in the Act 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26. ss. i.-vi., viii., x., xi., and xiv. Then follow certain clauses against the exportation of wool, reciting the frequency of the offence from the difficulty of proving intent to transport, and enacting that any ship in which any wool, wool flocks, fullers earth, fulling clay, or tobacco pipe clay shall be laden with intent to export shall be forfeited, and every master and mariner fined. Wool above 1 lb. in weight found within a certain distance of the sea coast, without a Custom House certificate, shall be deemed intended for exportation. Wool shorn within those limits shall be entitled to certificate without fee. No one shall be accountable for any wool for more than twelve months after it has left his custody. The burden of proof, in cases of alleged intention to export, shall lie on the defendant. Any person claiming any wool confiscated shall be judged guilty *ipso facto* of intent to export the same. Fines to go half to the King, half to the informer. Custom House officers may search places where wool is suspected to be lying for exportation.

(q.) Memorandum stating object of preceding Bill. The clauses against tobacco are intended to protect the plantation trade, and those against wool the revenues of the King and the welfare of the kingdom. It is His Majesty's desire it may be taken into speedy consideration. The paper concludes with an instruction to hasten the first and second reading of the Bill, so that it may be considered in Committee together with the pending Wool Bill.

239. Feb. 15. Commission to Chief Justice Vaughan to supply the place of Speaker during the absence of Lord Keeper Bridgman. (*Parliament Collection*).

240. Feb. 17. Draft of an Act for settling certain charitable uses devised by John, late Bishop of Rochester. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 11 April 1670. L. J., XII. 290, &c. 22 Car. II. c. 2 in List of Private Acts, 8vo. See also 223.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments made in Committee on 7 March.
(b.), (c.) Rough drafts of proposed clauses included in preceding paper.

241. Feb. 17. E. Rutland's privilege.—Affidavit of Durant Allsopp, respecting the arrest of Henry Gregory, servant to the Earl of Rutland, contrary to privilege. See L. J., XII. 290.

242. Feb. 17. Sandys r. Phinney.—Petition of William Sandys, Esquire. In 1654 petitioner married Dame Anne Dorrell [Darrell] who had buried three former husbands, the last being Gilbert Nevill. Petitioner, as executor of his wife, prays for reversal of a decree of the late Lord Chancellor Clarendon, dismissing a bill in Chancery for recovery of jointure from Gilbert Nevill's son Edward, himself since dead, leaving a son Edward, and having made Edmund Kidderminster and Edw. Phinney his executors. L. J., XII. 290. See Pet. Book, 3 Nov. 1670.

Annexed:—

(a.) 29 April 1668. Duplicate of preceding.
(b.) 22 March 1669-70. Answer of Edward Phinney, gent., the surviving executor of Edward Nevill, deceased, and of Edward Novill, an infant, his son and heir, by Henry Champion, his guardian, to the petition of William Sandys. They rely upon a general release given by the late Dame Anne Darrell to Edward Nevill, in which was no fraud as alleged by the petitioners, and pray that the case may be dismissed.
(c.) Printed case of William Sandys.

243. Feb. 21. Roll of the Peers of the Kingdom of England, according to their births, creations, and offices.—Garter's Roll. Signed Edward Walker, Garter Principal King-of-Arms. (*Parliament Collection*).

244. Feb. 22. Comport v. Jones.—Petition of Richard Comport of Eltham, in the County of Kent, Yeoman. Petitioner, having a lease of lands in Lambeth from Sir Samuel Jones, assigned it to Lord Loughborough, after whose death Sir Samuel sued petitioner for 210l. pretended arrears of rent, and got judgment, Lord Loughborough's acquittances not being forthcoming. He then obtained another judgment upon a penal bond of 300l., both judgments being in fact for the same 210l.

Though petitioner proved in Chancery that the alleged arrears had been paid, his Bill was dismissed on the ground that he might have proved payment at law, which however he could not do, for want of the acquittances. The Master of the Rolls had ordered him to bring the 210l. into Court within a week; he appeals to the House to hear him. See L. J., XII. 384, and Keble's Reports III. 386. See also Pet. Book, 26 Nov. 1670.

Annexed:—

(a.) 29 Oct. 1670. Answer of Sir Samuel Jones. See Pet. Book, 5 April and 3 Nov. 1670.

(b.) Case of Sir Samuel Jones. He denies that the two judgments were for the same 210l. of rent. If such complaints are countenanced it will prove mischievous to landlords recovering their rents from bad tenants. He had spent in the several suits more than the amount of rent recovered, besides 400l. in repairs.

(c.) 10 Nov. 1670. Order of the Lords Committees for Petitions setting forth that, in pursuance of their Lordships' order of the 8th of November instant, the parties had met to try to come to an arrangement, but had failed; and directing a report to the House that the cause should be heard by the Lord Keeper if the parties had not come to an arrangement before the 19th of November instant. See Pet. Book, 8 and 10 Nov.

(d.) 22 Nov. 1670.—Petition of appellant that above order may be made absolute, and the cause heard by the Lord Keeper in Chancery, as the parties had not come to terms. See Pet. Book.

(e.) 22 Nov. 1670.—Petition of respondent that the rehearing should be confined to the question of the penalty of the bond, upon which he had a judgment at law. See Pet. Book.

245. Feb. 22. Wallye v. Cutler.—Petition of Robert Wallye, of London, Brewer, and William Cutler, jun., complaining of a Decree in Chancery respecting a claim of rent made by Wm. Cutler, senr., father of the petitioner Cutler. Petitioners cannot comply with this decree, and Wallye has been committed to the Fleet in consequence. They cannot bring a bill of review until the decree is complied with. Their only remedy is to appeal to the House of Lords. See L. J., XII. 382. See also Pet. Book, 31 March.

Annexed:—

(a.) 8 March. Answer of Wm. Cutler, the elder, to the above petition, traversing the statements made therein. The decree could be complied with by a counterpart of a new lease being sealed. The proper remedy is by bill of review. He prays to be dismissed. See L. J., XII. 382, 433. [See also Pet. Book, 15 Nov. 1670, when it was decided by 8 votes to 4 to report the matter to the House.]

246. Feb. 23. Draft of an Act for the confirming of certain articles of agreement tending to the settling of the customs of the manor of Thornbury, manor or tithing of Oldbury, manor or tithing of Mars of Falfield, in the parish of Thornbury and county of Gloucester, made and concluded the first day of October, 1669, by and between the Right Hon. William Lord Viscount Stafford, and the Right Hon. the Lady Mary his wife, Lord and Lady of the said manors or tithings in the right of the said Lady Mary, on the one part, and Richard Addams, gent., and all and every the customary tenants of the manors aforesaid on the other part. [Read 1st this day, but not further proceeded with. L. J., XII. 293. See also 311.]

247. Feb. 23. Petition of Nicholas, Earl of Banbury. Prays that he may receive a writ of summons to Parliament. L. J., XII. 293. *In extenso*.

248. Feb. 23. E. Rivers' Privilege.—Affidavit of William Hyde, menial and immediate servant unto Thomas. Earl Rivers, that he is sued and prosecuted by Robert Ridge and others, for some affairs relating to the Earl in the time of session of Parliament, contrary to privilege. L. J., XII. 293.

Annexed:—

(a.) 17 March. Another affidavit of same, respecting his arrest. L. J., XII. 312.

(b.) 17 March. Another affidavit of same that Richard Wallye refuses to appear in compliance with their Lordships' order of the 23rd pliance ruary last. L. J., XII. 312. of Feb.

249. Feb. 26. Barker v. Deane.—Transcript of record, &c., in the writ of error. L. J., XII. 294.

250. Feb. 26. E. Derby's Privilege.—Complaint of Charles, Earl of Derby, against Mary Gorsuch, and

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others, for arresting James Houghton, his Lordship's housekeeper at Lathom. L. J., XII. 294.

Annexed:—

(a.) 26 Feb. Affidavit of John Savage respecting Houghton's arrest. L. J., XII. 294.

(b.) 26 Feb. Similar affidavit of Edward Halsall. L. J., XII. 294.

(c.) 26 March 1670. Petition of John Mosse, Mary Gorsuch, and William Ellisoun. Petitioners are in the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms for taking upon execution James Houghton, not knowing that he was a servant to the Earl of Derby; they are all very poor, are heartily sorry, and pray to be discharged. L. J., XII. 327.

251. Feb. 26. L. Audley's Privilege.—Petition of James, Lord Audley, and Earl of Castlehaven, in the kingdom of Ireland. Petitioner's affairs being at Court, whilst he remains in England he has taken a lodging in King Street, Westminster, to be as near Whitehall as he could; but, the house being full of lodgers, he was compelled to take another lodging in the same street for his servants, where he has a kitchen and place for washing and drying his linen, and where he is himself for most part all day, as well in respect of his eating there as that his trunks and papers are there. He complains that on the 25th inst., about one o'clock in the morning, Samuel Nurse and Erasmus Drayton [Dreydon], pretending to be constables, with ten or twelve beaules and others, came to this house, threatening to break down the door if not let in; came into a room where one of his servants lay, and where his trunks and boxes with his clothes, Parliament robes, and other things were, and without showing any warrant laid hands on the person in bed, and had they not thought her dead by continual soundings, would have dragged her to the watchhouse, though she cried whilst she could speak that she belonged to petitioner, and that they were his lodgings, and that all in them was his. Petitioner prays that the constables and their crew may be sent for and have such punishment inflicted upon them as may deter others from the like insolencies, secure the liberty of the subject, and preserve the rights and privileges belonging to peers. See L. J., XII. 307.

252. Feb. 28. Amended draft of an Act concerning the disposing of a house and lands belonging to the sisters and co-heirs of Margaret Strode. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 11 April 1670, 22 Car. II. c. 13, in List of Private Acts. 8vo. L. J., XII. 295. See next paper.]

253. Feb. 28. Engrossment of preceding. Imperfect. (Parliament Collection.)

254. Feb. 28. Amended draft of an Act to enable John Bill, Esquire, to sell certain lands in Kent and Surrey. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 11 April 1670, 22 Car. II. c. 19, in List of Private Acts, 8vo. L. J., XII. 295. See 228.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments made in Committee.

255. Feb. 28. Slingsby v. Hale.—Petition of Henry Slingsby, Esq^r, and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Anthony Coge, deceased, co-executors of his will and testament. Pray for reversal of a decree in Chancery under which a conveyance by way of mortgage by Sir Anthony to Rose Hale in 1639 was made absolute, Sir Anthony having been prevented by sequestration and imprisonment for his loyalty from paying the interest and following his cause in Chancery. The property is now enjoyed by William Hale, who insists upon the decree. Prays that Hale may be summoned to appear. L. J., XII. 295, 348.

Annexed:—

(a.) 7 March. Petition of same. Petitioners, after search in the registry office in Chancery, find that the decree dismissing his suit, being that against which he appealed, was not entered in the lifetime of the defendant, and cannot be entered now. Petitioners, who can therefore have relief in Chancery upon a new bill, pray leave to withdraw their former petition. L. J., XII. 301. See Priv. Book, 14 March.

(b.) Copy of decree of dismission in Chancery of 6 March 1668-9, referred to in preceding.

(c.) Certificate of deputy register that the decree has not been entered. 22 Oct. 1669. Appended to preceding.

256. March 1. Draft of an Act for the relief of Richard Pearle, of the Haywood, in the County of Hereford, gent., to set aside a recovery suffered by John Pearle, an idiot, to the use of Sir John Bridges and Dame Mary his wife. [Read 1st, 2nd, and rejected after a hearing by counsel at the bar. L. J., XII. 296, &c., and MS. Minutes, 21 March.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 7 March. Petition of Sir James Bridges, Bart. Petitioner understands that Richard Pearl, brother of John Pearl, is endeavouring to obtain the passing of a bill to defeat petitioner of the manor of Dewsall and other lands in the county of Hereford, to which petitioner has as good title as common recovery, fine, or other assurance can give, the only pretence being that John Pearl at the time of such assurance was an idiot, so found by inquisition, and that the inquisition was embezzled by petitioner's ancestors. Such a fraud, if true, which petitioner denies, is relievable in law or equity, and it would be of dangerous consequence to pass the proposed bill, which would tend to shake the foundation of all common assurances, as the lands were purchased for valuable consideration, and have been enjoyed for twenty-three years without opposition. Petitioner prays that if the Bill be retained in the House, he may be heard by counsel against it. L. J., XII. 302.

(b.) 7 March. Order for Sir J. Bridges to be heard against Pearl's Bill. L. J., XII. 302. *In extenso*.

257. March 1. Draft of an Act to enable Richard Beckham and others to sell lands to pay his father's debts, and to raise portions for his younger brothers. [Read 1st this day; royal assent, 11th April following, 22 Car. II. c. 18, in List of Private Acts, 8vo. L. J., XII. 296, &c.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments made in Committee, 12 March.

258. March 1. Draft of an Act to enable Robert Hotchkin to sell lands and raise portions for daughters. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 11th April following, 22 Car. II. c. 21, in List of Private Acts, 8vo. L. J., XII. 296, &c.]

259. March 1. Barker v. Gerrard.—Petition and appeal of William Barker and Thomas Pearle. In 1657 petitioners borrowed 500*l*. of Lady Molson on a bond for 1,000*l*., given to her cashier, Edward Radcliffe, to whom they repaid 400*l*. with interest, and upon the death of Lady Molson offered the remaining 100*l*. with interest to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, her executor, and desired to have the bond delivered up, but he refused to allow the 400*l*. paid to Radcliffe, and put their bond in suit at common law, whereupon petitioners in 1664 exhibited their Bill in Chancery against Sir Gilbert, but the then Lord Chancellor, contrary to evidence and common justice, decreed petitioners to pay the 400*l*. over again. They pray that the decree may be reversed, and that Sir Francis Gerrard, executor of Sir Gilbert (now deceased), may be ordered to answer the premises. See L. J., XII. 307. *Endorsed*, Read at the Committee. Dismissed the House, 27 Oct. 1670.

Annexed:—

(a.) 12 March. Another petition of same. Sir Francis Gerrard having on the 1st inst. been ordered to answer petitioner's appeal, but pretending himself not ready, because his father was so lately dead, that he had not had time to prove his will, obtained three weeks longer time to answer. This time was gained by false information (as he had proved the will six days before, as appears by the register's certificate) and in order to keep the cause from hearing, in hopes that Parliament might have a recess, and petitioners being ancient, it might so happen that they might never be heard, and that he might thus reap the benefit of the unjust decree. Petitioners pray that a short day may be appointed for hearing their cause. See Pet Book, 22 March.

(b.) Copy of preceding.

(c.) Certificate of the register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury referred to in preceding.

(d.) Printed case on behalf of Barker and Pearle, repeating the statements contained in their petition.

(e.) 30 March 1670. Answer of Sir Francis Gerrard. Denies generally the allegations of the appellants.

(f.) Printed case of Sir Francis Gerrard. Lady Molson, though old and infirm, was of clear understanding, and generally managed her business by her own directions. She kept her own cash, bonds, &c. herself. Radcliffe was employed to see her securities sealed or delivered up, as occasion required, but had no general commission to put out or receive her money. Respondent, as her executor, finding the bond of Barker and Pearle for 1,000*l*., several times demanded the 500*l*. principal of them, who never then pretended

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any previous payments in part, and only alleged such payments afterwards, though there was no endorsement on the bond, or mention in her ladyship's account books, to confirm their statements. The debtors here might have secured themselves by insisting on the bond being endorsed.

260. March 2. Outer sheet of "Act of Parliament for Lord Strangford" (22 Car. 2. c. 6, in List of Private Acts, 8vo.), noted. This copy was delivered to Mr. Gambledon, July the 29, 1675, to be used at the assizes at Maidstone the same day.

261. March 2. Draft of an Act to enable Dame Elizabeth Routh, mother and executrix of the last will and testament of Dorothy Farewell, widow, deceased, late the relict and executrix of John Farewell, late of the Inner Temple, London, Esquire, to sell certain lands for the payment of debts. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 11th April following, 22 Car. II. c. 10, in List of Private Acts, 8vo. L. J., XII. 297, &c.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Printed case of Dame Elizabeth Routh. [Counsel heard hereon in Committee, 10 March.]

262. March 2. Fane's Bill.—Draft of an Act for settling the manor or lordship of Firbeck, in the county of York, and other lands therein mentioned, on trustees to enable them to sell the same for the payment of debts. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 11th April following, 22 Car. II. c. 11, in List of Private Acts, 8vo. L. J., XII. 297, &c.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments to the Bill.

(b), (c.) Rough drafts of clause contained in preceding. Two papers.

263. March 5. Draft of an Act for John Manners, called Lord Roos, to marry again.—To enable John Manners, commonly called Lord Roos, eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, formerly married to Lady Ann Pierpoint, from whom he has been divorced by sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court for adultery on her part, to marry again during her lifetime. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 11th April following, 22 Car. II. c. 1, in List of Private Acts, 8vo. L. J., XII. 300, &c. See Com. Book, 22 March. See also 20 and 135.]

264. March 7. L. Vaughan's Privilege.—Petition of David Morgan, gent. In July last William Davies and others riotously and by force turned petitioner's miller and servant out of possession of a mill at Carmarthen, for which petitioner has brought an action against them, and is now ready to proceed to trial at the next Hereford assizes, but he hears that Davies is protected by the Earl of Carbery [Lord Vaughan], and, therefore, though he understands that as Davies is resident in Wales, and no restraint is intended of his person, he might lawfully proceed against him, he yet desires the leave of the House for so doing. L. J., XII. 301.

265. March 7. De Vaux v. Colladon.—Petition and appeal of Sir Theodore De Vaux, Knt. Complains, as in his former appeal (see 214), of a decree in Chancery, directing him to pay 2,848*l.* to respondent, under an agreement which was only conditional, and of which the conditions were unfulfilled. The decree was made chiefly upon the evidence of Peter Belon, a Frenchman, a referee in the matter, who did not understand the interrogatories put to him. Prays for a hearing, and that the decree may be reversed. L. J., XII. 302.

Annexed:—

(a.) 7 March. Copy of deposition of Peter Belon in answer to certain interrogatories. See MS. Minutes of 24 Nov. 1670.

(b.) Note of order of the Court of Chancery decreeing an account.

(c.) Note of proceedings and of order of Lord Keeper confirming the account.

(d.) 12 March. Petition of Sir John Colladon, Kt. The case was heard and dismissed in the last session of Parliament, but Sir Theodore has not paid the costs as ordered. Petitioner prays that the case may be again dismissed, or that, if the House think fit to retain it, he may have further time to answer, as his counsel have gone on circuit. L. J., XII. 330.

(e.) 5 April 1670. Plea and answer of Sir John Colladon. The case was decided in the Court of Chancery after a full hearing, and the appeal was dismissed last session. The care of Hester Depleurs was not committed to respondent merely as an agent, but she was affianced to his son by a solemn contract made up at the request of De Vaux and other friends three years before De Vaux went to travel, who agreed that if the

marriage should not be consummated by the infants at their respective ages of consent, he would allow the respondent for all manner of charges that should happen to him for her education and maintenance; and respondent thereupon took her into his own house and bred her as his own child, and managed all her suits and troubles concerning her estate at his own charge, and thinks, therefore, that he deserves a liberal allowance from De Vaux for his costs, trouble, and pains after De Vaux has withdrawn the allegations of the said Hester from respondent's son. He denies other statements of De Vaux, and prays that the petition may be dismissed with costs. [Judgment was given in this appeal on 24 Nov. 1670. L. J., XII. 372.]

266. March 8. Portbury v. Ledgingham.—Petition of Warwick Ledgingham, Esq^r. Prays that the proceedings upon a writ of error between Roger Portbury and himself may be revived. L. J., XII. 303. See also 212.

Annexed:—

(a.) Order of 6 Dec. 1669, appointing a day for hearing.

(b.) Order of 8 Dec. 1669, appointing a further day for hearing.

267. March 9. Draft of an Act for the making navigable all or any the rivers and watercourses in the county of Cornwall into the sea. This bill is similar to the one of 17 Feb. 1664-5. (See Calendar under date.) It recites the advantage of cheap water-carriage of sea sand, thereby easing the extraordinary charge of carriage on wheels and horses' backs. Read 1st; no further proceeding. L. J., XII. 304.

268. March 9. Amended draft of an Act for enabling Robert Bellamy to sell lands for payment of his debts [Read 1st this day; rejected on third reading. L. J., XII. 304, &c. See also 232.]

269. March 9. Engrossment of preceding. (Parchment Collection.)

270. March 11. Note of an action brought by Thomas Price against John Colles, servant of Lord Newport. L. J., XII. 306.

271. March 12. Admiralty Jurisdiction Bill.—Draft of an Act for declaring and ascertaining the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Court of Admiralty in marine causes. Provides that the jurisdiction of the court shall extend to all suits respecting contracts made and other matters done beyond or upon the sea, concerning shipping or goods shipped, freight, mariners' wages, breach of charter parties (except where the suit is for the penalty in the charter party, or as to the fact of the making or discharge of the charter party when the cause shall be tried in the King's Court at Westminster); suits for building, mending, saving, or victualling ships, when brought against the ship and not against a party by name; and suits connected with the navigation of navigable rivers below bridges. There shall be a right of appeal to Chancery. [Read 1st and 2^d, and committed, but not reported. L. J., XII. 307, &c.] The bill was opposed before the Committee on March 15, 19, and 24, by Lord Chief Justice Vaughan, the Lord Chief Baron, and Mr. Justice Twisden, who denied that the Admiral had any inherent right of jurisdiction over foreign causes, charter parties, or contracts. If the bill passed it would reverse a hundred or more judgments; the common law had trials by witnesses *vis à voce*, which were far better than taking evidence by an Examiner or Commissioners. On March 16 the Judge of the Admiralty, Sir Leoline Jenkins, delivered his opinion in support of the bill, and gave further evidence on the 19th in answer to the Lord Chief Baron. The notes of his evidence on the 16th, given in the Committee Book, correspond with the full report of his speech in Vol. I. of his Life. p. lxxvi. sqq., ed. 1724. This bill is the same as the bill of 1661-2 (see Calendar, seventh report, p. 155, Feb 2) as amended in Committee on 15th March of that year, in pursuance of an agreement between the judges and the Admiralty, of 15th Feb. 1632-3. (See Com. Book, 15th March 1661-2.)

272. March 12. Draft of an Act for settling of part of the estate of Dame Susan Belasyse [Bellasis], widow, late wife of Sir Henry Belasyse, deceased. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 11th April following, 22 Car. II. c. 4, in List of Private Acts, 8vo. L. J., XII. 307, &c.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Draft of an additional clause to the bill, vesting a fourth part of the estate in Dame Susan Belasyse at her sole disposal. Endorsed, "Not admitted." [The notes of proceedings of the Committee on this bill are contained in the paper relating to the next bill. See 273 (b).]

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273. March 14. Amended draft of an Act to enable Anthony Ashley, Esq^r, son of the Lord Ashley, to acknowledge fines and suffer recoveries of lands or hereditaments whilst he is under the age of twenty-one years. [Read 1st this day: royal assent 11th April following. 22 Car. II. c. 3, in List of Private Acts, 8vo. L. J., XII. 308, &c.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Later draft of same, embodying the amendments. The preamble only of the original draft is retained. See Com. Book, 21 March.

(b.) 16 March. Notes of proceedings of the Committee on this and the preceding bill.

274. March 15. Writ of summons to Parliament to William, Earl of Marlborough.

275. March 17. Affidavit of Hugh Bowring, coachman to Lord Holles, stating that, being on his way with one of his Lordship's coach-horses to a farrier at Kensington, he turned aside by Newport House from the highway, the same being very dirty, when Isaac Simball, with a long staff, assaulted and beat him, and took away from him and pounded his Lordship's horse. L. J., XII. 312.

276. March 18. Prisoners' Transportation bill.—Engrossment of an Act against transporting English subjects prisoners into parts beyond the seas. The bill enacts that no person being His Majesty's subject born within the Kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, shall be sent prisoner out of the kingdom of England into Scotland, Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, or any other part beyond the seas. Every such imprisonment is declared to be contrary to law, and persons so imprisoned may maintain actions for false imprisonment in any of His Majesty's courts, and the plaintiff shall have judgment to recover his treble costs and damages, which damages shall not be less than 500l.; and no delay, injunction, protection, or privilege whatsoever shall be allowed in such actions. Any person so committing, imprisoning, detaining, advising, or contriving, or aiding or assisting therein, being convicted by indictment, or information or by any other lawful means, either at the suit of the King's Majesty or the party grieved, shall immediately after such conviction be *ipso facto* utterly disabled and incapable to bear any office of trust or profit. The Bill provides for the removal of convicted persons from one part of His Majesty's dominions to another. Any person convicted of felony within the clergy, consenting to be transported, or any person attainted of felony who shall obtain His Majesty's pardon under condition of transportation, may be transported beyond the seas. (*Parchment Collection*.) [Brought from the Commons this day and read 1st; rejected on the 25th of March. L. J., XII. 313, 325. The Bill passed the Commons only by 100 votes against 99. C. J., IX. 142.]

277. March 18. Fee Farm Rents Bill.—Draft of an Act for advancing the sale of fee farm rents and other rents. [Presented this day by Lord Ashley, by direction of the King, whose signature appears on this draft. L. J., XII. 313. The House, "finding many difficulties" in the bill, referred it to a select committee, who largely altered it, and defined the rents at the King's disposal. The only portions retained, and those with amendments, were being sections ii.-v., inclusive, of the Act. The last two provisos were added by the Commons, the remainder of the Act by the Lords, assisted by the Judges. Royal assent 11 April. 22 Car. II. c. 6.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Draft, with corrections, of amendments to the Bill. See Com. Book, 21 March.

(b.) Draft of proviso added by the Lords, being Section xi. of the Act.

(c.) Paper containing rough draught of section x., and instruction 10 of the Act.

(d.) Minutes of Committee on the Bill, 31 March.

278. March 18. Petition of William Hayes, Gent., to the Duke of Richmond and Lenos [Lennox.] Petitioner is heartily sorry for his offence in arresting Mr. Paine, the Duke's steward, for which he is in the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and prays the Duke to move for his discharge. See L. J., XII. 300.

279. March 18. Morris v. Dove.—Petition and appeal of John Morris and Robert Clayton. Pray for reversal of certain decrees in Chancery obtained by Thomas Dove, or that the Lord Keeper may be directed to rehear the case. [Petitioners claimed an interest in Sir John Pretymann's estate, on a conveyance alleged by him. The point in dispute was whether this or another alleged conveyance giving a life interest to Anne, the wife of John Dove, was the true one.] L. J., XII. 315.

Annexed:—

(a.) 21 March. Petition of Thomas Dove. Prays for further time to answer, as his solicitor, who managed the causes, which have continued about ten years, between Morris, Clayton, and Sir John Pretymann, and petitioner's father, and then himself, is lately dead, and his now solicitor is at Worcester with all the papers. L. J., XII. 318.

(b.) Affidavit in support of preceding.

(c.) 28 March 1670. Answer of Thomas Dove, executor of John Dove, to the petition and appeal of Morris and Clayton. See J. L., XII. 330.

(d.) Application of Morris and Clayton for a short day for hearing. They reply to some of Dove's statements.

(e.), (f.) Two printed copies of Dove's case.

280. March 19. Writ of summons to Parliament to Peter, Bishop of Chichester.

281. March 21. Falmouth Bill.—Letter from inhabitants of Truro and Penryn to Richard, Lord Arundel, Baron of Trerice, at the Parliament. They are accidentally informed that Sir Peter Killigrew endeavours to get a new Act for explaining or re-enforcing a former Act for making the town of Falmouth, with some adjoining lands, a parish, which Act was obtained by misinformation that it was for the public good, though now it proves otherwise, especially to the parishes of Gluvias and Budock. The new Act comprises the erecting of a new quay at the further end of the town of Falmouth. This in itself is useless, as the harbour is one of the best and safest in the kingdom, and already sufficiently accommodated with quays, wharves, and cellars; and it would be of great prejudice to the owners and tenants of lands adjoining the harbour, and to those who have already built cellars and quays, a great discouragement to merchants, no little loss to His Majesty in his customs, and a nipping in the bud of the growing trade in those parts. They pray that the persons concerned may be heard, and that they may have a copy of the bill, the better to enable them to make objections. See L. J., XII. 330.

Annexed:—

(a.) 27 Oct. 1670. Order of the Lords Committee on the Bill to explain the Act concerning Falmouth, summoning parties concerned to be present.

(b.) Affidavit of Giles Draper, of Falmouth, that he had served the above order on the Mayors of Truro and Penryn. Sworn 7 Nov. 1670. Produced 14 Nov. 1670.

(c.) 14 Nov. Lords' amendments to the Bill.

282. March 22. Draft of an Act authorizing certain Commissioners of the realm of England to treat with Commissioners of Scotland for the weal of both kingdoms. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 11th of April following. 22 Car. II. c. 9. L. J., XII. 320, &c.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Report of Amendment to the Bill. Made in Committee 25 March.

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283. March 25. Writ of summons to Parliament to Isaac, Bishop of St. Asaph.

284. March 26. Conventicles Act.—Lords Amendments to the bill to prevent and suppress Seditious Conventicles. 22 Car. II. c. 1. L. J., XII. 325-326. Reported this day. [An abstract of the bill as it came from the Commons is given by Marvell, I. 142-4. These amendments are mainly to omit reference to the Act of 35 Eliz. in the preamble; to reduce the penalties by more than one half, and to abolish imprisonment; to limit the liability to 10l. on any one attending a conventicle; to restrict the offence to indoor meetings; to give appeals from penalties above 10s.; and to divide the penalties into three parts, giving one-third to the poor. The amendments not accepted by the Commons relate to the date of the commencement of the Act, the number of persons constituting a conventicle, and the privileges of peers in reference to search of their houses. The last proviso, concerning the ecclesiastical rights of the Crown, was altered by the Commons. C. J., IX. 148. Compare Ralph, I. 180. and note, and Marvell, I. 146.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Rough draft of amendment redistributing the proceeds of penalties as in section 2. Made 22 March.

(b.) 24 March. Draft Order nominating a Sub-Committee to prepare clauses (1) for providing appeals, (2) for limiting the liability, as above, (3) for construing the Act in the largest sense, and (4) for exempting peers from imprisonment.

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- (c.) Draft of the second of these clauses, section 5 of Act, so prepared.
(d.) Same, of the first of these clauses, section 6 of Act.
(e.) Rough draft of proceeding.
(f.) Parchment copy of a proviso that no person shall be prosecuted under any other statute for or concerning any matter or thing relating to religious exercises or worship, but for all such matters and things shall be prosecuted by this Act only. *Compare* sec. 14. of Act.
(g.) Parchment copy of a proviso that neither the Act, nor any pains, penalties, or forfeitures therein contained, shall continue in force for more than three years from the 24th of June 1670.
(h.) Parchment copy of a proviso that if any person or persons shall happen to be at the doors or under the windows where any such meeting shall be (the number of those so meeting not being above nine persons besides the family) the same shall not render the owner of the house, or him that takes upon him to preach, or any other present within the house, an offender against the Act; but the person or persons so present at the doors or under the windows shall upon conviction incur the penalties inflicted on persons present at unlawful meetings.

285. March 26. Amendments and additions to the bill for the naturalization of Capt. Christopher Gunman and others. [The bill was brought from the Commons 18 March. Royal assent 11 April following. 22 Car. II. c. 24. in List of Private Acts, 8vo. L. J., XII. 313, &c. *See also* 296.]

Annexed:—

- (a.) Portion of preceding, leaving out two names, being the amendments reported 23 March.
(b.) Remaining portion of same, giving five names, as below, added on 25 March.
(c.) Paper giving the five names above referred to. These persons took the oath on 24 March. L. J., XII. 323.
(d.) to (h.) Certificates that the above five persons have received the sacrament according to the Church of England, they are (d.) George Barons, (e.) Peter De La Hay, (f.) John Legendre, (g.) Simon Francia, (h.) John Jacob Berlu.
(i.) Similar certificate for Capt. Christopher Gunman. [This, and the papers (d.) to (h.) are dated 25 March.]
(k.) Certificate of the Clerk of the Commons, dated 2 Dec. 1669, that John Jacob Berlu took the oath of allegiance and supremacy that day. C. J., IX. 115.
(l.) to (q.) Papers containing the names of (l.) Peter De La Hay; (m.) Simon Francia; (n.) George Barons; (o.) John Jacob Berlu; (p.) Francis Capeyre *alias* Stone; (q.) George Barons.
(r.) Certificate that John Jacob Berlu received the sacrament. [This and the papers (l.) to (q.) are dated 16 March.]
(s.) to (u.) Certificates that the following persons have received the sacrament, viz., (s.) Isabella Boevey, (t.) Horatio Woodhouse (u.), Nicholas Du Pin.
(v.) and (x.) Papers giving the names of (v.) Horatio Woodhouse and (x.) Maria Van Loor, widow of John Van Rossensteyn, Mauritz van Rossensteyn, and Arnout De Lact. [These names are among those added by the Commons to the Bill when returned from the Lords (C. J., IX. 149); objected to by the Lords as irregular, and finally withdrawn after a conference. C. J., IX. 151.]

286. March 29. *E. Strafford v. Wandesford.*—Petition and Appeal of William, Earl of Strafford. Prays for reversal of a decree made in two causes in Chancery, directing petitioner to pay 1,500*l.* to William Wandesford, the plaintiff; the error being in fact, no remedy lies but to their Lordships. L. J., XII. 330.

Annexed:—

- (a.) 4 April. Answer of William Wandesford. The 1,500*l.* was awarded, to him under an amicable reference of the claim to Sir George Ratcliffe, who, as the late Lord Chancellor said when hearing the case, would as soon have picked the Earl of Strafford's pocket as have made this award if he had not been well satisfied of the justness of the debt, &c. L. J., XII. 340.
(b.) 9 April. Reply of William, Earl of Strafford, L. J., XII. 346.

287. March 30. Imposition on Brandy Bill.—Petition of several merchants of London, importers of brandy,

on the behalf of themselves and other merchants in the outports. By the bill that has come up from the House of Commons, brandy is declared to be, and to have been under the two Acts of the Excise passed in the 12th year of the King's reign, "a strong water perfectly made," and subject therefore, when imported, to a duty of 8*d.* per gallon, instead of 4*d.* only per gallon by the said Act set and imposed upon spirits made of wine and cider imported. By this retrospective law petitioners will be utterly undone, and defeated of the benefit of many judgments and verdicts obtained against the farmers, who have endeavoured by undue practices to enrich themselves, to the prejudice of His Majesty, and the oppression of the subjects. Petitioners pray to be heard at the bar before the passing of the Bill. *See* L. J., XII. 333-348, 22 Car. II. c. 4. [Counsel were heard and evidence was taken at the bar on this petition on 31 March, the King being present. L. J., XII. 334. The MS. Minutes of the day give a summary of the proceedings.]

Annexed:—

- (a.) 7 April. Draft Order nominating the Committee on the Bill. L. J., XII. 342.
(b.) Rough draft of section 4 added by the Lords Committee. [Agreed to with amendment on Report 8 April. L. J., XII. 343.]
(c.) Parchment copy of same, as amended. [Accepted by the Commons. C. J., IX. 156. The Bill received the royal assent on 11 April.]
288. March 31. Highways Bill.—Rough draft of Amendments to the additional Act for the better repairing of highways and bridges. 22 Car. II. c. 12. L. J., XII. 334-341.

Annexed:—

- (a.) Fair copy of preceding.
288.* April 2. Great Yarmouth Bill.—Lords Amendments in Committee. Reported this day. L. J. XII. 337.
Annexed:—
(a.) Parchment proviso authorising a payment of 50*l.* a year to the City of Norwich for improving the navigation of the river. Disagreed to by the Commons. *See* J. L. XII. 340.
289. April 27. Child-stealing Bill.—Amendments to the Bill to prevent stealing and transporting children and other persons. [See L. J., XII. 340. The Bill finally dropped in the Commons.* *See* Com. Book 28 March.]
Annexed:—
(a.) Proviso to the Bill that no one shall be punished for transporting beyond the seas any person above the age of sixteen years who has consented and agreed to be transported, such consent being certified by officers appointed by His Majesty, nor for transporting any person under sixteen with the certified approbation of such officers. (Read in Committee 29 March.)
290. April 8. *Nugent v. Talbot.*—Petition and Appeal of Sir Robert Nugent, Bart. L. J., XII., 362, 401. *See also* Carte's Ormonde, II., 425. [After full argument before the Committee for Petitions, agreed, by 11 votes to 6, to be reported to the House. *See* Pet. Book, 10 Nov.]

Annexed:—

- (a.) Two copies of the printed case of Sir Robert Newgent. His father Sir Thomas had an estate in Ireland in 1641, which was sequestered by the late usurpers. After the restoration Sir Thomas and his son, the petitioner, set about recovering their estate. At the instance of one John Talbot, who represented that his brother Colonel Richard Talbot was a man of great influence, they agreed with the Colonel that he should prosecute their claim at his own expense and, if successful, be paid 3,000*l.* in the event of possession being obtained before the father's death, or 2,000*l.* if after. Talbot spent about 10*l.*, for which Sir Robert paid him 100*l.*, and then Talbot took no further trouble in the matter, but left Nugent to prosecute his claim himself, who spent above 400*l.* in so doing, whereupon Talbot demanded 2,000*l.* and ultimately obtained a decree in Chancery for part of that sum. From this decree, because among other reasons it was maintenance in Col. Talbot to make such contract as aforesaid, which is punishable by law even if Talbot had punctually performed the articles aforesaid, which he did not, Sir Robert appealed to the House of Lords, and prayed that proceedings might be stayed in the meantime. Talbot was ordered to answer, and hath ever since prosecuted

* Marvell, writing 12 April 1670, speaks of this Bill as having then received the royal assent. It passed the Commons on the 15th of March, but was not returned from the Lords till the 10th of April 1671, after which it dropped in the Commons.

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Sir Robert more vigorously, and laid wait for him in all sea ports to prevent his coming into England to prosecute his appeal, threatening to clap him up, so that he dare not adventure over to attend the House, though he is ready to be heard. He prays to be heard at the bar, and that he may be protected from any attachments and arrests while he is attending the House to prosecute his appeal.

- (b.) 3 Nov. Answer of Col. Richard Talbot. He states that the decree complained of cannot be reversed, as, by having made deductions in the sum claimed, having stayed proceedings at law, and having awarded a perpetual injunction against him to sue Nugent upon a bond for 6,000*l.* to pay his claim, it was wholly in favour of the appellant, who should have first proceeded by bill of review. He repudiates the allegation that he had any influence over the Commissioners of Ireland, an allegation so dishonouring to them. If the petitioner or his father overvalued his industry upon a secret opinion that he had such influence, which he believes no man living ever had, those honourable persons being never swayed, in his belief, by any considerations but those of justice and equity, yet, if petitioner had a mind to think otherwise, that can be no reason to avoid his bond for payment of the respondent's pains.

291. April 8. Petition of the sixteen Sergeants-at-Arms attending His Majesty. Petitioners have never received the 10*l.* a piece awarded to them for their attendance on the House every session for the first five sessions, nor anything for the last five sessions. They pray to be rewarded for their services, not having received a penny since the Restoration. L. J., XII. 344. See also 46, and 338.

Annexed :—

- (a.) 8 April. Petition of the six under Marshals belonging to His Majesty's Household. Pray the House to move His Majesty to direct the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to pay 40*l.* among them for each of the five previous sessions during which they have attended at the door of the House both here and at Oxford, for prevention of disorders, without any consideration for the same. L. J., XII. 344.

292. April 8. *Colt v. Colt*. Petition of Thomas Colt and Henry Hall, stating that George Colt, brother of the petitioner, Thomas Colt, caused certain lands to be conveyed to the latter and his trustee, Henry Hall, in consideration of a lease and release of 2,700*l.* George Colt's son, John Dutton Colt, the respondent, pretending that the lands were still in trust for his father and his heirs, obtained a decree in Chancery for their recovery, the said lease and release not being forthcoming; but, the deeds being afterwards found in the hands of the counsel who drew them, the petitioners brought in a bill of review upon this new matter, but were put upon a prejudicial issue to be tried at law, not pertinent to the matter in question. The case was decided against the petitioners, and a decree in Chancery was made accordingly. The petitioner, Thomas Colt, not conceiving himself obliged to perform this decree, the same being contrary to justice and equity, was committed to prison, and Hall threatened with like punishment for contempt. As the decree complained of was made upon a bill of review, the petitioners have no remedy but in the House of Lords. They therefore pray that John Dutton Colt may be summoned to answer, and that meanwhile Thomas Colt may have his liberty to attend his cause. [See Pet. Book of date. The cause was dismissed by the Committee for Petitions on 29 Nov. (see Pet. Book); but on the 8 Dec. the House, on the motion of E. Anglesey, ordered the cause to be heard at the Bar, the petition being certified by Counsel as fit for relief, and having been dismissed without a hearing. See MS. Min. of date, and L.J. XII. 384. It appears from MS. Min. of 26 Jan. 1670-1 that the King's reprimand to the House (L. J., XII. 413) was given on the occasion of this cause being called on for hearing.]

Annexed :—

- (a.) 3 Nov. Demurrer of John Dutton Colt to the above petition, on the ground that it is imperfect in not stating what the alleged "prejudicial issue" was. [See Pet. Book under date. Apellant was ordered to amend his petition accordingly.]
(b.) 8 Nov. Amended petition of the Appellants, repeating more fully the statements of their first Petition of Appeal, and adding that the prejudicial issue, not pertinent, as alleged, to the matter in question, was whether the petitioner,

Thomas Colt, did not acknowledge that he did not claim the premises in his own right, but for the benefit of his brother George, his wife or children; and this issue, upon the testimony of one exasperated person, passed against the petitioner. They appeal against the decree of Chancery as before. L. J., XII. 384. *Endorsed* Read in the House, 8 Dec. 1670. See Pet. Book 8 Nov.

- (c.) 15 Nov. Answer of John Dutton Colt, the respondent, to the above petition, denying that any money passed between his father and uncle for the lands, as alleged, or that his father owed his uncle any money, and declaring that the conveyance of the lands to Thomas was only in trust for George and his family. He impugns the genuineness of the pretended lease and release, which were never mentioned in the Court below at the first trial, though that took place three months after they are said to have been executed; and their genuineness is moreover discredited by the acknowledgment of Thomas Colt himself, after the date of the pretended lease and release, that he claimed not for himself, but as a trustee, this confession being the ground of the issue that was settled to be tried at law. It is true that Thomas Colt is in prison for contempt of the Court of Chancery, and also for drawing his sword and threatening to kill the respondent when he came to serve him with an order of the Court. The matter has been settled by three decrees of the Court of Chancery and a verdict at the King's Bench. Petitioners have offered no new matter, and the respondent prays to be dismissed with costs. Read in the House 8 Dec. 1670. L. J., XII. 384, 428. See Pet. Book.

- (d.) 23 Jan. 1670-1. Petition of the Appellants, praying that Master Brampton, of the Court of Chancery, may be ordered to attend at the hearing of the cause and produce certain deeds in his hands. See L. J., XII. 411.

293. April 8. Rebuilding of London Additional Bill.—Amendments to the additional Bill for rebuilding the City of London, uniting parishes, and rebuilding the parochial and cathedral churches within the City. 22 Car. II. c. 11., folio edition. [The Bill was this day reported from Committee, with amendments, alterations, and provisos. L. J., XII. 344.]

Annexed :—

- (a.), (b.) Notes of proceedings of the Committee on the Bill, showing that on the question whether there should be a power to put the churchyards, given to the City of London with the consent of the Archbishop and Bishop and his Majesty's approbation, to any other uses than burying places, the Committee divided, the numbers being Content 7, Not Content 6. [No clause, however, to this effect was embodied in the Act. See § 58.]
(c.) Paper entitled "Memorandums to be added to 'the City Bill,' recommending a river quay on the north side, according to a design to be approved by the King, with first or second rate buildings, fronting the Thames, and of uniform range and level (see § 38), also that in the clause for carrying the water in fronts of houses to be laid from the roofs in pipes, it be added that the same shall be done from all houses already built, and none permitted to cast water into the streets by spouts from the roof (§ 8); also that all models and designs for all public buildings shall be first brought to the King for approbation; also that the way at Holborn Bridge may be raised as much as possible on each side, with regard to the old and new buildings, for breaking the steepness of the way; and also, that all new dwelling houses within the limits of the Bills of Mortality shall be built of one of the sorts prescribed in the Act for rebuilding the City of London [18 & 19 Car. II. c. 8.], and according to the rules therein contained. [Written on the back in pencil are these "words, Our King knew nothing of the marriage intended in Denmark, but the Prince Elector's 'envoy in our Court is concerned' in the 'Prince Rupert's appanage,' and other notes almost illegible.]
(d.) Paper stating that as the Act levies 3*s.* a chaldron for 17 years on coals coming into the Thames, the one half going to the building of churches (see § 34), and the suburbs pay half of this; it is humbly desired that so much as shall arise in one year, except the fourth part appointed for St. Paul's (see § 36), may be disposed of for

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building new churches at St. James', St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. Andrew Holborn, and St. Giles-Cripplegate, the churches in those parishes not being able to receive half, and some of them not the third part of their parishioners.

(e.) Draft of clause, being part of § 32 of the Act, introduced by the Lords. Com. Book, 31 March.

(f.), (g.) Rough drafts of portions of preceding.

(h.) Rough notes containing an outline of § 34 of the Act, and a proposed amendment for giving satisfaction to proprietors whose ground has been laid open or taken for public uses. See § 37.

(i.), (k.) Drafts of clause forming first half of § 37. Compare 82 (b). See Com. Book, 31 March.

(l), (m.) Drafts of amendment in § 41 (viz., "And that all buildings . . . in the said Act.") Added 5 April.

(n.) Paper containing (1) rough draft of amendment giving satisfaction to the Corporation for payments by them in respect of ground taken for enlarging the streets (Comp. § 50), and (2) proviso relating to penalties for irregular building, not inserted.

(o.), (p.) Drafts of clause (being § 51) confirming St. Paul's School, newly built, to the Mercers' Company, offered by the Dean of St. Paul's, and added 5 April, in place of parts of Skins 35 and 36.

(q.) Part of Skins 35 and 36, with regard to St. Paul's School, replaced by above clause.

(r.) Draft of amendment in § 54 (viz., "And one year's rent . . . lease thereof.") Added 5 April.

(s.) Draft of first part of § 56. Added 5 April.

(t.) Note explaining § 71 of the Act, viz., at the end of the Bill an enacting clause is added to enable tenant for life in possession to make leases for fifty years at the improved value, to bind tenant in tail. The reason is, because, where no lease is in being, the judges cannot decree a lease to be made, and, if the land be not built upon, it is forfeited, and none will build for a life; for it is for the benefit of the tenant in tail as well as for the tenant for life.

(u.) Skin 45 of Commons Engrossment, left out 6 April, extending to forty-one years, the duration of a trust established for eighteen years to provide a minister for the parish of Saint Gregory.

(v.) Top of Skin 20 of Commons engrossment left out of the Bill between §§ 29 and 30, being a Proviso empowering the judges to deal with questions about Serjeant's Inn.

(w.) Last Skin (No. 50), left out of the Bill, being a clause requiring the Dean and Chapter of York to grant a lease of Serjeant's Inn to the Judges and Serjeants, and the last section of the Act.

(z.) Proposed clause embodying the above two clauses with regard to Serjeant's Inn. Not inserted in the Act.

(y.) Parchment clause with regard to Serjeant's Inn, substituted by the Lords for above. It forms § 72 of the Act.

(z.), (aa.) Two parchment copies of a clause to preserve the parish or precinct of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, as a distinct parish, as it consisted of above 300 families that paid to the maintenance of the rector until the time of the late Fire, the endowment being 120*l.*, besides a very good dwelling-house, the church standing out of any street, so that it can be no hindrance to the passage of coaches, &c., there being no other church convenient to be united with it, and the parishioners being willing to rebuild it at their own proper charge. [By § 55 of this Act the parishes of St. Andrew Wardrobe and St. Anne Blackfriars are united, and the church of the former is made the parish church. The clause was considered on 5 April, but laid aside.]

(ab.), (ac.), (ad.) Three parchment clauses, marked D, G, and H respectively, being §§ 73, 74, and 75, added by the Lords on 6 and 7 April.

(ae.), (af.) Rough drafts of (ac.) and (ad.)

(ag.) Draft proviso for converting so much of the sites of the churches and churchyards of St. Magnus, Bridge Foot, St. Michael, Queen Hythe, St. Buttolph, Billingsgate, All Hallows the Great, and All Hallows the Less, as are not already appointed to be set out for enlarging streets, into public store-yards for coals and other fuel.

(ah.) Reasons "humbly proposed," for passing an additional clause to the City Bill for a registry of the unfree artificers, &c., employed in rebuilding the city, the same to be had and kept by Commissioners nominated and appointed by His Majesty. (See 18 and 19 Car. II. c. 8, s. 15.) The reasons given are—(1.) The benefit that will arise to the city itself in not being imposed upon by such unfree persons as shall not have wrought the due time limited by the former Act. (2.) The good of the unfree persons themselves, that they be not at the expiration of the time by the Act limited frustrated and excluded from the benefit thereof for want of proof at what time they were first entertained in the building, in case their first employers happen to be dead or elsewhere removed at that time. (3.) The same no infringement of the city liberties, they being barred by that clause in the former Act, "any usage or custom of the city to the contrary notwithstanding." (4.) Such a registry is not in prudence to be left to be managed by the city or their chamber, lest the city, being both parties and judges, render the benefit by the Act intended ineffectual to the unfree persons, who (5) being turned out of work by the freemen (as it is notoriously known many hundreds already are) become chargeable to their friends or parishes in the country, who have not whereupon to set them to work, or else fill the roads with beggars, if not thieves and robbers.

(ai.) Parchment copy of proposed clause.

(ak.) Draft of a proposed clause to empower the Lord Mayor and aldermen, with the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London, to dispose of so much of the money appointed for the building of churches, as shall be sufficient to purchase burial places situate at such convenient distance from the city and adjacent buildings as they shall judge most useful for the respective churches to which they shall appropriate the same; and that, to make this provision more effectual for the health of the inhabitants, all persons who shall cause any dead body to be buried in the city or liberties, shall, over and above the duties due and payable to the minister and parish, pay for the same a certain sum, whereof one-third part shall go to the use of the minister and two-thirds to the churchwardens of the respective parishes for and towards the building and repairing of the churches.

(al.) Case of Sir Ralph Freeman, Kt., concerning his several grounds in White's Alley in Coleman Street, London. A proviso to exempt his alley, which is not a thoroughfare, from enlargement, has been admitted by the Commons, and is now in the bill before their Lordships. (See § 53.)

(am.) Message from the Commons agreeing to Lords amendments with an amendment. L. J., XII. 346.

294. April 9. Petition of John, Lord Lovelace. Prays that proceedings at law against him, brought by William Thorowgood (who claims, under a precedent mortgage, part of certain lands in Bedfordshire, conveyed to petitioner as security for his wife's marriage portion by the late Earl of Cleveland), may be stayed by order of the House until petitioner can procure an injunction in Chancery. L. J., XII. 347.

295. April 9. Importation of Brandy Bill.—Petition of the Company of Distillers of London. A bill has been brought up from the House of Commons for laying a duty of 2*d.* per gallon on low-wines, a commodity not drinkable, nor worth above 5*d.* per gallon. There are also provisions in the bill that tend to ruin many hundred families of the distillers of England, and to carry the trade into foreign parts, to the hindrance of the consumption of corn and fruits of the growth of this kingdom. Petitioners pray to be heard on several clauses of the bill. L. J., XII. 346.

Annexed:—

(a.) The case of the distillers in reference to a bill intitled, An Act to prevent the importation of foreign brandy, and to give a recompense to His Majesty for his duty thereupon. By two Acts of 12 Car. II., strong waters and aqua vite are charged with the duty of 2*d.* per gallon excise, viz., by each Act one penny. The distillers make strong water thus:—From wort and other materials they distill a small spirit called low-wines, which is worth about 5*d.* a gallon, and is not drinkable, nor sold but from one distiller to

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another, to redistill into a stronger spirit called proof spirit or English brandy, and such proof spirit distilled with ingredients becomes strong waters, upon which the duty is laid. Four gallons of low-wines will make but one gallon of proof spirit or English brandy. If 2d. per gallon duty be laid upon low-wines, which amounts to 8d. per gallon on proof spirit, the trade of the distillers of England will in a short time be totally lost, for other nations will undersell them. The importation of brandy is as prejudicial to the brewers as to the distillers, and it is very hard that the distillers should be charged with a duty equivalent to what brandy hath brought in for three years last past, whereas formerly (accounting the medium of any five years before the late fire) there was not brought in above one-third part of what hath been in any the three years last past. The bill is preferred by the brewers or others in prospect of a benefit to accrue to them thereby, and yet the whole compensation given in lieu of the supposed total prevention of the importation of brandy is laid upon the commodities alterable by the distillers, while, as the bill is penned, they can expect nothing but disadvantage thereby; and though by the bill the importation of brandy into England, Ireland, Wales, Berwick, or the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark is to be prohibited, yet it is not possible that anything should hinder its importation into the plantations and other ports abroad; and the Dutch or French may lie with their ships in the Downs laden with brandy and furnish all ships outward bound therewith, while it is feared that many ways will be found to bring the same into this kingdom. If an imposition of 2d. per gallon or thereabouts, besides the duty already payable, be laid upon brandy, to be paid by the merchant importer before the goods were landed, and no allowance upon exportation thereof, there will not be brought into the kingdom (as the company conceive) above a fourth part of the quantity that now is or hath been, and then the distillers of England will be in a capacity to sell English brandy much cheaper than foreign can be afforded; and thereby the consumption of corn and the trade will be very much increased, and the duty arising by foreign brandy will be the same as it is now. That which has brought foreign brandy into such repute and the English strong waters into disesteem, has been the unskillfulness of the persons who have undertaken to make them, not having served as apprentices, so that mariners and others have refused to buy English strong waters; and if liberty be given to all persons to use the trade (as by the bill is intended), there will be more bad waters made than ever; and if the bill pass as now penned, it will not only prove most burthensome and insupportable to the distillers of England, and particularly to the Company of Distillers of London, but will be fruitless and unpracticable to the ends thereby designed. [See Com. Book, Jan. 12, 1670-1, Feb. 3, 8, 11, 14, and March 11. The Distillers, Brewers, and Farmers of Excise were heard before the Committee. Among other evidence, the distillers state they can sell English brandy at 2s. a gallon if no imposition is laid upon it. The bill was returned with amendments to the Commons on 17 March (C. J., IX. 220), where it was laid aside on the 24th (*ib.* 224) on the ground that the Lords amendments, being for laying an imposition on the people, were a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons. Its provisions reappeared in the "Brandy clause" of the Bill for Prohibiting the Importation of Foreign Commodities, which was omitted by the Lords in consequence. L. J., XII. 473, 482.]

296. April 11. Certified parchment copy of Gunman's Naturalization Act (22 Car. II. c. 24 in List of Private Acts, 8vo.), naming only Gunman and Bevil Skelton, Esquire. (*Parchment Collection.*) See also 285.

Annexed:—

(a.) Similar parchment, naming only Gunman and Symonah Carey.

297. Oct. 21. Writ of summons to Parliament to Henry, Lord Howard of Castlerising. L. J., XII. 351. Introduced this day.

298. Oct. 21. Same to John, Lord Lovelace of Hurley. L. J., XII. 351-2 Took his seat this day.

299. Oct. 21. Same to James, Duke of Monmouth. L. J., XII. 352. Introduced this day.

300. Oct. 21. Same to Christopher, Lord Hatton of Kirby.

301. Oct. 21. Same to Charles, Lord Mohun of Okehampton.

302. Oct. 27. Petition of Charles, Duke of Richmond and Lenos, stating that he had been ousted from the possession of four tenements, parcel of certain derelict lands called Sutton Marshes, in the County of Lincoln, by the tenants thereof, namely, Robert Reeks and his representatives, William Delamore, Thomas Jefferyes, James Harryman, and Lodowick Bartindale, in combination with Mr. William Cressy and under the protection of the Earl of Newburgh; and that these men had also by force entered upon and expelled him from other parts of the said marshes; and praying that the said tenants may be brought to answer the premises and receive condign punishment, and that the petitioner may be restored to possession of the premises until a legal determination may be had. L. J. XII. 354.

303. Oct. 27. Fry v. Porter.—Petition of Anne Fry, widow, and Mountjoy Fry, her son, praying to be relieved against an order of the Lord Keeper, assisted by other judges. The case is fully reported in *Cases in Chancery*, I. 138; *Ventris*, I. 199, and *Reports in Chancery*, II. 26. Petitioners allege that the Lord Keeper dismissed the Bill on the ground that there were not full precedents on the point, and he thought it fitter for a higher judicature. L. J., XII. 354-377.

Annexed:—

(a.) (b.) Two copies of printed case of the petitioners.

(c.) 31 Oct. Disclaimers of Francis Lund (named as a party below in the petition), stating that he had no interest in the cause, and praying to be dismissed therefrom.

(d.) 4 Nov. Petition of appellants, praying that proceedings of ejectment by Porter in the King's Bench might be stayed pending the hearing of the appeal. See L. J., XII. 359.

(e.) 7 Nov. Answer of George Porter, denying the ground alleged by the petitioner for the Lord Keeper's decision, and stating that the petitioner, Anne Fry, had been provided for under her mother's marriage settlement. L. J., XII. 359.

304. Oct. 31. Lady De La Warr's Privilege.—Petition of Isabella, Baroness Dowager De La Warr, stating that one Thomas Tanton, a tailor, on her refusal to pay his unreasonable bill of 26*l.*, sued her to an outlawry, in execution whereof one Briscoe, an attorney, and one Prinehard, a bailiff, with more of his rabble of pretended officers (being about ten persons), the 21st of July last, the outward gate of petitioner's house by Clerkenwell Close being open, rushed in violently, seized upon her porter forcibly, took the keys from him, the house door being shut, broke in at the hall window with swords drawn and pistols cocked, and broke open two other doors, and in a frightening manner presented their swords and pistols to petitioner's servants, swearing they were dead if they resisted. On being told that petitioner was a peeress, and moreover now privileged, the Parliament sitting, in point of law, they replied that "they knew privilege well enough, and if they escaped punishment, would issue out forty writs more against most of the peers of England." They then took an inventory of the goods, and threatened to carry them away, and even to carry off her ladyship dead or alive. Thereupon petitioner was forced to send for Mr. Hastings, the under-sheriff of Middlesex, and to give a warrant of attorney to appear for her in the said action. Petitioner prays that the officer who made out the process, as well as the said Tanton, Briscoe, Prinehard, and the rest of the bailiffs and pretended officers may be summoned and punished for this breach of privilege. L. J., XII. 355-397.

Annexed:—

(a.) 11 Nov. Petition of Thomas Truelock, messenger, stating that he has in his custody Henry Wilson, a bailiff, who so misbehaves himself in swearing, cursing, and rude behaviour towards all the household where he is lodged, and to the disturbance of the neighbourhood, that petitioner cannot undertake the safe custody of him in any ordinary house. He therefore prays that Wilson may be sent to the Fleet prison. See L. J., XII. 362. [Wilson had been committed to the custody of Black Rod, as having been concerned in the breach of privilege against Lady De La Warr.]

(b.) 28 Nov. Report of Committee for Privileges as to vacating exigent and outlawry against Lady

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De la Warr, and Briscoe to be struck off the roll. L. J., XII. 353. *In extenso.*

(c.) 16 Dec. Petition of Walcot Briscoe. Petitioner was in ignorance of Lady De La Warr's privilege of peerage. On learning his error he immediately stopped all proceedings, since which time he has been forced to keep his chamber through sickness. Prays leave to be heard in his defence at the bar, and to have his offence remitted.

(d.) 4 Jan. 1670-1.—Petition of same. He has been in custody for a month, to the danger of his life, being a sickly man. Prays their Lordships to remit his crime and to discharge him. L. J., XII. 397.

305. Oct. 31. Amended draft of an Act to enable Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, to recover several manors and lands mortgaged to George, late Duke of Albemarle, his father. [Read 1st this day: royal assent, 6 March following. L. J., XII. 355, 446. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 1, in List of Private Acts, Svo.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Draft of proviso to the Bill. Added 12 Nov., and reported on the 15th. L. J., XII. 365.

(b.) Amendments to the Bill. Made in Committee 12 Nov. L. J., XII. 365.

(c.) 8 Nov. Letter from John, Earl of Bath, at Bideford, to Sir Thomas Charges, M.P., one of the trustees named in the Bill. Lord Bath consents to be made a trustee. See Com. Book, 12 Nov.

(d.) 24 Nov. Note of proposed amendment and Proviso introduced in the Commons, and passed. C. J., IX. 170.

306. Nov. 3. Writ of summons to Parliament to Edward, Lord Ward de Bermingham. L. J., XII. 380.

307. Nov. 4. Lord Fitzwilliam v. Humberston.—Motion paper that the record should be brought up into the House of Lords by the senior Judge of the Court of King's Bench, the Chief Justice being sick. L. J., XII. 357.

308. Nov. 4. Petition of Dame Katherine Howard, widow of Sir Robert Howard, Knight of the Bath, stating that she was the daughter of a peer, and had a considerable portion at her marriage, but that owing to a dormant entail, unknown to her and her friends at the time of her marriage, of the lands upon which her jointure had been charged, and her minors of age refusing to make her an allowance, she was unable to enjoy her dower or thirds. Prays to be allowed to introduce a short Act to enable her to enjoy her dower. L. J., XII. 357. [On 8 Nov. the committee for Petitions appointed the Lord Steward and E. Sandwich to compose the difference. See Pet. Book.]

309. Nov. 4. L. Byron's Privilege.—Petition of Richard, Lord Byron, complaining of a breach of privilege by Sir William Juxon and his agents in collecting the tithes, tithes, and profits of the rectory and parsonage of Rochdale, and chapels of Saddleworth and Butterworth, in the counties of York and Lancaster, which should of right have been paid to petitioner. Prays that the persons complained of may be punished, and petitioner restored and continued in possession of the premises. L. J., XII. 357-8. Almost *in extenso*.

Annexed:—

(a.) 2 Dec. Petition of Sir William Juxon, Richard Holt, Thomas Buckley, Jeremiah Hargreave, Francis Colles, Henry Whitaker, and James Ashworth, servants and agents of Sir Wm. Juxon. Petitioners, who are in custody of the serjeant-at-arms, live at a great distance from London, and now remain here at great charge. Pray that a day may be assigned to all of them for their appearance at the bar. L. J., XII. 378.

(b.) 9 Dec. Petition of Jeremy Hargreaves, of Rathdall [Rochdale], in the county of Lancaster, and Henry Whittaker, of the same, labourer, now in custody of the House for arresting Abraham Scholefield, servant of Lord Byron. Petitioners confess the breach of privilege was done merely through ignorance; beg pardon of the House, and pray to be released on payment of fees. L. J., XII. 385, 389.

(c.) 4 Feb. 1670-1. Draft order of the House concerning the Lord Byron and Sir Wm. Juxon. L. J., XII. 420-1. [The last clause, omitted on 6 Feb., ordered Sir William Juxon to forbear to break the Privilege of Parliament.]

310. Nov. 7. Salmon v. The Hambrough Company.—Printed case of the particular members of the Fellowship of Merchants Adventurers of England (commonly called the Hambrough Company) upon the appeal of

Dr. Peter Salmon. In 15 Car. II., Dr. Salmon sued the Company and several members thereof in Chancery for 2,100*l.*, lent to the said Company upon their common seal, and in 1666, his bill having been dismissed (see *Cases in Chancery*, I. 204), he has appealed to the House (L. J., XII. 348). Wynor, Dogget, Collier, and Lethulier (particular members of the Company being summoned), answer and insist upon their demurrer. The reasons why particular members are not chargeable with the debts of the common seal of the said Company are:—
1. The Company never took up any monies on their common seal whereby to drive on any trade, for it never traded in joint stock. 2. No single member of the Company ever derived any private benefit from money borrowed on the common seal. 3. Whatever advantages any member enjoyed by the Company's privileges beyond the seas, were never due to money so borrowed. 4. The debt arose from a loan of 50,000*l.* to King James in 1617. All lenders to the Company should have ascertained that it had neither common stock nor any lands. 5. The Company was already 170,000*l.* out of purse for 47 years' interest on this debt. 6. The Company has no estate in common stock, nor lands beyond the seas, or in England. 7. To give over now every member singly to the mercy of every creditor would at once bring about the destruction of the trade and traders. 8. And would do what the stranger had been plotting ever since the death of Queen Elizabeth. 9. And all the privileges of this nation in foreign parts would be lost. 10. No person hereafter would enter in any "governed trade," if individual members were held responsible for the debts of a corporation. 11. It would be impracticable to force present members to subscribe to pay off the debts of their predecessors, while a creditor has every member at his mercy, and could suspend the business of a Company by imprisoning all its members. 12. The English cloth trade would not be able to compete with that of Germany and the Netherlands if further duties were charged upon it. 13. The Company propose an import duty on foreign goods. 14. No one could object to this proposal, as the "unfreemen" are already strictly excluded from the cloth trade by charter, and would be paying only the same dues as the Company, and foreigners ought not to object, because they have already deprived this nation of half its sale of English draperies, and is intent to swallow up the whole. See L. J., XII. 359, and MS. Minutes of date.

Annexed:—

(a.) 10 Nov. Petition of William Whitmore, administrator of the estate of Charles Whitmore, deceased, praying that his claim of 2,000*l.* against the Company on a bond for the repayment of 1,027*l.* 10*s.*, lent by Charles Whitmore to the Company, may share in the benefit of a vote of the House (L. J., XII. 214) on the petition of Dame Dorothy Drummond and others, creditors of the Hambrough Company (L. J., XII. 198), that the said creditors should be relieved against the said Company, and stating that his case is altogether the same with that of the said creditors. L. J., XII. 361.

(b.) 20 Jan. 1670-1. Order of the Lords' Committee. L. J., XII. 409. *In extenso*. [This order was reported and agreed to this day, and formed the judgment of the House. It appears to have been sent to the Committee, on recommendation, by the Lord Keeper (Com. Book, 19 Jan.). The Committee had previously reported another draft order, offered to them by the solicitor, and amended by the counsel for the creditors, Serjeant Maynard, which was disagreed to, however, by the House on the 14th (L. J., XII. 404.) This rejected order is set out in the Com. Book, 12 Jan., and ran as follows, the portion in italics only being ultimately retained:—"Order that the dismission for so much as concerns the Company and Governor, Deputy, and Assistants for the time being, in their respective capacities, be and do stand reversed, and that the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England for the time being, do retain the Bill so far as the same concerns the said Company and the Governor, Deputy, and Assistants for the time being in their said respective capacities, and do compel such of the Company as shall have power to act for the Corporation to put in execution all powers and authorities that they have by any of their Letters Patent of incorporation for the raising and satisfying the petitioner his just debt and such damages as the said Court shall allow, and

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" upon their neglect to proceed against the re-
" spective offenders, as in cases of other con-
" tempts to the decrees of that court."]

311. Nov. 7. Draft of an Act for confirming agreements between the Lord Viscount of Stafford and his Lady and their customary tenants and copyholders. Confirms an agreement of 6 June 1670, relating to the manor of Thornbury, and the manors or tythings of Alebury upon Seaverne, and of Mars and Falfield, *alias* Mars of Falfield, in the county of Gloucester, settling disputes for and concerning several supposed forfeitures of divers copyhold lands, and supposed breaches of divers customs and other matters concerning the said estates; and adds a provision that on the surrender of a reversion or remainder to any person other than the wife, child, or next heir, such person shall pay a fine of a year's value; and there is a proviso that a copyhold should not be altered into a freehold without the consent of the lord of the manor. Read 1st this day; royal assent, 6 March following (22 & 23 Car. II. c. 3, in List of Private Acts, Svo.) L. J., XII. 359-446. See also 246.

Annexed:—

(a.) Commons Amendments. C. J. IX. 194.

312. Nov. 8. Hemings v. Phillips.—Petition of Richard Hemings and Alice Sheffield, claiming the remainder in tail of certain lands under a deed of 1 June, 19 Eliz. (1577). These lands were leased to one Halford for 100 years by way of mortgage, and this mortgage was assigned to the children of the widow of Francis Stevens, a former remainderman. These assignees unsuccessfully sued the remaindermen, but afterwards discovered a decree of 1637 for enjoyment of the lease, and petitioners obtained admittance *in forma pauperis* to review and reverse the decree. Ultimately the Lord Chancellor, after consulting the six clerks on an incidental point, confirmed the decree in regard of its antiquity only. Petitioners appeal against this decision, and pray that Edward Phillips and Ralph Horne may be ordered to answer. *Endorsed*, Received 8 Nov., read 10 Nov. [The Petition was subsequently laid by, on application of Appellant's Counsel, with Respondent's consent, pending a trial in Chancery.] See Pet Book, 22 Nov.

Annexed:—

(a.) 19 Nov. Answer of Edward Phillips. Denies there was ever any deed of entail. When the decree of 1637 was obtained, and the then defendants alleged the existence of this deed, without being able to give proof thereof, the Court declared there was a pack of knavery among them. Moreover, petitioners had by articles of agreement conveyed to respondent all their interest in the estate, and their present prosecution *in forma pauperis* is only a vexatious attempt to ruin him.

313. Nov. 9. Draft of an Act for the rectifying a mistake of dates of deeds mentioned in the Act of Parliament entitled an Act to enable John Bill, Esq., to sell certain lands in Kent and Surrey. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 6 March following. L. J., XII. 360, 446. 22-23 Car. II. c. 14. in List of Private Acts, Svo. See also 228 and 254.]

314. Nov. 10. Cavell v. Ostendorph.—Petition of William Cavell and Mary his wife. Petitioner's uncle, William Cavell, died of the plague in 1665, possessed of an estate of eight or nine hundred pounds, consisting of money, plate, and jewels, and two-thirds of a show called the Opera or Paradise in Shoe Lane; and he left a will leaving, among other legacies, one half of his share of the show to petitioner. At the uncle's death, the will not having been discovered, his brother took out letters of administration and gave petitioner, in consideration of his having made the greater part of the show and of his repairing it, 95*l.*, and to his wife 33*l.* 10*s.* The show was destroyed in the fire of 1666, and then the executrix of the will, Katherine Ostendorph, produced and proved it, and, on the testimony of one witness only, got a decree in Chancery ordering petitioner to return the money he had received, and account for the proceeds of the show, and not making him any allowance for having repaired it. Petitioner would be ruined if not relieved against the decree, and therefore appeals to the House of Lords, and prays that the said Katherine Ostendorph may be called as respondent. [See Pet. Book, 10, 22, and 26 Nov., when the cause was ordered by the Committee to be reported as fit for relief: but no entry appears in the MS. Minute or Journals.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 19 Nov. Answer of Katherine Ostendorph, spinster. The appeal is informal, as being *per saltum* without bill of review. Petitioners had not objected to the account taken by the Master;

her uncle, the testator, was possessed of over 1,000*l.* of property, and petitioners, living in his house, took his keys out of his pocket when he was dying, and rifled his trunks.

315. Nov. 10. Yarwood v. Robery.—Petition of Randolph Yarwood, Clerk, and Thomas Francklin, executors of James Warner, deceased, appealing against a decree in Chancery as to the alleged wrongful payment of 100*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, for debts of the deceased, instead of paying it to the behoof of his stepchildren, whose guardian was John Robery, the respondent. See L. J., XII. 378. See also Pet. Book, 10, 22, and 26 Nov.

Annexed:—

(a.) 17 Nov. Answer of John Robery. Appellants had already wasted great part of his wards' estate in litigation, and are in contempt of the Court of Chancery. Prays that their appeal may be dismissed.

316. Nov. 11. Draft of an Act for reinvesting the Manor of Newington Barrow in His Majesty. Recites that Sir Allen Apsley, one of the Surveyors General of the Navy Victualling Department of Charles I. had contracted a debt of 20,000*l.* for provisions supplied to the Navy on credit. To pay off this debt the King granted to trustees of Sir Allen the Manor of Newington Barrow *alias* Highbury, in the county of Middlesex, which was then conveyed to Thomas Austin of London, cheesemonger, for a pretended valuable consideration, supposed to have been paid for the same to Sir Allen, but in truth never really paid nor any part thereof. Apsley's creditors, however, remained unpaid, though Apsley had otherwise received from the King enough money to have paid them, which money remained in his hands unaccounted for. Apsley then died, and left the creditors remediless. They therefore besought the King to have them paid in some other way, and to take back all their equitable rights over the manor, and the King accepted their offer. Enacts therefore that the said manor shall be vested in His Majesty against Thomas Austin and his heirs, &c. and all other persons claiming any interest therein; Austin to account for all rents and profits since the conveyance to him. [Read 1st this day. L. J., XII. 362. Counsel were heard, and witnesses examined at the bar on the 21st, when the bill was dismissed, (*ib.* 369). Sir Dennis Gauden proved the furnishing of the provision, and the payment of 500*l.* in gold, as part of the purchase, and 2,500*l.* allowed, which he should have received out of the forest of Gualters. MS. Minutes 21 Nov. *Comp.* Lyson's Environs III. 135.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Printed Reasons for passing the Bill. The King not relievable in law or equity, because of his own grant, which seems to be upon a valuable consideration, and no averment is good against a Record. The creditors not relievable against Apsley, as not being parties to the grant, and barred by the Statute of Limitations. Neither King nor creditors relievable, because Apsley has transferred his interest, and the trustees were not trustees for the sale of lands for the use of the creditors. There is no other grant of the same nature, because the King owed nothing to Apsley, to whom he granted the lands. No consideration given to the King by Apsley for the lands, yet Apsley transferred them, and left the King 20,000*l.* in debt to his creditors. The King parted with a manor worth 20,000*l.* for nothing. The manor was granted upon trust and confidence to pay the creditors and not Apsley, to whom nothing was due. This cannot prejudice Austin, as his ancestor was privy to the trust between the King and Apsley, and paid nothing for the manor.

317. Nov. 16. Lady Peterborough v. E. Peterborough. Petition of Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Peterborough, stating that she had for above 26 years been enjoying the rents of a jointure of 1,200*l.* in the counties of Bedford and Bucks, that her tenants had lately failed in payment of their rents, and she was suing them at law to recover the same; but that when the case was ripe for judgment, her son, the Earl of Peterborough, had sent to stay proceedings, alleging that he was concerned in the case, and that it would be a breach of his privilege to prosecute it. The petitioner is informed that the Earl can have no privilege in the case, as she is in possession; but her agents dare not proceed without an order from the House. The petitioner therefore prays for such order, giving her full liberty to proceed, so that she may not lose the benefit of this term. L. J., XII. 366, 375.

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Annexed:—

(a.) 12 Nov. Earl of Peterburgh's Paper sent to Lady Peterburgh's Counsel, addressed to Mr. Weston, warning him not to prosecute the actions in the King's Bench during that Session of Parliament. Referred to in preceding.

(b.) 18 Nov. Answer of Henry, Earl of Peterborough. His father had by a deed of 9 Car. I. entailed most of the estate on respondent and heirs male of his body, leaving himself tenant for life thereof. As this settlement did not extend to part of the estate in Northamptonshire, by a further deed of 14 Car. I. he left himself the life-rent thereof, with remainder to petitioner for her life, and then to respondent in tail male. This deed recited the former deed. Respondent was then so young that he was not made acquainted with these settlements, and he conceives that afterwards his mother industriously concealed them from him. Moreover, when his father was grown old and infirm, she prevailed upon him to make subsequent deeds, the 16th and the 19th years of Charles I., to the disherison of respondent; and by the latter, executed, if at all, not many hours before his father's death, when he was on his death bed, his mother claims the Manors of Chillingdon and Stagisdien in the county of Bedford. These last-mentioned deeds are both void in law, the estate having before been entailed. At his father's death, respondent was a minor and in the late King's service, for which heavy compositions were imposed upon him, in the payment whereof he was greatly hampered by his mother's concealment of the deeds of entail; and it was only about two years ago that he was induced to make search, and at last found evidence which occasioned him to exhibit a Bill in Chancery against his mother and his brother Viscount Mordant, and force her to produce the deed of the 14th year. She however pretended that the other deed was burnt, and that it contained a power of revocation. A copy, however, was brought to light, which controverts this allegation. He had intended to proceed in this matter with all duty and respect, but finding that his mother and brother did everything to hamper him during the legal proceedings, by concealment, and by alleging their privilege, and that his mother was all the time enjoying an income of 1,500*l.* a year from manors which she had obtained by indirect practices, he entered into possession of the same, long before the present session of Parliament, and brought his privilege to protect the tenants thereof against her. If, however, she will waive her privilege, he will waive his, in the hope of speedily settling the family differences by course of law. *L. J., XII. 367.*

(c.) 19 Nov. Second Petition of Lady Peterburgh. She wishes to explain that the jointure settled on her, and referred to in the deeds of the 9th, the 16th, and the 19th of Charles I., was in consideration of 2,000*l.* a year of her own which she sold to pay her husband's debts; that she had never concealed any deed from her son, but had even given him a copy of the deed of the 14th of Charles I. (which did not mention her jointure, as it concerned only the lands in Northamptonshire) before any suit was commenced in Chancery; that the deed of the 19th was made by her husband when of perfectly sound mind; that she had surrendered to her son above 700*l.* a year of her jointure, besides ready money; that her son is displeased with her simply because she stood neuter in the unfortunate discussions in the family, and would not join him in suffering a recovery whereby to dock the remainders to the heirs male of the family; and that she was willing to waive her privilege and go to trial with him when he pleases; and finally she prays to be heard by counsel at the bar and for redress on account of the breach of privilege against her. *L. J., XII. 369.*

(d.) 25 Nov. Answer of Respondent to preceding. He says his mother only sold a manor worth 1,000*l.*, which moreover had been covenanted to be conveyed to his father as long before as the 19th of James I., and could not have been the consideration for a deed of 19th Charles I., which deed, he repeats, was made when his father was not of a disposing memory. His mother's claim on the estate left him only about 300*l.* a year. She could not found upon the deed of the 9th

year, for she declared it was revoked. Her gift to him of 700*l.* a year was made when he had to pay away 500*l.* a year; whereas, if she had not concealed from him the extent of his possessions, he might much more easily have relieved himself of his embarrassments. She did not voluntarily send him a copy of the deed of the 14th year, but was ordered by the Court of Chancery to do so. Her refusal to join in a recovery has not been the cause of any difference, for he never asked her to do so. He never disturbed her in her possession beyond asserting his privilege. He would readily accept the proposal to waive privilege if he could proceed in the suit without Lord Mordant being a party. And finally he proposes they should all waive their privilege.

(e.) 6 Feb. 1670-1. Earl of Peterborough's statement of his proceedings in Parliament, and complaint of breach of privilege. After reciting previous proceedings, he complains that, contrary to his notice and to his privilege of peerage, the counsel, attorney, and solicitor of the Countess proceeded in suits in the King's Bench against his tenants, and have obtained Rules of Court against them. He prays their Lordships to order the Clerk of the Rules and Papers of the Court to stop all proceedings, and that the said Counsel, &c. may be taken into custody and punished for breach of his privilege. [Proceedings were ordered to be stayed on the 7th. *L. J., XII. 422.*]

(f.), (g.) Rules of Court, referred to in preceding, calling on defendant to show cause why judgment should not be entered against him.

(h.) 6 Feb. 1670-1. Affidavit of service of notice and admonition, in the Earl's behalf, on the counsel, &c., of the Countess, warning them not to proceed against his tenants. Sworn 2 Feb. 1670-1. *See L. J., XII. 422.*

(i.) 8 Feb. 1670-1. Petition of the Countess Dowager of Peterborough. She claims possession of the manor as part of her jointure, and prays that counsel may be heard at the bar on her behalf, and that their Lordships will discharge their order staying proceedings in her suits against the Earl. *L. J., XII. 423, 431.*

318. Nov. 16. Naturalization Bill.—Amended draft of an Act for Naturalization. Whereas it is advantageous to the country to have foreigners here to teach English manufacturers, any foreigners, being Christians, who shall take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any city or town corporate, or before any two or more justices of the peace, shall, upon recording a certificate to that effect, to be recorded by the Clerk of the Parliaments, be naturalized as fully as if by Act of Parliament. Provided that this Act shall not affect §. 1. of the Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation (12 Car. II. c. 18.) which provides that no ship shall be esteemed an English ship unless she be navigated by a master and three-fourth parts of the mariners English. [Read 1st this day, and passed the Lords (*L. J., XII. 365, 378.*) but thrown out on first reading in the Commons. *C. J., IX. 186.*]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments to the Bill. Made in Committee 19, 22, and 23 Nov. [A proviso was tendered, but laid aside, concerning conformity to the Church of England.]

(b.) Draft of clause proposed but not inserted in the Bill, providing that yearly returns of all certificates given under the proposed Act, should be sent to the Clerk of the Parliaments, to prevent fraud by tendering forged certificates.

319. Nov. 17. *Cusack v. Usher*.—Motion paper for order that some other judge of the Court of King's Bench (the Chief Justice being sick) should bring up the writ of error to the House of Lords. The appeal was on an ejectment for lands in Ireland, brought upon the title of Lord Dungannon. *See L. J., XII. 366.*

Annexed:—

(a.) 8 Feb. 1670-1 Copy of the writ of error, &c. brought up accordingly. *L. J., XII. 423, 458.*

320. Nov. 18. Amended draft of an Act for the better payment of the debts of Sir Clifford Clifton, Knight, deceased, and raising portions for his daughters. Sir Clifford Clifton set aside two-thirds of his estates to pay debts contracted by his father Sir Gervase, but died before being able to do so. This Act appoints William Sacheverell, Sir Robert's widow, Lady Frances Clifton, and his kinsman Gervas Holland, guardians of William Clifford, Sir Robert's son, and trustees for the paying off of these debts, and the raising of portions for the

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two daughters Katherine and Arabella Clifton, out of the said two-thirds of the estate, during the minority of his son, William Clifton. [Read 1st this day: royal assent 6th March following. L. J., XII. 367, 446. 22-23 Car. II. c. 9 in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments to the Bill, made in Committee 7 Dec. [Evidence was also taken on 23 Nov.]

(b.), (c.) Two copies of printed case of Dame Frances Clifton and William Clifton and Catherine and Arabella Clifton, Sir Clifford's widow, son, and daughters respectively, in support of above Bill, setting out the circumstances as above stated, and signifying the consent of all parties to the passing of the Bill. L. J., XII. 384.

321. Nov. 18. *Pitt v. Pelham*.—Petition of Robert Pitt of Blandford Forum, William Major of London, Jonadab Savage of Blackworth, Roger Higham of Shapwick, and Richard Harris of Winchester. Appeal against a decree of the Lord Keeper of 4 July 1669: pray that Mary Pelham and Mabel Still, and their respective husbands, may be ordered to answer, and that proceedings below may be stayed. L. J., XII. 367, 392, 397. Fully reported in *Reports in Chancery*, I. 253, and *Cases in Chancery*, I. 176. See also *Levinz*, I. 304.

Annexed:—

(a.), (b.) Printed case of the appellant Pitt. (Two copies.)

(c.) 29 Nov. Answer of Robert Pelham and Mary his wife, and John Still and Mabel his wife, to the above petition. They allege that Pitt took advantage of a lawsuit between them and the other heirs named in the will, namely the other petitioners, and brought the reversion of the share of these latter at much under its value, in order to bring his wealth to bear against the respondents in their dispute. The matter was very carefully and fully argued before the Lord Keeper, and the respondents pray that after the 4 or 5 years of costly litigation the appeal may be dismissed. See L. J., XII. 384, and *Pet. Book*, 22 and 29 Nov. and 6 Dec.

322. Nov. 18. Message from the Commons to remind the Lords of their Bills about Foreign Brandy, the Relief of Sufferers from the Fire, and Child Stealing. L. J., XII. 367. *In extenso*. [A Bill for better regulating the Collection of Hearth Money had been included in this draft and then struck out. This Bill had been ordered to be read in the Commons (C. J., IX. 132) but not further proceeded with. The Commons entry of this Message (C. J., IX. 166, *in extenso*) contains the Bill here struck out.]

323. Nov. 21. Worcester Gaol Bill.—Draft of an Act for the rejoining of the Gaol of the County of Worcester to the body of the said County. Whereas a great building and inclosure adjoining the city of Worcester had for hundreds of years been used as the county gaol, and the house of correction had been moved into the inclosure at the expense of the county; and whereas during the late unhappy troubles one John Collins, by the confederacy of one Edward Harris, then gaoler, obtained the possession of the said gaol and house of correction under a pretended title no ways warranted by law, and he and those who now claim under him (knowing that all the evidences showing the right of the county to the said castle and premises are all burnt or plundered) have ever since kept possession of the said castle and house of correction and placed such gaolers and officers therein as they from time to time have thought fit, whereby several prisoners have been suffered to escape; enacts that the said castle, &c. shall be re-joined to the body of the said county under the custody of the sheriff. [Read 1st this day and committed the next. L. J., XII. 369, 370. The proceedings given in the *Com. Book* extend from 23 Nov. to 14 Dec., when counsel were heard on both sides; Mr. Offley being "checked" by the Committee for reflecting on those who brought in the Bill, on the ground that every Bill was brought in by a peer. For the county a patent of 17 May, 4 Car. I., was produced, to show possession before the civil war, and it was urged that an Act of Parliament was necessary to recover possession, as the county, not being a body politic, had no remedy at law. The opponents of the Bill stated that the gaol and land adjoining was their freehold, having been granted originally by patent of Charles I. to one Clinterbuck for 200l., who parted with it to Collins, who again leased it to Harris. The county had only the custody of the gaol, not the propriety, which belonged to and might be disposed of, by the King. If the sheriff had a right, he might bring an assize, a proposition, however, contested by the counsel for the Bill, on the ground that the

sheriff held office only for a year. After hearing witnesses on the point of possession, the Committee reported that it was desirable to have the assistance of two Judges and King's counsel. (L. J., XII. 389.) On the 14th Dec. Mr. Baron Littleton and Mr. Baron Turner stated their opinion that the county could not sue for recovery, but that the Attorney-General might bring an information if the patent were void. Finally, both counsel agreed on an issue to be tried in Exchequer, viz., whether Giles has a legal estate in the soil of the castle and gaol mentioned in the patent. The cause to be "Bagnell v. Giles," and possession to go with the verdict. The Bill accordingly dropped.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Paper giving names of three witnesses.

324. Nov. 22. *Herris v. Tayte*.—Petition and appeal of Thomas Herris, to be relieved against a decree of the Court of Chancery ordering him to pay, with costs, a fine of 110l. which he had agreed to pay the respondent Margaret Tayte, on taking a house of her. See *Pet. Book*.

Annexed:—

(a.) 26 Nov. Petition of Margaret Tayte, widow, respondent, for a week's further time to answer. See *Pet. Book*.

(b.) 1 Dec. Answer of Margaret Tayte. The decree was made after a full hearing. Appellant did never apply to the Court of Chancery for relief. Prays to be dismissed. See *Pet. Book* 17, 19, and 31 Jan. 1670-1.

325. Nov. 23. Draft of an Act to enable the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Leigh and Thomas Leigh, Esq., his grandson and heir apparent, to sell the manors of Hampstall Ridware, with the appurtenances, in the county of Stafford, and all other the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of Sir Thomas Leigh, deceased, lying in Ridware aforesaid or elsewhere in the said county of Stafford, for raising of portions for the daughters of the said Sir Thomas Leigh, and for the payment of his debts in this Act mentioned. Sir Thomas Leigh, of Ridware, the eldest son of Thomas, Lord Leigh, contracted sundry debts in the King's service, and after having made an entail of the manor of Hampstall Ridware, died, leaving one son, Thomas, a minor, and three daughters Honora, Mary, and Jane. The Bill proposes to vest this estate in his father, Lord Leigh, and Thomas, Lord Leigh's grandson and heir-apparent, in fee simple, to enable them to sell it and raise portions for the three daughters and to pay off the debt. L. J., XII. 371-8. [Read 1st this day. The Bill was opposed in Committee and not proceeded with. *Com. Book*, 6 Dec.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 23 Nov. Petition of Thomas Lord Leigh and Thomas Leigh, Esq., his grandson and heir-apparent, in support of the bill.

(b.) 23 Nov. Petition of the creditors of Sir Thomas Leigh, late of Hampstall Ridware, deceased, in support of the bill.

(c.) Letter addressed, For William Andrews, Esq., at Lambeth, Steward to his Grace of Canterbury, London. Dear Brother,—I understand my son Leigh has put in a petition in Parliament for the sale of land, which I desire you to oppose with what care you can, as my counsel shall advise you, for my Lord Leigh by himself and his steward assured me all things should be let alone until my son and daughter came to age; at which time, if my Lord please to stop all proceedings, we shall agree, I doubt not, in all as may satisfy him and the honour of his family, until when I am resolved to oppose it to the utmost, which am your sister to serve you.—Eli. Temple, Nov. the 24th, 1670. [See *Com. Book*, Dec. 3rd and 6th.]

326. Nov. 24. *Earl of Westmorland, (Privilege) v. L. Holles*.—Statement informing the House that the breach of privilege consisted in Lord Westmorland being dispossessed of the manor of Aldenham, and giving a list of the persons concerned therein. L. J., XII. 372.

Annexed:—

(a.) 5 Dec. Answer of Denzell, Lord Holles. Denies the Earl of Westmorland's title to the lands in question, and humbly refers himself to the House. L. J., XII. 382. [The matter was heard at the bar on 15th Dec., the Earl of Westmorland appearing by counsel, and Lord Holles in person. L. J., XII. 390. The MS. minutes of 16 Dec. add that, on a motion for rejecting the Earl's paper, as aspersing Lord Holles, being agreed to, the paper was taken from the table and torn by the Lord Newport, and the pieces of it taken away by the Earl of Anglesey.]

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327. Nov. 26. *Noell v. Nelson*.—Copy of the writ of error brought into the House. See L. J., XII. 374, 339.

Annexed:—

(a.) Case of Sir Martin Noell, Thomas Noell, and George Robinson, executors of Sir Martin Noell, against William Nelson. Defendant sued plaintiffs for a debt on bond for 100*l*. They pleaded that they had fully administered the estate, and had none of it remaining in their hands. Nelson acknowledged this, but obtained a judgment against any of the testator's goods that might hereafter be in plaintiffs' hands. Plaintiffs now plead that Nelson ought to have taken issue and tried whether they had fully administered the estate, and that the law is in favour of executors. L. J., XII. 374. For report of case in Court below, see *Ventris*, I. 94; and *Levinz*, I. 286.

328. Nov. 26. *Ayscough v. Anton*.—Petition of Henry Ayscough, stating that the respondent, John Anton, had by surprise obtained a decree in Chancery (reheard when petitioner was unable through sickness to attend, and confirmed) for 564*l*. against him, and the petitioner, being unable to pay it, was barbarously dragged out of bed while sick, and hurried in a cart to the Fleet gate, where he lay some hours upon the stones (being not able to remove himself), but at length was received in thither and had been prisoner there ever since 1631. He had brought his bill of review, but, being in contempt for nonpayment of the 564*l*., could have no relief. He had already petitioned the House of Lords, and prays their Lordships to reverse the said decree, to stay all proceedings thereupon against him, and to set him at liberty.

Annexed:—

(a.) 26 Nov. Order of the Lords Committees for Petitions on the above Petition, that if any counsel will certify that there is equity in the petitioner's case, and any credible person will make affidavit that the petitioner is really too poor to obey the decree, their Lordships will desire the directions of the House how to proceed upon the petition. See Pet. Book.

(b.) 10 Jan. 1670-1. Certificate by counsel of reasonableness of appeal, given 2 Jan. 1670-1.

(c.) 10 Jan. 1670-1. Affidavit of poverty sworn by appellant 7 Dec. 1670. See Pet. Book.

329. Nov. 28. *Boughey v. Ramsden*.—Copy of writ of error and transcript brought up to the House of Lords. See L. J., XII. 375.

330. Nov. 28. *Irwin's Act*.—Draft of an Act for the empowering Edward, Earl of Manchester, Sir Henry Stapleton, Baronet, Henry Slingsby, and George Townshend, Esquires, the executors and trustees of Henry, late Lord Ingram, Viscount Irwin, in the kingdom of Scotland, deceased, to sell certain lands for the payment of his debts and legacies. Henry, late Lord Ingram, conceived he had, upon the settlement of his lands on his marriage with the Lady Essex Montagu, daughter of Edward, Earl of Manchester, reserved to himself the disposition of the profits of his lands, in case he should die during the minority of his son, for his own use, and had bequeathed such profits to his executors named in the title to the Bill, for the payment of his debts, legacies, &c., whereas he had not the disposition thereof otherwise than on the behalf of his son. The Bill was brought in to vest part of the late Lord Ingram's property in his said executors in trust for the aforesaid purposes, in order that the present Lord Ingram's estate may not be further impoverished by accumulation of interest during his minority. One of the burdens on the estate was the support of an hospital erected at Bootham, in York, by the late Lord's grandfather, Sir Arthur Ingram. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 6th March following. L. J., XII. 374, 446. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 6. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

331. Nov. 29. *Bisse v. Richardson*.—Petition of Elizabeth Bisse, Spinster, who claims the remainder in tail of certain lands, from which her family had been ousted at the instigation of Robert Richardson, a convicted forger of deeds. She cannot discover the true tenant of the land, in order to bring her formidant in remainder against him, as Richardson baffles her by forged conveyances, so she prays that he may be ordered to appear before their Lordships and make his defence.

Annexed:—

(a.) 21 Dec. Affidavit of John Lecke that he had served an order of the Lords Committees for Petitions upon the said Robert Richardson at the Castle of Lincoln, to answer the above petition.

(b.) 31 Jan. 1670-1. Affidavit of same that he had

served a further order on the said Richardson, commanding him peremptorily to answer, he having disregarded the former order. Sworn 25 Jan. 1670-1.

(c.) Peremptory order referred to in preceding, dated 17 Jan. 1670-1. See Pet. Book.

332. Dec. 1. Draft of an Act to enable the making conveyances, by James, Lord Norreys, during his minority. Empowers Edward Cooke, Esq^r., the surviving trustee, to raise a yearly sum of 2,500*l*. for Lord Norreys, in case he marries during his minority; 1,500*l*. a year to be a jointure for his widow, in case of his death; and also to raise 4,000*l*. to increase his sister's portion. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 6th of March following. L. J., XII. 376, 446. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 4. in List of Private Acts, 8vo. See also 73 and 76.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Draft of general saving clause to the Bill. Added 10 Dec.

(b.) Draft of clause settling Nutley on Henry Bertie, Lord Norreys' younger brother. Added, on recommitment, 13 Dec.

(c.) Amendments to the Bill.

(d.) 12 Jan. 1670-1. Letter of Col. Cooke to Lord Norreys, consenting to amendment in the bill, extending the settlement from 2,500*l*. to 5,000*l*. per annum. [The Act contains this amendment, which was evidently made in the Commons. See C. J. IX. 191.]

333. Dec. 1. *Greene v. Cole*.—Copy of the writ of error and transcript of record. L. J., XII. 377.

Annexed:—

(a.), (b.) Two copies of the printed case of Henry Greene. Certain old premises belonging to Cole had been leased to Greene, and had been pulled down and rebuilt. Thereupon Cole sued Greene, alleging waste in law, and having, by connivance with the clerk of the Hustings Court, falsified the record, obtained a final judgment to recover the place wasted and 600*l*. treble damages. Plaintiff humbly offers that this judgment, if taken as a precedent, may prove fatal to many thousands of men who, having taken long leases of ruined houses, have at vast charge taken the same down and made great improvements. Reported in 1 *Levinz*, 309, and 2 *Saunders*, 251 sqq.

334. Dec. 2. *Lady Gerard's Privilege*.—Petition of Dame Jane Gerard, relict of Charles, Lord Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley, deceased, and of Digby, Lord Gerard, his son and heir. Complaints of a breach of her privilege of peerage committed by John Ward and William Spencer, who sued her upon bonds for 700*l*. and 106*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Prays that by an order of the House its privileges may be asserted, and punishment inflicted on the violators thereof. L. J., XII. 378.

Annexed:—

(a.) 19 Dec. Petition of William Spenser, Gentleman. Prays to have his non-appearance at the bar, in obedience to summons, excused by reason of his extreme age and sickness, not having intended any contempt, and craves leave to submit his case and answer in writing, instead of appearing in person. L. J., XII. 383.

335. Dec. 5. *D. Albemarle's privilege*.—Petition of Samuel Rich, one of the Duke of Albemarle's domestic chaplains. Petitioner was, at the suit of one William Wolley, of Misarden, in the county of Gloucester, arrested, with a warrant granted from John Cox, deputy to the under-sheriff of that county, by Thomas Beard, a Londoner, and Richard Bydle, in an action of trespass, notwithstanding that he showed them a manifestation of his being the Duke's chaplain, under his hand and seal. He was much beat and evilly intreated, and compelled by force, although he offered to give sufficient bail for his appearance, to go ten miles on foot to the county gaol, where he was kept until the sheriff of the county came to Gloucester. Having no means to obtain relief but by the favour and goodness of their Lordships' House, he prays that the said persons may be caused to appear before the House and punished according to law, and that he may be relieved for his great wrong and injury.

336. Dec. 5. *Knight's Bill*.—Amended draft of an Act for the settling the Manor of Portwood and other lands, late of John Knight, Gentleman, in the County and Town and County of Southampton, in John Parker, Serjeant-at-Law, Mr. William Morgan, and William Blennerhasset, of London, Gentlemen, to be sold for payment of debts. [Read 1st this day; royal assent, 6 March following. L. J., XII. 380, 446. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 16., in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

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(a.) Amendments made in Committee. See Com. Book, Jan. 9 and 14, 1670-1.

337. Dec. 6. Petition of Ann Angell, widow, against a decree of the Court of Chancery of 12 November 1662. Prays their Lordships to commiserate her condition, and appoint a day for the hearing of all parties concerned, *Endorsed*. Nothing done in it. See MS. Min. of date.

338. Dec. 7. Petition of His Majesty's Serjeants-at-Arms, attending the House. Complain that they have not been paid for the last nine years for their attendance. Pray to be recommended for payment to the care of the Lord Ashley and the Lord Arlington. L. J., XII. 383. See also 46 and 291.

339. Dec. 8. Servants Bill.—Commons engrossment of an Act to prevent certain frauds and abuses committed by servants. Servants order goods not required, or receive money to pay for goods which are never ordered; no tradesman to be able to sue for goods above 20s. value ordered by a servant, unless the tradesman have the master's authority for trusting such servant; no tradesman's claim for goods supplied under 20s. value to be admissible, unless notice of debt be given to master within 20 days after delivery; Act not to prevent merchants and tradesmen from being bound by the act of their servants. [Brought from the Commons this day, (L. J., XII. 383,) and dropped after recommitment.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments to the Bill, made 19 Dec. A note adds "The Bill reported with these amendments on Tuesday 10th January 1670, and the 'amendments not agreed to.' See Com. Book, 10, 15, and 19 Dec. L. J., XII. 400.

340. Dec. 10. Amended draft of an Act for the erecting of the manor or lordship of Haslington, in the County of Chester, into a parish. Whereas the parish church of Barthomley is not large enough for the inhabitants, and there have been several suits between the Vernons of Haslington and the patrons of Barthomley, the Bill enacts that the chapel of ease at Haslington shall be erected into a parish church, with the manor of Haslington as a distinct parish, with perpetual rectory. George Vernon and John Crew to be patrons, with right of alternate presentation. Haslington Hall and its demense lands to be charged with an annuity of 25*l.* to the rector. In exchange, Vernou to have the tithes of the Hall, &c., and all the tithe-corn in the manor; the rest of the tithes of the manor to go to the parson, who is also to have a glebe, on which Vernon is to build a parsonage. [Read 1st this day. Reported with amendments on 18 Jan. following, and passed after long debate. (MS. Min. of 17 Feb. 1670-1.) Second reading in the Commons negatived. C. J., IX. 216. L. J., XII. 386, 432, and Com. Book of 13 Jan. 1670-1. *Comp. Ormerod's Cheshire*, III. 172.]

341. Dec. 12. Prisoners for Debt.—Petition of the poor prisoners for debt, in and about the city of London and elsewhere. Many thousand miserable creatures are languishing and perishing in prisons and holes, being almost starved and eaten up with vermin, through the cruelty of their creditors. Pray that a Bill may be brought in for their relief. L. J., XII. 387. [The above was referred this day to a Committee, specially appointed, who reported 20 March 1670-1, by offering a Bill [Annexes (b.) and (f.)], which ultimately passed into law, 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 20. For proceedings, see Com. Book, Dec. 17; Jan. 4, 31; Feb. 3, 4, 13; and March 3, 13, 20. A proposal was made in Committee that those persons who had actually served the King, or who could make it appear that they suffered upon his account, should be set at liberty.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Printed Petition of many Poor Distressed Prisoners for Debt (addressed to both Houses). Sheweth: 1. That many, by adhering to His Majesty and Royal Father in the late time of Rebellion, lost their Estates real and personal, are become Paupers, and in a starving condition in Prison. 2. That many who are the children of such persons, are in the like miserable condition, and thereby many of their wives and children are become burthensome to their parishes. 3. That many are in prison upon mere feigned actions, in the names of unknown persons, where no just debt is due or cause of action. 4. That divers are sureties for other men's debts, the principals at liberty, and able persons, yet suffer the sureties to lie in prison. 5. That divers prisoners have estates lately fallen to them, and are held from the same by unlawful intruders, executors, and fraudulent adminis-

trators, who with the rents and profits thereof have and do maintain insupportable suits at law and in Chancery, and by false actions do continue prisoners in custody, that they cannot have liberty or means to recover their own estates and debts from them, well knowing such prisoners to be poor, and not able to prosecute suits for relief. 6. That many are prisoners upon absolute false obtained judgments, and charged in execution, where nothing at all is due, the principals dead, and the executors will not administer the said judgments and discharge the said prisoners. 7. That many are utterly ruined by Statutes of Bankrupt, their estates being seized and sold by those Commissioners, and still the persons concerned detained in prison, contrary to that Statute; taking advantage of such prisoners' poverty and disability to wage law for remedy. 8. That by the Plague, the late dreadful Fire, and the Dutch war, many families are ruined and become prisoners. 9. That many thousands of prisoners are absolute paupers, not able to pay one penny, and ready to starve, being defrauded of the charities given by benefactors to sustain them with necessary food, 10. That several miserable wretches lie prisoners in the nasty jail of the Marshalsey, when about 40*l.* will pay all the real debts they were first charged with. 11. That many married women are prisoners for debt, their husbands being at liberty. 12. That sundry poor prisoners have pawned and sold to their utmost abilities, and thereby satisfied their creditors, yet still are detained for their fees. 13. That many, whom their creditors (of charity and pity) have released, are likewise prisoners for their fees. 14. That many prisoners are in very deplorable conditions, daily extorted and exacted upon by the gaolers, their officers and servants, put in dungeons, ironed, and locked up close prisoners; their trunks, writings, wearing apparel, moneys to sustain them with, many times detained from them, only to enforce extortions, fees, bribes, bonds, and absolute judgments, without defences, for excessive chamber rent and lodgings, and other most sad enormities; from whence they cannot be relieved, without some charitable Act of Parliament. 15. That this hard and uncharitable custom of keeping poor prisoners for debt, even ready to perish, is not practised in any Christian country but England (from whence comes that cruel proverb, *that they will make Dice of their Bones*, and the Marshal of the King's Bench, upon the death of any prisoner in execution, returns a bale of dice into the Exchequer). For the custom of Spain is, that on every Saturday a Judge comes into the prison, examines creditors and debtors, and if the debtor be not able to pay his debts, and give satisfaction to his creditors, the judge sets them at liberty. In Holland if the prisoner be not able to pay his debts, then such creditor or creditors shall maintain the said prisoner in prison according to his or their quality. In Scotland, the process is made out against their estates, and not their persons detained in prison to be starved. 16. That the House of Commons have sent up to this most Honourable House several engrossed Bills for enlargement of poor prisoners, yet such is their hard fortune, there is yet none of them passed, to the ruin of many persons and their families. We most humbly therefore pray, that your Honours would take into your pious and charitable considerations the most sad and deplorable condition of so many distressed wretches, prisoners for debt, and no longer let them live in a languishing and starving condition, who, if they were at liberty, might in some time satisfy their just creditors, and be serviceable to their King and country. And the prayers of many thousands will be daily offered up for a blessing on all your Honours actions. [*Endorsed*, The Poor Prisoners Case.]

(b.) 3 Feb. 1670-1. Amended draft of an Act for the relief and release of poor distressed prisoners for debt. [This draft, without the amendments was the Bill offered by Mr. Phillips, counsel for the prisoners, to the Committee on the 3rd Feb. (See Com. Book). The original portion forms §§1 and 3-6 of the Act, the later additions, (see Com. Book, 6 & 13 Feb. and 3 March) form §§ 2 and 7

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ad fin., and conclude with a proviso limiting the operation of the Act to nine years. For proceedings of this first Committee, see Com. Book, 12 Dec to 13 March. See also 123.]

(c.) 13 March 1670-1. Draft of proposed clause, that if the creditor will continue the prisoner in gaol after his oath, it shall be at the creditor's charge. *Noted*, "Whether it will not be a better law, "that no man shall be arrested in any Court "under five pounds debt, but in the Sheriffs "Courts in their respective limits." [Added by order of Committee of 3 March, being with later amendments §2 of the Act.]

(d.) 18 March 1670-1. Petition of the poor prisoners for debt in the King's Bench prison, signed by Ja. Beament and Will. Whitley. Since their petition was committed, being the 10th of December last, nearly 40 persons have perished there through want and hardship, amongst whom were many loyal indigent officers, and in particular Col. Weekes; and Col. Lindsey is yet there alive by the daily charity of other prisoners. Petitioners pray their Lordships to call for their Bill lying in the Clerk's hands to be read.

(e.) 24 March 1670-1. Petition in similar terms to preceding, signed by Jo. Beaman, Will. Wheatly, and Robt. Wayne, and addressed to the Lords of the Committee appointed for the relief of poor prisoners for debt. Pray their Lordships to commiserate their sad condition. See Com. Book.

(f.) 27 March 1671. Amended Draft of the Act, being the previous draft (b) with amendments. Offered by the first Committee to the House and read 1st 20th March, and reported with amendments this day. Royal assent 22 April 1671, (22 & 23 Car. II. c. 20. L. J., XII. 464, 470. See Com. Book, March 23, 24, and 27.

(g.) Paper of Commons Amendments to the Bill, embodied in the Act. L. J., XII. 491, 502. [They limit the maintenance of the prisoner detained at the creditor's expense to 1s. 6d. a week, and omit the proviso, making the Act expire in 1674.]

342. Dec. 14. Amendments to the Bill for improving the navigation between the town of Boston and the River Trent. Made in Committee 12 Dec., and agreed to on report this day. L. J., XII. 389. [Bill brought from the Commons on 22 Nov. Royal assent 22nd April following. L. J., XII. 370, 515. 22, 23 Car. II. c. 25. in List of Private Acts, 8vo.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 13 March 1670-1. Report of the Conference on the Bill, stating the agreement of the Commons in all the amendments but the clause in the parchment marked a. L. J., XII. 455. *In extenso*. [This paper does not contain the Commons reasons, which are set forth in the Journals.]

(b.) Parchment clause marked a. referred to in above, disagreed to by the Commons and left out of the Act. It proposed to vest the powers of the Commissioners of Sewers in the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

343. Dec. 16. Privilege of Parliament Bill.—Draft of an Act concerning Privilege of Parliament.

"For the better security of the Estates and fortunes of all Your Majesty's Liege people, and to the end by the long sitting and continuance of any Parliament (which of late hath been beyond the usage of former times) the subjects may not be aggrieved, nor the due course of Law obstructed or delayed by Privilege of Parliament. Be it enacted by, &c.—That by virtue or colour of any Jurisdiction or Privilege of Parliament, no member, assistant, or attendant of the Lords House or Lower House of Parliament, or Convocation of the Clergy, or their menial servants, shall be protected otherwise than in the freedom of their persons from Arrest and Imprisonment, and the House or Houses wherein they and their families are ordinarily resident, with their goods therein, their coaches and horses, and such other their proper goods as they and their menial servants shall make use of for their own persons, and that only from the date of the writ of summons in the beginning of every Parliament, and during each session of Parliament, and twenty days before and after, but shall in all other respects be liable, even in time of Parliament, to be implicated, sued, and proceeded with according to the due and ordinary course of law, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always, that neither this Act nor anything therein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the taking away or abridging any personal or other privilege which the peers of this kingdom have hereto-

fore usually had, exercised, or enjoyed, out of the time of Parliament, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding."

[The Bill was read 1st this day, and after long debates was thrown out on the question to commit it, several peers protesting. L. J., XII. 391, 425, 448.]

344. Dec. 19. L. Berkeley's Precedence.—Petition of George, Lord Berkeley of Berkeley, to the King, concerning his precedence as a Baron, with His Majesty's reference thereof to the House endorsed thereon. L. J., XII. 393. *In extenso*. [M.S. Minutes of 14 Feb. 1670-1 state that L. Lucas laid claim to the first barony on behalf of the E. of Kent as L. Hastings.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 14 Feb. Pedigree of L. Berkeley and copies of Records, &c. L. J., XII. 429.

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344*. Jan. 5. Commons Engrossment of an Act for settling the boundary and extents of the manors of Ramsey and Wardboyes, in the County of Huntingdon. The suppliant, Sir Henry Williams, lord of the manor of Ramsey, prays for a rectification of the boundaries settled by the Commissioners appointed under the Bedford Level Act, which placed Wardboyes Fen within the boundaries of Sir William Leman's manor. (*Parchment Collection*.) Read 1st this day and rejected.

345. Jan. 4. Draft of an Act to enable Edward, Earl of Lincoln, to settle a jointure. The earl being about to marry Dorothy, daughter of John Ferrers, Esq., who is to bring a portion of 7,000l. from her father, and certain lands in Holland, to which she is entitled through her mother, and being under age, the Bill provides that certain property in Lincolnshire shall be held by him, after his marriage, for life, to go to, his widow, if he die first, together with an annuity of 600l. out of the rest of the estate. Read 1st this day, reported, and to be engrossed. No further proceeding. L. J., XII. 397, 404. Com. Book, 13 Jan. [The marriage never took place.]

346. Jan. 10. Hobart v. Eure.—Petition of Anthony Hobart, a very poor, distressed, and undone gentleman. Petitioner and one Jane Doe, widow, have been wrongfully dismissed out of the Court of Chancery, and applied in vain for relief to the Lord Keeper. He prays their Lordships to give him relief, and summon the defendants to answer, and assign him Mr. Ayloffe, of Gray's Inn, for his counsel, the petitioner being unable to pay fees, as by his affidavit of poverty appears. See L. J., XII. 453.

Annexed:—

(a.) Affidavit of petitioner that he is not worth in all the world the sum of five pounds. Sworn 3 Dec. 1670. See L. J., XII. 453, and Pet. Book, 10 Jan. 1670-1.

(b.) Paper describing a short summons against certain parties who are in town, and for his protection by the Committee until his hearing.

(c.) Case of petitioner as administrator of Prudence, his late wife, the daughter of Edward Eure, deceased, and late plaintiff in Chancery against Francis, the heir of the said Eure, and Samuel Trotman, a lawyer. The late Edward Eure made a lease for a term of years of the manor of Odington, in the County of Oxford, to two trustees, one of them being his son Francis, in trust to pay, besides other payments, 1,500l. to his daughter Prudence within five years, and confirmed the said lease by his will, leaving Francis administrator. Petitioner sued the trustees and Trotman, a mortgagee, to be admitted to pay Trotman his mortgage money, and have the benefit of the said lease of trust with interest, for raising the money to pay him. Francis Eure, in answer, pleaded that his father settled the property in question upon him under a marriage settlement, and irregularly obtained a verdict against the petitioner. Trotman has since assigned the lands to Mr. Lenthall and his sister, Lady Pezly, and petitioner is totally ruined. *Endorsed*, Read 10 Jan. 1670-1. See Pet. Book of date.

(d.) 4 April 1671. Answer of Samuel Trotman, Barrister-at-Law, one of the respondents, denying the validity of the lease upon which the petitioner claims, inasmuch as it was made, if at all, at a time when the lessor was being sued and expected to be fined, in order to exempt the estate leased from the fine; and inasmuch as it contained impossible provisions, such as the stipulated raising of 1,500l. in five years, besides a payment of 35l. a year out of an estate worth only 80l. a year. Moreover, the lessor himself outlived the five years limit of this impossible provision. The will also,

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which is alleged to have confirmed this lease, was made when the testator was *non compos mentis*, as is proved by the incongruous provisions it contains. The respondent goes on to criticise the remaining statements of the petitioner, and accuses him of having taken advantage of his position as a captain under the Commonwealth; and whereas the petitioner has not attempted to proceed by bill of review, the respondent prays that the appeal may be dismissed. *See Pet. Book.*

(e.) 11 April 1671. Plea and answer of Dame Katharine Pasley, widow. The petitioner's proper remedy is by a bill of review; the lease for years for raising 1,500*l.* is fraudulent, and has been so found at law; but even were this not so, it is not proved that petitioner has any claim thereto, being neither executor nor administrator to his late wife, Francis Eure, being indebted to respondent's father, Sir John Lenthall, conveyed his estate and equity of redemption in the premises in trust for the said Sir John. She prays their Lordships not to divest her of her rights as a purchaser under the decree of dismission. *See Pet. Book.*

(f.) 14 April 1671. Answer of Francis Eure, Esq., close prisoner in the Counter prison, Wood Street, London. Petitioner can only answer by memory, having no paper or writing by him that he can come by. The pretended lease for years is a fraudulent deed, and void as against Trotman's mortgage, who was a purchaser for a valuable consideration, and against respondent's marriage settlement. The verdict which decided against the said lease was quite properly obtained, and petitioner was unable to get a certificate from the Judge to the contrary. Respondent hopes that those who have really paid for the estate, may peaceably enjoy the same, the mortgage of the manor of Odington being lately redeemed by Lady Katherine Pasley, by a payment of 950*l.* to Samuel Trotman, under respondent's deed, in obedience to the award and decree, and as he was bound in conscience to do, the said lady and her father having paid great sums to respondent and his late father, whereby respondent has been kept from starving.

347. Jan. 10. *Bowen v. Jones*.—Petition of Griffith Bowen, gentleman, plaintiff in a suit against Philip Jones. Petitioner purchased, in 1654, of defendant, a collector then against His Majesty, some property in the County of Pembroke, the defendant alleging that he had bought it as Crown lands. Subsequently, in 1657, the City of London obtained an order from the then powers for the possession of the premises, they having purchased them of the late King. Thereupon petitioner applied to Jones for relief, and obtained a promise of a reprice to reimburse him his purchase money. Not obtaining this money, he sued Jones for it, but was nonsuited, and a second action was barred by the Statute of Limitations. Petitioner, being destitute of relief, prays that Jones may be convicted before their Lordships, and that the petitioner may have his purchase money again with interest. *Endorsed, Rejected. See Pet. Book.*

348. Jan. 10. Petition of Ann Eaton, widow of Gerard Martin, deceased. Petitioner was deprived, during the rebellion in Ireland, of certain lands in the parish of St. Patrick, Munster, which were possessed in the war by the then Parliament. The King, in 1657, being at Brussels, promised her relief through the Earl of Bristol, as soon as he was established in his dominions, and again, in 1660, referred her petition to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, under the hand of G. Holles, one of His Majesty's Masters of Requests. Failing to obtain relief from the Lord Deputy, who required a stronger order, and being kept out of her estate by one Thomas Sodwell, or Southwell, who can show no right to the same, but pretends he was put into it by the late tyrant Oliver Cromwell, she appealed to Parliament, and on 18 December 1667, the Lords Committees for Petitions reported that her petition be recommended to His Majesty, the order being still in the clerk's book of the House. (*See Pet. Book* 17 Dec. 1667, and 18 Feb. 1667-8.) She prays their Lordships to grant some effectual order for her relief as shall seem meet, according to His Majesty's gracious intentions so long signified, as by the annexed may appear, which are affixed to the said recited petition still in the custody of their Lordships' clerks. *Endorsed, Dismissed. See Pet. Book* 26 Nov. 1669 and under date. [The "annex" here referred to is not among these papers.]

348.* Jan. 10. Fitzjames' Bill.—Lords Amendments, reported this day. L. J. X. 11. 400. *See Com. Book*, 13 Dec. 1670. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 11, in List of Private Acts, 8^{vo}.

349. Jan. 11. Bishops of Bangor and St. Asaph's Lead Mines Bill.—Amended draft of an Act to enable Robert, Lord Bishop of Bangor, and Isaac, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, and their respective successors for ever, to let for three lives, or one and twenty years, all lead mines in their soil. [Read 1st this day; royal assent 6 March. L. J., XII. 401, 446; 22-23 Car. II. c. 5. in List of Private Acts, 8^{vo}.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments to the Bill. Made in Committee 20 Jan. and 1 Feb. (re-commitment.) A note states that the Bill being reported, with amendments, and some additional amendments being offered at the table, the Bill was recommitted.

(b.) Another paper of amendments. Incomplete.

(c.) Paper containing three further amendments. Probably those referred to in above note. [These amendments are all in the concluding portion of the last proviso, which gave the Bishops power to dig for lead ore in any lands in lease without the consent of the lessees, on their paying damages as assessed by a jury. This clause was finally struck out on recommitment.]

350. Jan. 12. *Ross Vicarage*.—Printed case of Ross, in Herefordshire. States that the town contains two chapels, with only a very inconsiderable maintenance for their minister and curate; but there is also a rectory, a sinecure. The predecessors of the present incumbent leased out the great tithes for three lives under a rent of 44*l.* per annum, payable to the rector and his successors, and this lease is still in being. The rectory, as well as the vicarage, is in the donation of the Bishop of Hereford, when void. Prays that the rectory and rent thereof may be united to the vicarage by Act of Parliament, after the death of the present incumbent or other legal avoidance of the rectory; the Bishop of Hereford having consented thereto. [A Bill for the above purpose was brought from the Commons this day, and received the royal assent on 22 April. L. J., XII. 402, 515.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Duplicate of preceding.

351. Jan. 14. Petition of Katherine, Lady Mohun, Relict of Warwick, Lord Mohun, deceased. Complaints of breach of Privilege of Parliament by the arrest of her domestic servant Eleanor Burford for a debt, at the suit of Anne Chapman, widow. Prays their Lordships to make the offenders answer the contempt. L. J., XII. 404. The Journal of this day states that this, together with other similar petitions, was referred to the Committee for Privileges.

352. Jan. 14. Assault on the Duke of Ormond.—Draft order appointing a Committee to examine the matter of fact committed in the late barbarous assaulting, wounding, and robbing the person of the Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household and to make report thereof to this House. L. J., XII. 404. *In extenso*; except that the name of Lord Grey, who is given as one of the Committee in the Journal, is not in this draft.

[The assault on the Duke took place on Tuesday the 6th Dec. 1670. On the Thursday a proclamation appeared in the London Gazette, offering a reward of 1,000*l.* for information that should lead to the detection of the offenders; and, after a preliminary investigation before the Lord Mayor and Mr. Justice Hooker on the 9th, a number of persons were examined before Lord Arlington at Whitehall. The House of Lords took up the matter first on the 14th January, by appointing a Committee to inquire into the matter, when the depositions previously taken were produced. One of these only, containing the attestation of Pretty, the "drawer" at the Bull Head tavern, Charing Cross, where the supposed offenders spent their time whilst waiting for the Duke, and of his boy Wilson, relates to the occurrence itself. These two gave evidence that five men on horseback, all in long cloaks and with swords, between 6 and 7 o'clock on the evening of the 6th stopped at the tavern to drink, saying they were graziers, and that very shortly after the Duke's coach, preceded by a linkman, passed by, they rode off hastily, not waiting for change, towards the Haymarket or Pall Mall. One of them is described as a "tall, lean, pale faced man with short black hair and a periwig," who rode a "reddish dark horse with a bald face." The Duke himself, who appeared in the House on the 17th Dec. for the first time after the assault, gave an account of it to the Committee on the 16th Jan., but his statement is not set out in the Minutes.* His coachman deposed that a man on horseback bade him stop the coach, saying there was

* The assault, which took place between St. James' and Charendon House, is described in the London Gazette of 5-8 Dec.

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a dead man before him, upon which he stopped and the horses were seized. The Duke's footman stated that two of the men "set pistols to his breast behind the coach," swore they would kill him, and kept him where he was. Thomas Brooks, the porter at Clarendon House deposed. "The footman came and called, and not seeing the coach, I looked out and heard a noise, and ran, and finding my Lord, endeavoured to bring him home. They cried kill the rogue, but I got away from them with my Lord within the gate in my arms." The design of these men is stated by Lord Arlington, on the authority of a person who gave him their names, to have been "not to rob or kill the Lord Steward, but to carry him to some obscure place and oblige him to ransom himself at ten or twenty thousand pounds."*

The Committee, after referring the previous depositions to a Sub-Committee, and taking fresh evidence, reported against Thomas Hunt, Richard Halliwell, alias Holloway; and Dr. Allen, alias Aylett, alias Aylloffe, alias Aleck (one witness gives him a further alias of Elyott);† and the House, in accordance with a further recommendation, ordered the Committee to prepare a Bill, enacting that if the suspected persons did not come in by a certain day they should stand convicted. The Committee referred the matter to the Lord Chief Baron, but beyond this nothing appears to have been done. It was found very early in the inquiry that these three men were associates, and they are all described as "Fifth Monarchy men and desperate." The report of the Committee (L. J., XII. 447, *in extenso*) contains the leading points of evidence relied on against them; but the MS. papers throw some light upon their antecedents and relations.

Suspicion appears to have lighted at once on Hunt. A sword, belt, and pistol marked T. H. were picked up and taken to Clarendon House, where they were identified by Drayton, a constable, and one Partridge, who had taken them from Hunt on a hue and cry against him about the previous May. Three horses also were captured and kept at Clarendon House, one of which was described as a "chestnut mare with a blaze down the face."‡ Hunt's lodgings were searched on the 9th Dec. by Sir Robert Vyner, who learned his address at Clarendon House.§ He is stated to have lived some time in Ireland||, though not born there, and to have passed under several names. One witness, who knew him, describes him as a "young, tall, ruddy man"; another as "a lusty proper young man, full faced, about 21 years of age."¶ Nothing is known of his father beyond that he was believed to be a "desperate man," and was stated by Sir Robert Vyner to be "living in town." His mother originally kept an apothecary's shop in Shoreditch, but was living at this time with one Jonathan Daveys, a schoolmaster at Mortlake, who gave evidence of her sudden disappearance from his house on the morning after the assault. A sister of Hunt is also spoken of, who could not be found. The so-called Dr. Allen is mentioned by one witness as his uncle, and in the information given to Lord Arlington as his father. About three years before the assault Hunt was apprenticed to one Holmes, a Scotch apothecary in Southwark, and formerly an army surgeon, to whom he had been recommended by his mother; but after serving him for six months Hunt set up at Romford as a grocer.‡ Holmes, who judged him to be a Presbyterian, speaks of him as very poor in clothes, but afterwards very fine, and as leading a debauched life after he left his employ. Holmes' sister, Mrs. Price, represents him as "worth 500l." but other witnesses depose to his being deeply in debt. The hue and cry already mentioned was for an assault with intent to rob one John Constable, and led to Hunt's arrest at Lambeth, and his conviction (4 July 1670) at Guildford, before Chief Justice Keeling and Judge Morton. He was fined 100 marks and imprisoned in the Marshalsea until August, when he managed to find the two sureties†† required for his good behaviour for seven years, and had his pistol and sword returned to him in October.

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The facts reported against Hunt by the Committee were the discovery and identification of his sword, belt, and pistol, and the sudden disappearance of his mother from Mortlake.

Halliwell, alias Holloway, the second person implicated, was a tobacco cutter in Frying Pan Alley, Petticoat Lane, Bishopsgate Street, who was stated to be a Baptist, and to have served as a cornet in the late armies.* His own "Letter to the Church," which was found in his lodgings by the Lord Mayor, shows him to be a Fifth Monarchy man, and, if his own quaint statements are to be believed, an influential member of that sect. From whom, however, he declares his intention to withdraw on account of their apostasy and subservience to the Monarchy, and who were equally disposed to disavow him and his associates. At two o'clock in the morning of the 10th December his house, which was the frequent resort of the persons suspected, was searched by the Lord Mayor and Sir Robert Vyner, who went thither, among other places in quest of Hunt. Halliwell escaped out of a garret window, but his Letter to the Church, reported to the House as being full of treasonable matter, was seized, as well as two letters from Allen, one of which asks for the loan of Halliwell's pistols; a wet cloak was also found at his house. His niece, Margaret Boulter, whose evidence forms part of the report, stated that he had been at home that night since 8 or 9 o'clock, and had charged his wife, before escaping, to say that he was not in town. Halliwell kept out of the way, but he wrote a letter to the Lord Mayor justifying his escape by the ill usage inflicted on those who were apprehended, and saying that Allen's letter about the pistols was an old one, and that the pistols had been required for an adventure at sea. The cloak belonged to a boy, and had been casually left at his house. A futile attempt was made to discover his whereabouts from Mrs. Perry, who was alleged to have carried a cloak to him from his wife, and the matter was dropped; the Committee reporting the grounds of suspicion against him. Evidence however was given of his having been at home at the time of the outrage.

The evidence reported against Allen was that of Michael Beresford, a clergyman, who met him and had a conversation with him in the Piazza, Covent Garden, on the evening of the 6th, just before the assault. He passed under several aliases. One Bloxton, a tailor in Southwark, speaks of him as Dr. Alec, and states that he asked him to be one of Hunt's sureties in the robbery case. Buxton says he wrote his name, Allen, Eylett, and Aylloffe, and another witness calls him Elyott. Beresford describes him as a "very fine man, with a brown periwig," who had been a footman of Sir Michael Livesey, had lately come from Ireland, and had relations in the Isle of Sheppey. Other evidence speaks of him as practising physic,† and, according to the information given to Lord Arlington, he was really the notorious Colonel Blood. Mumford, one of Hunt's sureties, speaks of him as a kinsman of Hunt's, and another witness makes him his uncle. Suspicion appears to have been first directed to him by the discovery of some letters of his at Hunt's and Halliwell's houses, showing him to have been on intimate terms with these men. Boulter states that Thomas Hunt, a tall slender black man, wearing a flaxen peruke, who very often resorted to Halliwell's, sometimes went by the name of Doctor Allen.

Four other persons, Hurst, Holmes, Washwhite, and Dixey, were arrested, but were not reported against to the House. One John Hurst was mentioned in the proclamation, but the evidence seems to refer to three distinct persons of that name. Of one we are told that he lodged at the Fleece, in Tothill Street, before January 1669-70, and had also been living with John Jones, the master of the White Swan, in Queen Street, Drury Lane. Jones saw this Hurst on horseback at his own door, about the end of October, when he said he was employed by Lord Howard. We next hear of him as going to see his brother Owen, "a desperate fellow, and of ill life" at Lord Howard's, at Arundel House, on the 7th Dec., the day after the assault. On the 19th and 20th he slept at Done's at the Fleece, and during the 20th and 21st was seen drinking at the tavern called "Heaven," in the palace of Westminster, whence he wrote a letter to Done. On the 20th he sold Done his brother's horse, and stated he was soon going to Jamaica with a commission from his brother to receive slaves. One witness, Crow, speaks of him as living "towards Staines." This Hurst was born at Cambridge, being the son of a minister, and had been 6 or 7 years with Sir

* Compare London Gazette, of 5-8 Dec.

† These men and one Hurst were all named and described in the Gazette of 8-12 Dec., when a reward was offered by Ld. Arlington for information respecting them.

‡ Compare Gazette 5-8 Dec.

§ Drayton, the constable, states that he lived "about London Wall." A note in another hand, added to a letter of Allen to Mrs. Hunt (q.v.), states that he lodged with one John Anderson, an apothecary, near the Plough in Bishop's Street.

|| One of his acquaintances, Buxton, believed him to be an Irishman; another, his former employer, took him for a Laneshire man.

¶ Compare Gazette 8-12 and 15-19 Dec.

‡ This appears from the evidence of two witnesses, Smith and Danvers, who had dealings with him. Holmes, on the other hand, speaks of him as a druceist, and Drayton, the constable, a robber.

†† One of these was a brewer named Mumford, who states he was "drawn into it" by one Bloxton, at whose house Allen lodged.

* He is described in Gazette 8-12 Dec.

† Compare Gazette 8-12 Dec.

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Francis Leake in Nottinghamshire. He was arrested on the 13th Jan. by Washwhite, for a small debt, and lodged in the Marshalsea, whence he was brought before the Committee on the 1st Feb. The wife of the Hurst next mentioned, who was most suspected, proved this one was not her husband, and he was not the Hurst seen at Halliwell's. He is described as short and reddish haired, and a wild fellow, but honest. He knew, he said, another Hurst, a big man, who had lost an ear. See evidence of *Hardwicke, Humphreys, Hinton, Williams, Broune, Jones, Done, Sutton, Crow, and Washwhite*.

The second Hurst is described as a Yorkshire man, a lawyer, who had been married seven years, had gone to Ireland about Sept. 1669, leaving his wife behind him, then to Scotland, and had lately come back and was going to marry a widow at Deptford. He was pretty tall (or middle sized), with yellow hair, and had lost one ear in the pillory. He was a "great cheat." He had raised troops for Portugal. He had been seen (probably with Holloway) on Dec. 14 or 15 at the Exchange; and was perhaps the Hurst whom Margaret Boulter had seen at Holloway's on the 9th. See evidence of *Mrs. Hurst, Trishaire, Tayler, and Boulter*.

The third Hurst was a Sussex man, a mariner, who had come four months before 17 Dec. from Mevis in the West Indies, where he had been eight years. He was examined before Lord Arlington on the 17th Dec., when he brought evidence to prove an *alibi* on the day of the outrage, and to show his respectability. He had been married four months. See evidence of *Hurst, Mrs. Elizabeth Hurst, Capt. Iles, Mrs. Iles, Capt. Lawrence, and Isaac Lawrence*.

Samuel Holmes, the apothecary, and former employer of Hunt, was also arrested on suspicion. He was examined for the first time on 9 Dec. before the Lord Mayor and Mr. Justice Hooker, but forfeited his recognizance to appear the next day on the plea of business. Buxton suspected him because he had a correspondence with the supposed chief actors, and had been a surgeon in the old army, and also because he denied all knowledge of Buxton, though knowing him very well; and there was a question whether he had sent his servant to put his sister, Mrs. Price, on her guard, which, however, was satisfactorily explained. On the 12th Dec. his depositions were taken before Lord Arlington, but the Committee, after hearing his evidence about Hunt, on the 23rd Jan., discharged him from prison on his giving security to appear when required.

John Washwhite was accused by Wybourne and Baker of having spoken against the Duke of Ormond, and was imprisoned in the Gatehouse at Westminster. The Committee ordered him to be brought before them on the 23 Jan., when he denied the charge, and stated that he did not know Hunt, nor anything about the matter until he arrested Hurst. He had lived at Lazy Hill, near Dublin, for seventeen years, and had been about town for two years. He had been a soldier in England under the usurpers, and was a cook by calling. He also served the bailiffs. In his defence he accused Wybourne of being set on by one Jones, whom he had apprehended in Ireland. The Committee ordered his chains to be taken off. Fletcher, a bricklayer, one of the informants against Dixey, mentioned below, speaks also of Washwhite, who had been one of his labourers, as having used threatening language against the Duke, and having said he wished he had lost his leg as well as his boot when he laid siege to Dublin.

Thomas Dixey, a butcher, living on the Bankside in or near Southwark, between the bank and the "sawmills that saw by the wind," was also informed against before Sir William Morton on the 3rd Feb., for using abusive language against the Duke of Ormond, and, on one of the informants suggesting that he was implicated in the outrage, Dixey is reported to have answered, "What is that to you." Judge Morton, in forwarding the examination to the Duke's steward, remarks, "I do suspect this fellow the more, because he is a bold, impudent fellow, a butcher, and lives in Southwark, whither those that assaulted the Duke did retire." Dixey was examined before the Committee on the 8th and 10th Feb., when the constable who arrested him stated him to have said, "All they can say is that I said the Duke of Ormond was a knave, and I will justify it. I think I shall be hanged, but I care not." He is also reported to have declared that he would be rescued by Cherrybounce (his brother John) and Capt. Careless. The whole thing appears to have been a paltry quarrel between Dixey and the informants, and after hearing

evidence in Dixey's favour, the Committee recommended that he should be released on giving security for his good behaviour.

Evidence was also taken about two other persons, named *Humes* and *More*. The former was mentioned as lodging with Holmes. He was believed to be an Independent, and known to be acquainted with Hunt. All that came out about More was that he lodged in Gray's Inn Lane, the supposed hiding place of the suspected persons, and that he once owned the pistol identified as that of Hunt.

The following is a list of the witnesses examined:—

Concerning the assault itself.—*The Duke of Ormond* himself, and his servants, *Henley*, the coachman; *Esby*, the footman; and *Brooks*, the porter, who were eye-witnesses of the occurrence. Minutes, 16 Jan.

Pretty and Wilson, of the Bull's Head, Charing Cross, who spoke of some suspicious persons drinking there before the assault. Min. 16 Jan. and (b.)

Drayton and Partridge, who identified Hunt's sword, belt, and pistol. Min. 16 and 18 Jan., (c.)

Johnson, with whom lodged More, who once owned Hunt's pistol (c.) and (l.)

Holmes, Hunt's former employer, and Holmes' wife and servant (c.), (c.), (c.), and Min. 23 Jan.

Mrs. Price, sister to Holmes (c.), (c.), and Min., 23 Jan.

Buxton, with whom Mrs. Price had lodged (c.), and Min. 20 Jan.

Davies, with whom Hunt's mother lived (g.)

Gant and Mumford, who were sureties for Hunt (c.), (c.), and Min. 20 Jan.

Bloxton, who introduced Hunt to Mumford (c.)

Weyer, Danvers, and Smith, who had dealings with Hunt. (Allen mentions Smith to Beresford. Min. 20 Jan., 13 Feb., and (c.)

Mrs. Halliwell (c.), and Min. 23 Jan. and 6 Feb.

Margaret Boulter, Halliwell's niece (c.), and Min. 26 Jan. and 1 Feb.

Mrs. Perryqu, stated to have taken a cloak to Halliwell from his wife. Min. 6 Feb.

Mrs. Somes, Halliwell's niece, who proved an *alibi* for Halliwell. Min. 26 Jan.

Mosely, his daughter *Honor*, and *Fisher*, who were concerned in conveying Halliwell's letter to the Lord Mayor (h.), and Min. 16 and 20 Jan.

Beresford, who knew Allen, and had spoken to him on the day of the assault (c.)

Dope, at whose house Hurst had lain on the 19 and 20 Dec. (c.), and Min. 31 Jan.

Jones, with whom Hurst had lodged in Jan. 1669-70 (c.)

Williams, Broune, Hardwicke, Humphreys, and Hinton, who had seen Hurst at "Heaven" (c.), (c.), and (c.)

Lee, with whom lodged Cloberry, a merchant, who had come from Tangier with Lord Howard, the master of Hurst's brother (c.)

Sutton and Crowe, who knew Hurst as being in the Marshalsea. Min. 31 Jan.

Mrs. Hurst, wife of the second Hurst (c.), and Min. 3 Feb.

Trishaire and Tayler, who knew this Hurst (c.)

The third Hurst (d.), and Min. 1 and 3 Feb.

Mrs. Hurst, his wife, *Capt. Iles, Mrs. Iles, and Capt. Lawrence*, who knew this Hurst, and proved an *alibi* for him (f.)

Isaac Lawrence, who also knew him (f.)

Wybourne and Baker, witnesses against Washwhite (n.), and Min. 23 and 24 Jan.

Fletcher and Ellery, witnesses against Dixey (n.), (n.), and Min. 6 and 10 Feb.

The constable who arrested Dixey. Min. 8 and 10 Feb.

Judge Morton, before whom Dixey was brought, and who had tried Hunt at Guildford (n.), and Min. 8 Feb.

Fayry, witness for Dixey. Min. 10 Feb.

Page. Allen mentioned a Dr. Page to Beresford. Min. 15 Feb.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Minutes of evidence and proceedings of the Committee. These extend from 14 Jan. to 16 March.

(b.) The attestation of *Mathew Pretty*, a drawer at the Bull Head tavern, and *William Wilson*, a boy, sometimes attending thereabouts. Taken this 17th of December 1670 at the Bull Head. That upon Tuesday, the 6th of December, the day the Prince of Orange dined in the city, that between

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the hours of 6 and 7 of the clock at night, there came to the door of the Bull Head tavern at Charing Cross five men on horseback with cloaks, and they having drunk about six pints of wine, as the drawer remembers it was canary, sherry, and white wine, two pints of each, and one of them spake to the drawer to draw good wine, for they were graziers. Then the drawer asked them if they knew one Mr. West, a grazier, who is dead, and if they knew one Mr. Pountney, a grazier of Blackwall. They said, yes, they knew them. The drawer remembers that one of their horses was a reddish dark colour with a bald face, and the man that rode upon that horse was a tall, lean, pale-faced man, with short black hair; but he thinks he had a periwig on, and he said that he would not take ten pounds for his old bald horse yet. The drawer says that two of the men were young men, about 26 years of age, and three of them were middle-aged men. The boy took especial notice of him that rode on the bald horse, and says he was a tall, lean, pale-faced man, with short black hair, and that he had a periwig on, and he did believe him to be very like a Portuguese that he had formerly lighted to his lodging, and he had beaten him and gave him nothing. The drawer and boy both testify that near the hour of seven o'clock there came a man on foot in a cloak, and said as he passed between the door and the horsemen that sat drinking, "Make way here for the Duke of Ormond," and at the same time they both saw the Duke of Ormond's coach go by. And immediately after, the drawer says it was near a quarter of an hour after, they paid for two pints of white wine, which was all that was unpaid (for they had paid two reckonings before, as the wine came in), and having called also for three pipes of tobacco, they carried the tobacco with them, and rid a good pace away from the door up towards the Hay Market or Pall Mall. The boy says he believes it was not above half a quarter of an hour after the man had said "Make way here for the Duke of Ormond," that these horsemen rode away on a great pace towards the Haymarket or Pall Mall, and that they left some of the wine behind them, which the drawer says also, and that he gave it the boy to drink.—This we are ready to testify.

MATTHEW PRETTY.

The mark of X WILLIAM WILSON.

Witness hereunto to this examination—

Robert Joyner,

Margery Joyner,

The master and his wife of the Bull Head Tavern.

[Endorsed, "Given by my Lord Chamberlain to my Lord, the 17th of Dec. 1670. For evidence before the Committee, see Minutes of 16 Jan.]"

(c.) Information of William Done, of Westminster, concerning one Hurst, who had lain Monday and Tuesday nights (the 19th and 20th Dec.) at his house. [See Minutes of 31 Jan.]

(c.) Information of John Jones, victualler at the White Swan, in Queen's Street. Hurst was brother to a servant of Lord H. Howard, and son of a minister in Cambridge.

(c.) Examination of the wife of Hurst (another Hurst), taken before Lord Arlington, 12 Dec. 1670. Her husband was a Yorkshiraman, a lawyer, about forty, pretty tall, fair haired; does not know whether he had his ears. [See Min. 3 Feb.]

(c.) Information of Tho. Trishaire, W. Taylor, and Mich. Beresford, taken before Ld. Arlington, 12 Dec. 1670. Trishaire says Hurst was a great cheat, and had lost one of his ears in the pillory. Taylor mentions having seen him at the Exchange with Holloway. Beresford's evidence is set out in the report, L. J., XII. 447. [See Min. 18 Jan.]

(c.) Information of Thomas Williams and John Browne, 23 Dec. 1670. They met Hurst [the one mentioned above (c.) and (c.)] at the St. John's Head, otherwise called Heaven, in the Old Palace, Westminster, on the 21st. He said he was going to Jamaica.

(c.) Information of Thomas Hardwicke and Joseph Humphreys. 23 Dec. 1670. Corroborate preceding evidence about Hurst, who used to live at John Jones' house at the White Swan in the high end of Queen Street.

(c.) Information of Dr. John Hinton, lodging at Mrs. Martin's in the Palace near the Dog

Tavern, taken 24 Dec. 1670. Met Hurst at "Heaven" on the 21st. His cousin, Wm. Hinton, a suspicious character, lodges at one Hunt's.

(d.) Examination of John Hurst (a third Hurst) taken before Ld. Arlington 17 Dec. 1670. He is a mariner just come from the West Indies, from Mevis. Was at Capt. Lawrence's on the night of the assault. Is known to Lady Lawrence at Chelsea.

(d.) Examination of Elizabeth Hurst, wife of the Hurst mentioned in preceding paper, Mes, Mrs. Mes, and Capt. Lawrence, taken 18 Dec. They corroborate the preceding evidence, and prove an *alibi* for this Hurst.

(e.) Deposition of Thomas Drayton, a constable of Lambeth, concerning the pistol and horses taken to Clarendon House. [For his evidence taken before the Committee see Minutes of 16 and 18 Jan.]

(e.) Same of John Buxton, of Bell Alley, Coleman Street, taken before Lord Arlington 10 Dec. Mrs. Price was at his house a fortnight ago, and told him that Hunt had dined with her four or five months since.

(e.) Same of Margaret Boulter, aged 12 years, niece of Richard Halliwell. Taken before Sir Richard Ford, Lord Mayor, 10 Dec. The portion respecting Halliwell is set out in the Report of the Committee. L. J., XII. 447. Had lived at Halliwell's house for two years. Often saw Hunt there, a tall, slender, black man, wearing a flaxen peruke, who sometimes went by the name of Dr. Allen. Three men were there with Halliwell last night about 6 o'clock, one of them being Hurst, a man of middle stature and no employment. [Read 26 Jan. See her evidence this day and 1 Feb.]

(e.) Same of John Buxton, taken before Lord Arlington, 11 and 12 Dec. Mrs. Price brought him acquainted with Hunt, Holloway, Ayloffe, &c. and always knew where to find Hunt when he lay close. Believes that Holmes, Mrs. Price's brother, is in the business, as he corresponds with the affected persons, and was a surgeon in the old army. Saw Ayloffe in Gray's Inn, and believes Hunt, Holloway, &c. are there also. These three are Fifth Monarchy men and desperate. Ayloffe writes his name Allen, Eylett, and Ayloffe. Believes Hunt has a father, a desperate man, and that Mrs. Price has confessed to know him. [Buxton had a warrant from Ld. Arlington to apprehend Hunt. See Min. 20 Jan. for his evidence before the Committee.]

(e.) Same of Elizabeth Price, taken before Lord Arlington, 11 Dec. Has known Hunt two or three years; last saw him in the Marshalsea. Has not seen or heard of Aylett since the assault. Is sister of Holmes, an apothecary, who took Hunt as his apprentice. Explains difference in previous evidence. Had lived with Buxton. Mentions a young gentlewoman to whom Hunt was a servant. Knows Holloway; his address is in Petticoat Lane, at the Frying Pan. [See Min. 23 Jan.]

(e.) Same of Samuel Holmes, taken before Lord Arlington, 12 Dec. Hunt lived with him six months and then set up at Romford to sell drugs. His mother kept an apothecary's shop in Shoreditch. Knows Dr. Aylett or Eyllott; but has not seen him or Hunt for six months. Judges both to be Presbyterians. Holloway is a Baptist, and was a cornet in the late armies. Has not been at his house for two years. Knows nothing of Hunt's father; has never heard of Blood. [See Min. 23 Jan.]

(e.) Same of Holmes' servant, taken 12 Dec. Hunt was at his master's house about six months ago. Witness was sent to Mrs. Price last Saturday to tell her that Holmes had been in trouble about this business. Hunt was very poor in clothes while he lived with Holmes, but afterwards very fine. His master lay abroad on Saturday night; he fetched him by his wife's orders from one Sharpe's, in Moorfields.

(e.) Same of Mrs. Holmes, taken before Lord Arlington, 13 Dec. Explains her husband's absenting himself; he "came in" afterwards at her advice. Has not seen Hunt since his trial at Guildford.

(e.) Same of Thomas Weyer, taken before Lord Arlington, 13 Dec. Was once a tailor, but now keeps two grocery shops. First knew Hunt at

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Romford, where witness went to find employment, and placed himself with Ayloffe, uncle to Hunt. These two discharged him. Last saw Hunt in Southwark, about ten weeks ago. Hunt used to be sometimes at Holloway's, and there he first saw Ayloffe.

(e¹⁰.) Same of William Gant, taken before Lord Arlington, 15 Dec. Lives at Wapping. Last saw Hunt six months ago in prison; was formerly bail for him when his horse was seized.

(e¹¹.) Same of Mrs. Price and William Mumford, taken at Whitehall, 9 Dec. Mrs. Price has not seen Hunt since the Guildford trial. Knows nothing of Buxton; has not seen him of late. Mumford, a brewer, was drawn into being security for Hunt. [See Min. 20 Jan.]

(e¹².) Same of Katherine Halliwell, taken before Lord Arlington, 10 Dec. Sent a cloak to her husband by one Mrs. Perryn. Refuses to say where Mrs. Perryn dwells. [See Min. 23 Jan. and 6 Feb.]

(e¹³.) Same of Bernaby Bloxton, tailor, living at Winchester House, Southwark, taken 10 Dec. Dr. Alec lodged at his house, and asked him to be surety for Hunt. He refused, but got Mumford to be surety. Has not seen Dr. Alec for a fortnight. Supposes he lives at Romford and professes physic.

(e¹⁴.) Same of Mathew Pretty and John Lee, taken before Lord Arlington, 17 Dec. Pretty knows not Hurst. Mr. Cowling has in writing all that he can declare. Lee knows not Dr. Alec. One Cloberry lodged with him a month since, who was a merchant and at Tangiers with Lord Howard. Cloberry is pretty tall, near 50; he lives now at Romford.

(f.) Summary of previous depositions relating to Hurst. [Prepared by a Sub-Committee. Min. 16 Jan.]

(f¹.) Answer of Isaac Lawrence to an inquiry if Lady Lawrence at Chelsea knew Hurst now in custody, and what account she could give of him. States that Hurst dined yesterday with Lady Lawrence. Witness has known him 14 or 15 years, and knows no evil of him. (Undated.)

(g.) Summary of previous depositions relating to Hunt, prepared by Sub-Committee, together with evidence of Jonathan Davies, schoolmaster at Mortlake, with whom Hunt's mother lived. See L. J., XII. 447, and Min. 19 Jan.

(g¹.) Letter of Judge Morton to the Duke of Ormond, dated 31 Dec. Has taken care, since His Grace's command, to inquire after Hunt and his bail, wherof he encloses an account. Has sent after Blood and Moore, who were outlawed in Ireland; hears they are in or about London. [See Min. 18 and 20 Jan.]

(g².) Copy of Warrant of Justices of the Peace, dated 12 August 1670, discharging Hunt on bail. Some notes of Judge Morton's are underwritten, including a copy of part of the next paper. [Enclosed in preceding.]

(g³.) Record of conviction against Hunt, at the gaol delivery at Guildford 4 July 1670, for assaulting John Constable with intent to rob him. [See Min. 20 Jan.]

(g⁴.) Receipt of Thos. Hunt, dated 17 Oct. 1670, for a sword, belt, and pistol from the custody of Thos. Drayton. Witnessed by Edmund Hunt. [See Min. 18 Jan.]

(g⁵.) Letter from John Buxton to Thos. Hunt. Complains of not hearing from Hunt where he is. Tells him he may have his things if he sends his brother for them. (Undated.)

(g⁶.) Letter from [Thomas] A[llen] to Mrs. Mary Hunt, dated Nov. 17 1670, and addressed to Mr. Dayves' house, at Moreclack [Mortlake] as follows:—"I would have Thomas to come unto mee to my lodging on Fryday morning; let him bring his cloake with him, we thinke about the begining of ye weeke if God give an opportunity to signe the agreement, which is all at present from

" Your friend

T. A."

" 9th 17, 1670.

Beneath, in another hand, is written—

" John Anderson, Apothecary, neare the Plow in Byshoppstreet. T. H. lodges there."

(h.) Summary of previous depositions relating to Halliwell. Prepared by Sub-Committee. [See Min. 16 Jan.]

(h¹.) Letter from [Thomas] A[llen] to Mr. Holloway. Complains of not having heard concerning a certain coat and hose. Wishes to meet him. (Undated.)

(h².) Letter from same to same. Prays Holloway to lend him with his coat, his pistols and sword, and hopes he may see a happy return of them. Asks to see him to-morrow. (Undated.)

(h³.) Letter from Rich. Hammond to his esteemed and loving friend Richard Halliwell, at his house in Frying Pan Alley, in Petticoat Lane, dated Bocking, 12th Oct. 1670. He asks Halliwell to send him some tobacco, which must be good that his credit be not stained. Begs him to send him any news, together with a pipe for his own taking; desires the Lord to keep him faithful in this evil day, and to preserve him from the hands of beast of prey.

(h⁴.) Paper endorsed "Fifth Monarchy. Halliwell's Letter to the Church." Halliwell, who signs the paper, rebukes the "brethren" for their coldness, and for obeying the "filthy proclamation forbidding the churches to meet together." Speaks of his having been to Flanders and Virinea [Virginia?]. Laments the apostasy of the churches after "those Jacob-like covenants" when "the cause of the Lord was stated at Newmarket, Tripploe [Trepow] Heath, and more clearly at Musselburgh," as also "that serious engagement for the government of this nation without single person or House of Lords." The churches have waxed fat and kicked, transgressing the Covenant, and with Cromwell have become "persecutors of the faithful, consenting to the persecution of their brethren at Abingdon, Major-Gen Harrison, and Cornet Day." They neglect their assembling together in the midst of the week. Reproaches them for praying for the "beast, the persecutor of the saints." He is constrained to withdraw from the church till her sins are repented of. [For the allusions to Abingdon and Cornet Day, see Thurolo's State Papers, ed. Birch VII. pp. 5, 18, and 184, &c., and Lndlow's Memoirs, II. p. 605. This paper is endorsed as presented by Sir Robert Vyner 16 Jan. 1670, and was found by him in a coat pocket with other papers (no doubt the three preceding, and probably also the next) at Halliwell's house. The Committee reported that it was "full of traitorous matter and shows him to be a dangerous person." See L. J., XII. 447.]

(h⁵.) Letter, with no signature, addressed "Deare Sister." Warns her against these apostatizing times or last days, as they are truly called, when people are apt to be lulled to sleep by Satan and grow secure in a Laodicean temper. The whole letter is to the like effect, being mainly composed of texts, and concluding with various scriptural injunctions for the conduct of life.

(h⁶.) Letter from Rich^d Halliwell "to his friend Howell, a Weaver, in Half Moon Alley." Understands he was the constable who searched his house with the Lord Mayor. Requests him therefore to deliver the enclosed letter to the Lord Mayor, to vindicate the writer's character. Assures him there is nothing unbecoming in its contents. Dated 27 Oct. 1670.

(h⁷.) Letter from Rich^d Halliwell to the Lord Mayor (enclosed in preceding). Wishes to undeceive his Lordship as to his being an actor in the prodigious attempt against the Duke of Ormond. He was only concerned with Hunt in trade. The letter desiring a case of pistols was found in an old coat of his, not worn since last spring; and the pistols were for an adventure at sea. The cloak belonged to a young boy, and was accidentally left at his house. He can prove by several witnesses that he was at home all the day of the assault. Complains of his wife and young child being taken prisoners without legal process, and terrified with hard usage and want of food. It was to avoid such severity that he absented himself, being also under prejudice in respect of his religious principles, and of his former being in arms, notwithstanding the Act of Indemnity. Will readily surrender if he is granted a trial, but not otherwise. Beseeches his Lordship to prevent his inevitable ruin. Dated 27 Oct. 1670. [For the letter here referred to, see above (h²).]

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(*h³*) Depositions of William Mosely and his daughter Honour Mosely, of Blue Anchor Alley, Bunhill, respecting delivery of Halliwell's letter to Howell (*h²*). [This and the above two papers were presented by the Sword Bearer to the Committee on the 16th Jan. See Minutes 16 and 20 Jan.]

(*h³*) Petition of Katherine Hallywell, wife of Richard Hallywell, Tobacco Cutter. Her husband being under suspicion of the late attempt against the Duke of Ormond, she was apprehended and examined above six weeks since by the Lord Mayor, in order to the discovery of the horrid attempt, whereof she praiseth God she is altogether innocent, and hopeth her husband is so also, though he absents himself, for what reason she is utterly ignorant. After her examination she was committed to a messenger's custody, and none of her few friends are suffered to come to her. And not long since she was examined before their Lordships, and it seems did not demean herself as she ought to have done, for which she craves their Lordships' pardon. She prays their Lordships to call her once more to be examined, and though she cannot discover anything of the said wicked attempt, yet what she knows concerning her husband's flight she will freely discover, and hopes that their Lordships will give some order for her enlargement. [*Endorsed*, Presented by James Soame's wife, Jan. 26, 1670. The prayer of the petition is read that day, nothing done with it.] The misconduct referred to was that she refused to give the address of Mrs. Perry, who took a coat from her to her husband. See Min. 23 and 26 Jan.

(*h³*) Petition of same. She was examined about seven weeks since before the Lord Mayor. The rest of the petition is identical with the preceding. [*Endorsed*, Presented, and read 1 Feb. 1670-1. [Mrs. Halliwell attends before the Committee on the 3rd, and gives Mrs. Perry's address, but says she delivered the cloak to her husband herself. She was released next day. See Min.]

(*i*) Summary of previous depositions relating to Allen. Prepared by Sub-Committee.

(*i¹*) Paper giving address of Michael Beresford, a witness. [See Min. 18 and 31 Jan.]

(*k*) Draft report of the Sub-Committee, stating the material things taken notice of against Hunt, Halliwell, and Allen. It is the groundwork of the Committee's Report to the House. [See Min. 20 Jan.]

(*l*) Examination of Francis Johnson, a pretended Minister, living in Gray's Inn Lane. 19 Dec. 1670. Was a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. Now lets out lodgings. More has lodged with him three years, but stayed out on the night of the 7th Dec. Sir Thos. Prestwich, now a lodger with him, knows More, who is the son of Sir W^m More in Scotland. *Noted*, Sir Thos. Prestwich, a very honest gentleman, has charged himself to find out this More. The endorsement states that More had once the pistol (Hunt's). [See Min. 16 Jan.]

(*m*) Information of John Wybourne and George Baker respecting John Washwhite, together with Washwhite's examination. Taken before Lord Arlington 20 Jan. 1670-1. They accuse Washwhite of having said the Duke of Ormond would not die in his bed. Washwhite denies this. He had had a quarrel with Wybourne about a periwig. [Read 23rd Jan. See also Min. 24 Jan.]

(*m¹*) Petition of John Washwhite. He has been apprehended for speaking suspicious words against the Duke of Ormond, of which he is absolutely guiltless; is kept close prisoner in the Gatehouse, his wife not being admitted to bring him sustenance. His accusers are associate with one whom petitioner apprehended and caused to be brought before Judge Morton, and try to keep him in prison to hinder his serving His Majesty. Prays to be allowed to make his defence before their Lordships, that he may not be detained in prison and his wife and family perish. [*Undated*.]

(*m²*) Petition of same. Their Lordships were pleased to say that he should have liberty to speak with anyone whilst in gaol, and be put into some employ to find out Hurst and other persons concerned in the attempt; but his wife is not admitted to bring him victuals, and Lady Broughton has, for want of money, taken away his cloak

and confines him to lie on the boards. Prays for discharge to preserve him and his family from perishing, promising to use his utmost endeavours to find out the said persons. [*Undated*.]

(*n¹*) Information of Robert Ellery, of Little Drury Lane, Carpenter, taken before Sir W^m Morton, 3 Feb. 1670-1. Relates abusive words spoken by Dixey against the Duke of Ormond. [See Min. 6 and 10 Feb.]

(*n²*) Same of Thomas Fletcher, of Knockfergus, in the parish of Whitechapel, Middlesex, Bricklayer, taken before Sir W^m Morton, 3 Feb. To same effect as preceding. [See Min. 6 and 10 Feb.]

(*n³*) Examination of Thomas Dixey (named in the information John Dixey), taken before Sir W^m Morton 6 Feb. Denies having spoken the words alleged against him. [See Min. 8 and 10 Feb.]

(*n⁴*) Letter from Judge Morton to Mr. James Clarke, Steward of the Duke of Ormond, for presentation to the Duke. The letter is dated 6 Feb., 8 at night. The judge encloses the above copy of the examination of Thomas Dixey, whom he has committed without bail. He desires to learn his Grace's pleasure, whether he would have Dixey before the Lords Committee on the following day, and whether he should be kept in prison or let on bail. [See Carte's Ormonde, II. 420 for Mr. Clarke. See also Min. 8 Feb.]

(*o*) Paper endorsed. An information given to the Lord Arlington concerning the persons that assaulted the Duke of Ormond. Read at the Committee 1 Feb. 1670-1. It runs as follows:—"Jones, who wrote 'Mene Tekel,' * Blood, called Allen, Allec, &c.; Young Blood, his son, called Hunt, under which name (Hunt) he was indicted last year; Halliwell, Moore, Simons. He conceives them all to be desperate men, who shelter themselves under the notion of Fifth Monarchy men [*Compare (e¹)*.] Offers to consideration whether the exposing their names thus by an Act of Parliament will not make them hide themselves with more care, as they do now in the country. Says further that those congregations of Nonconformists which they have formerly frequented abhor this fact, and would be glad to bring them to punishment if it were in their power. [See Minutes 16 Jan.]

(*p*) 17 Feb. Report of the Committee concerning the assault on the Duke of Ormond. L. J., XII. 447. *In extenso*. See also Min. 2 March.

(*q*) 9 March. Draft order of the House, on Report from the Committee, directing the Committee to prepare a Bill against the persons found probably guilty of the assault, according to the tenor and effect of the said Report. L. J., XII. 448. *In extenso*.

353. Jan. 17. Stapilton v. Heron.—Petition of John Stapilton, Esq., son and heir of Sir Philip Stapilton, K^t, deceased. Petitioner inherited, when an infant, the site of the priory of Warton in Yorkshire, which had been purchased by his father, subject to the reservation of a yearly fee-farm rent to the King. Sir Philip during his lifetime obtained an order from the Court of Exchequer, directing the several owners of the lands, &c. purchased from the site of the priory to pay their apportionments, as made by a former decree of the Court in the reign of King James. Petitioner, after his father's death, being an infant and ignorant of the said apportionments, was forced to pay the whole fee-farm rent himself. On having notice later of the apportionments, he exhibited a bill against John Heron, to whom a conveyance had been made of a messuage in Beverley, calling upon him to pay his portion of the fee-farm rent. But his bill being dismissed, and the dismissal signed and enrolled, petitioner is prohibited from the benefit of the former decree, and barred from relief upon the apportionment. He appeals to their Lordships against this dismissal, and prays that proceedings thereon may be stayed meanwhile. See L. J., XII. 468, 474, 483, and Pet. Book 21 Feb.

Annexed:—

(*a*) 7 Feb. Answer of John Heron. He denies that the messuage, &c. at Beverley even paid any part of the fee-farm rent alleged; and even if it had been so liable, it was long since freed from such liability by some real covenant or composition. The appellant not having pre-

* Lingard, but without stating his authority, makes Bood himself the author of 'Mene Tekel' ix. 192. ed. 1849.

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ferred any bill of review, is not entitled to appeal.
See L. J., XII., *ut sup.*

(b.) Copy of order of dismissal.

(c.) Letter from Mr. Stapilton to Mr. Bethel, inquiring whether Mr. Heron and Mr. Bethel's other clients will forbear any prosecution for costs, upon his releasing all former claims to the rents due by them to the priory of Warter. Dated 28 Oct. 1670. *See* Pet. Book 14 Feb.

354. Jan. 17. Petition of John, Lord Lovelace, complaining of a breach of privilege, by the driving away of his cattle at the instance of one Higden for debt due by one of his Lordship's servants. Prays that the offenders may be summoned. L. J., XII. 407. Almost *in extenso*.

Annexed:—

(a.) 31 Jan. Petition of Richard Clements. Petitioner states that he had attached the goods of Lord Lovelace, not thinking they were his, but belonging to another, one Mr. Batts, whom the attachment was against. Prays their Lordships to order his release, being very sorry for his transgression, and his Lordship having already been pleased to remit and acquit him. L. J., XII. 417.

355. Jan. 20. Maiming and wounding Bill.—Minutes of Sub-Committee on the Bill to prevent malicious maiming and wounding. These minutes contain some of the amendments which the Committee afterwards reported to the House. (*See annex. (a.)*) Among them are two clauses, prepared by Lord Chief Justice Vaughan: the first of these, with later alterations, being embodied in sect. vii. of the Act, and the second, for the repeal of 5 Henry IV., being subsequently abandoned by the Lords, in deference to the Commons.

Annexed:—

(a.) Draft of Lords Amendments in Committee of the whole House. L. J., XII. 412 *See* MS. Min. 21 Jan.

(b.), (c.) Drafts of same, including further amendments on report. Two copies. L. J. *ibid.*

(c.) Rough draft of second amendment.

[The above amendments, as sent to the Commons, were eight in number. All but the sixth are set out *in extenso* in L. J., XII. 414. The sixth amendment proposed to make sect. vii. of the Act read as follows:—

Be it further enacted, &c., that if any person or persons from and after the four and twentieth day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred seventy and one, on purpose and of malice forethought and by lying in wait, and not by chance medley, affray, or misfortune, shall unlawfully cut out, or disable the tongue, put out an eye, slit the nose, or cut off or disable any limb, member, or joint of any subject of His Majesty, with intention in so doing to maim or disfigure in that special manner such His Majesty's subject, &c.]

(e.) Draft of Commons Amendments to Lords Amendments. L. J., XII. 414 *in extenso*.

(f.) Rough draft of Lords Amendments to preceding. L. J., XII. 416-8. (The Lords Amendments in this paper were made on consideration of the report of the first conference with the House of Commons.)

(g.) Fair copy of same. [On the 1st Feb. a debate arose in the House as to whether the words proposed by the Lords, whereby twenty-five days after the recording of the royal assent on the Journals was made the date for the accused to render themselves, was a sufficient specification as a matter of record. The Lord Keeper was called upon for his opinion, and after stating that this was a private Act, which must be exemplified by *certiorari*, and that the Journal of the House would not be exemplified in Westminster Hall, he owned he could not decide the point, which was moved to be referred to the Judges. A definite day, the 10th of March, was finally adopted as a compromise. The question also was raised whether the House could rescind a previous vote by which they resolved to "adhere" to their amendments.]

(h.) 4. Feb. Rough draft of Lords reasons for insisting on certain of their amendments. L. J., XII. 419. *In extenso*.

(i.) Fair copy of preceding.

(k.) Report of Conference, giving Commons amendments to Lords amendments in (f.) L. J., XII. 422. *In extenso*.

(l.) Rough draft of Lords amendments to Commons amendments in preceding paper. L. J., XII. 423.

(m.) Fair copy of same.

(n.) Report of Free Conference, giving Commons amendments to Lords amendments in preceding paper. L. J., XII. 427. *In extenso*. [These final amendments of the Commons were agreed to on the 11th February, and concluded the controversy between the two Houses on the Bill.]

356. Jan. 23. Duke of York's Privilege.—Affidavit of William Foakes, of Brightlingsea, Essex, concerning the Duke of York's oyster layings. L. J., XII. 411. Almost *in extenso*.

Annexed:—

(a.) 23 Jan. Paper giving the names of the four persons ordered to be attached this day. *See* L. J., *ut supra*.

357. Jan. 23. Burrell v. Ellis.—Petition and appeal of Rebecca Burrell, widow of Redmaine Burrell, Esquire. Her husband conveyed as jointure to her, on her marriage, the reversion of an annuity or rent-charge issuing out of certain manors, after the death of one Lidin Ward, such annuity to be for her use during life, and the remainder to her children in tail. Her husband, without her consent, sold this rent-charge for a consideration of 2,400*l.* to Sergeant Ellis, who obtained with it all deeds and papers connected therewith. After her husband's death, petitioner, upon the tenants refusing to pay her the rent-charge, distrained on the manor, but on a replevin brought by them, she was unable to avow at common law, for want of the original deeds. She therefore preferred a bill in Chancery for the delivery of the deeds against Ellis, who refused to answer her bill, and put in a plea that he had purchased the rent-charge for a valuable consideration, and without any notice of any incumbrances thereon, and that he was lawful possessor of the deed in question. The court having allowed the plea and dismissed her bill, she prays their Lordships to compel Ellis to deliver up the said deed and enable her to recover her rent-charge. L. J., XII. 411.

Annexed:—

(a.), (b.), (c.) Other copies of same, apparently drafts, and differing only in point of form.

(d.) Indenture executed 11 Jan. 1649-50, by Redmaine Burrell, settling a rent-charge on his wife at her marriage.

(e.) Appellant's bill of complaint in Chancery. Dated April 1667.

(f.) Respondent's plea to bill. Dated 4 May 1667.

(g.) Order and direction of the Court of Chancery, allowing plea. Dated 14 Nov. 1667.

(h.) Printed case of appellant before the House of Lords.

(i.) (k.) Rough drafts of same; two copies. The second is endorsed with a note of the deeds of Mrs. Burrell in Sergeant Ellis's hands.

(l.) 28 Jan. Answer of William Ellys, Sergeant-at-Law, to the said petition and appeal, stating that he had purchased the reversion of the rent-charge in dispute for a valuable consideration, viz., 2,400*l.*, which was its full value, as it was only a reversion. He had had no notice of any incumbrances thereon. Prays to be dismissed, without being ordered to deliver up his title deeds, as such a precedent would unsettle many hundreds of estates of purchasers. L. J., XII. 416.

(m.) Printed case of respondent, as also an answer to some of appellant's objection to his plea.

(n.), (o.) Draft of appellant's reply to answer of respondent. Two copies.

(p.) Brief of counsel for appellant.

(q.) Rough draft of same.

(r.) 16 Feb. Petition of appellant for a hearing. She has had, according to their Lordships' order, a copy of the respondent's answer, and she prays their Lordships to assign her a short day to be heard by her counsel at the bar. L. J., XII. 431, 453.

(s.) Paper, evidently a cover of some of above papers, marked "These papers belong to Mrs. Burrell," and dated 1654.

358. Jan. 24. Wool Bill.—Engrossment of an Act for preventing of frauds in exporting wool, woolfells, mortlings, shortlings, woolflock, or any yarn made of wool, contrary to former Acts made in that behalf. *Parchment Collection*. L. J., XII. 412. *See* also 238.

359. Jan. 27. Petition of Dame Elizabeth Harby, one of the Privy Chamber to Her Majesty; complains of arrest upon pretence to search for goods that had not paid His Majesty's customs. Prays their Lordships to

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grant her a writ of habeas corpus, to bring her from the Fleet prison to the bar of the House. L. J., XII. 415.

360. Jan. 31. *Stanton v. Holgate*.—Petition of Penelope Stanton, widow, the administratrix *de bonis non* of Philip Cage, Esq., deceased, the administrator of Dame Anne Wade, deceased, grandmother of the petitioner. Complains of breach of trust on the part of defendant, in connection with a mortgage on certain property in Belsize and St. John's Wood, which he had lent money to redeem, but he had retained more of the rents and profits of the estate than was necessary, under the trust, to repay him. Prays to be relieved against the dismission of her Bill in the Court of Exchequer.

Annexed:—

(a.) 14 Feb. Plea of John Holgate, defendant. The late Philip Cage having exhibited a Bill against defendant in the Court of Exchequer, an account was directed, but before it was perfected Cage died. On his widow reviving the suit against defendant the cause was further heard, and it appeared that upon the balance of the said account the sum of 335*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* was due to him, which the petitioner was unable to pay. Whereupon both parties were discharged, by consent, from all demands upon each other, and an order was drawn up to that effect. The petitioner therefore is barred by her own free consent from any further demands.

(b.) 22 March. Report from Lords Committees on Petitions (endorsed, The Earl of Dorset's paper). The plaintiff alleges that the order of dismission, pretended by consent of both parties, was only so in part, and not in the whole, and calls counsel as a witness to swear that it was consented to no further than the payment of a particular sum mentioned. The defendant, on the other hand, refers to the fact that the order itself is signed by three Barons, then in court, and attested by the attorneys on both sides to be by consent, which he considers sufficient evidence thereof. Their Lordships conceive that inasmuch as the decree signed by the said three Barons was a final judgment, and fully excluding all parties from any review or rehearing, it is their duty to present this case as fitter for their Lordships' determination or directions than their own. [See Pet. Book, 14 March. The House after hearing counsel on the 26th, affirmed defendant's plea and dismissed the appeal. L. J., XII. 467, 471, and MS. minutes.]

361. Jan. 31. *Turton v. White*.—Petition and appeal of Robert Turton, William Roper, and Richard Greves. The petitioners Turton and Roper were purchasers of certain lands belonging to Greves, but alleged by Samuel White, the respondent, to have been mortgaged to him. They had purchased with a covenant that the lands were free from incumbrances, when after several years quiet possession these incumbrances came to light. Thereupon, to save the covenants, and in consideration of a large sum, Greves conveyed the lands in question to the other petitioners, but intrusted them with a part of the purchase money to pay precedent debts and discharge the incumbrances. White and one Thomas Hunt, who is alleged but no way proved to be White's trustee, disturbed the petitioners by subsequent incumbrances. The latter exhibited a cross bill, and after a hearing in Chancery, the petitioners were decreed to account before a master, who made a report *ex parte*, ordering the petitioners to pay White 369*l.* 7*s.*, or else confirm White's and Hunt's estate in the lands in question, which report was confirmed by a decree, and that decree was afterwards confirmed by the Lord Keeper. The petitioners pray for its reversal, and that White and Hunt may be ordered to answer, and proceedings meanwhile stayed. Pet. Book of date.

Annexed:—

(a.) Case of the appellants.

(b.) 21 Feb. Answer of Samuel White and Thomas Hunt. It was proved in the court below that not a penny of the pretended consideration for the conveyance by Greves to the petitioners was ever paid, so that the petitioners are mere trustees for Greves, and their conveyance fraudulent as to the respondents. Hunt had already declared himself ready to take back his purchase money and recovery if the money decreed were paid to White. Respondents pray that the petition may be dismissed as frivolous, with costs. Pet. Book of date.

(c.) 28 Feb. Order of the Lords Committees of Petitions that it be reported to the House as their opinion that the petition, being frivolous, should

be dismissed. [See Pet. Book of date. This report was agreed to, 7 April. L., J. XII. 481.]

362. Feb. 1. Petition of the creditors of Philip, late Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. The late Earl, being indebted to several tradesmen in and about London to the value of 3,000*l.* and upwards, provided by his will for their payment out of his personal estate, and left as his executors the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Pawlett in trust to sell some of his goods for that purpose. His heir, the present Earl, detains the same and refuses either to buy them or permit them to be sold, and the executors are unable, through his privilege of peerage, to perform the trust in the will and satisfy the creditors. They pray their Lordships to interpose and find some expedient to prevail upon the Earl to remit the goods for sale, or if the Earl has any pretence of title thereunto, that he will waive his privilege and permit a legal determination thereof. L. J. XII. 418. [The petition was dismissed as contrary to privilege.]

362.* Feb. 3. Smith's Bill.—Commons message agreeing with Lords' amendments, with an amendment. L. J. XII. 418. 22 & 23 Car. II., c. 10, in list of private Acts, Svo.

Annexed:—

9 Dec. 1670. Lords' amendments.

363. Feb. 8. Countess of Northumberland's privilege.—Petition of John Harrison, bailiff to the Countess of Northumberland. Complains of having been arrested at the suit of one John Withby; a declaration has been delivered to him and a plea required from him whereby to try the cause at the next assizes. Prays for relief. See L. J., XII. 423, 435.

Annexed:—

(a.) Paper containing names and addresses of the three persons ordered to appear at the bar. L. J. *ut supra*.

364. Feb. 8. *Edmonds v. the King*.—Writ of error &c. brought in this day. L. J., XII. 423, 436.

365. Feb. 9. Yelverton's Bill.—Amended draft of an Act for provision to be made for Mr. Nevill Yelverton, born after the death of his father, Sir Henry Yelverton. Sir Henry Yelverton died suddenly, leaving his widow, Susanna, Lady Grey of Ruthyn, enceinte, and with no provision for any child that might be born. This Bill was brought in to make a provision of 2,000*l.* for Nevill Yelverton, the posthumous son, on his coming of age. L. J., XII. 424. [Read 2^d and debated (*ib.* 426). Reported from Committee (*ib.* 455.), and finally laid aside after being committed in the Commons (C. J., IX. 222).]

Annexed:—

(a.) Amendments in Committee. 23 Feb. and 11 April. [Lord Mandeville is substituted for Lady Grey of Ruthyn, as suppliant for the Act.]

366. Feb. 10. Petition of Charles, Lord Mohn, Baron of Okehampton, son and heir of Warwick, Lord Mohn, deceased. Petitioner's father having died while petitioner was in his minority and beyond the seas, his mother, who was possessed of a jointure of about 1,000*l.* yearly, got into her hands all deeds, evidences, and writings properly belonging to petitioner as his heir, and, taking advantage of these, brought a writ of dower. Being deprived of these deeds, &c., the petitioner cannot make the said jointure to appear, whereby to defend himself against the writ of dower; so that, after many dutiful applications to his mother, and the mediation of friends not prevailing, he has been forced, very unwillingly, to exhibit two bills in Chancery against his mother. Owing to many delays, the bills being extended, he cannot proceed, and is unable to pay the great debts contracted by his father by his service and sufferings for his gracious Majesty and for his late royal father, or to recover the rents detained from him by his tenants, for want of the counterparts of the leases, and is in danger of losing part of his inheritance. He prays that this being a case between peers, and the very great extremity of the case on the petitioner's part considered, their Lordships will be pleased to hear and determine the same; and that petitioner's mother may appear to answer. [The MS. Minutes of this day state that this petition was debated, but nothing was done in it. No entry to this effect appears in the Journal. Compare L. J., XII. 17.]

367. Feb. 11. *Reresby v. Farnesworth*.—Petition of Sir John Reresby, Baronet. Petitioner's great grandfather, Sir Thomas Reresby, Knight, mortgaged the manor of Reresby, in the county of Derby, to Sir Samuel Trion for 200 years, in consideration of a loan of 800*l.*; and afterwards granted certain other property to Sir Francis Wortley and others, in trust to discharge the said debt and to raise 1,500*l.* a year for his two daughters, Bridgett and

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Mary, of whom the former afterwards married one Isaac Scott and the latter one Steward. After Sir John's death, suits in Chancery were brought against his son, Sir George Reresby, by the executors of Sir Samuel Trion and the said Scott and Steward, to have the manor and lands sold for raising money for the debt to Sir Samuel Trion and provision for Bridgett and Mary; and it was decreed that so much as should be requisite for those purposes should be sold. Petitioner's father succeeded to the property soon afterwards, on the death of Sir George, and Scott and Steward, taking advantage of his infancy at the time, combined to make private gain out of the sale, and sold the property to the several tenants for only 3,000*l.*, whereas it was worth 15,000*l.* at the least, leaving the petitioner's father still liable to various payments which they should have defrayed out of the purchase money. Petitioner's father, Sir John Reresby, died without obtaining redress, being prevented by the unnatural war in this kingdom, during which he was sequestered for his loyalty to the King. Petitioner, after his father's death, having learned of the fraud on attaining his majority, brought a bill of complaint in Chancery against John Farnsworth and others, the tenants and owners of the premises fraudulently sold; but the Court allowed their plea and dismissed his bill. Petitioner submits that the dismissal is erroneous, but he cannot be relieved in the Court of Chancery by reason that the defendants refuse to sign and enrol the same, and yet make use of the cause to obstruct and hinder his farther suit in the said Court. He appeals to their Honours, being the highest and Supreme Court of Judicature of this kingdom, and prays that the decree may be reversed, and the persons mentioned in the petition ordered to answer. [The endorsement states that the petition was read in the House and dismissed upon report this day. L. J., XII. 427. See Pet. Book, 6 Dec. 1670 and 31 Jan., and Reresby's Memoirs, ed. 1875, p. 85.]

368. Feb. 14. Dickinson v. Dean and Chapter of York. —Petition and appeal of Thomas Dickinson, Esquire. Petitioner is possessed of the manors of Kirby Hall and Thorpe Underwood in Yorkshire, formerly belonging to the abbot and convent of the dissolved monastery of Fountains, which he inherited under the will of his father, Christopher Dickinson, and which was originally purchased from the Crown free of rents and charges. In 1660 the Dean and Chapter of York brought a bill in Chancery to recover from the petitioner a supposed rent of 48*l.*, chargeable on the said estate, but their bill was dismissed. They brought a second bill in 1664, but did not proceed with it. In 1667 they applied to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, alleging that a decree in Chancery, dated 12 May, 15 Jacob. (1617), declared the said rent chargeable on the estate; but that the docket and enrolment of the decree, in the six clerks' office, were burnt by the great fire, that the defendants in that cause being now dead, they did not know against whom to revive the decree; and prayed leave to sign and enrol the same, and his lordship ordered accordingly. This decree, thus procured by surprise, is grounded on allegations which had been already dismissed, viz., that the rent claimed, though originally charged on the tithes of the rectory and glebe of Topleff, was always paid out of the manor till the dissolution; that, after that, when the manor and tithes were both in the Crown, the lands were charged, and that the purchasers had an allowance for rent, and that after the dissolution, all the possessions of the Abbot being vested in the Crown, there was a decree made in the Augmentation Court ordering the said rent of 48*l.* to be paid out of the said manor. The Dean and Chapter having signed the decree on the allegation that part of the said manor had descended to the petitioner as son and heir of Wm. Dickinson, one of the defendants to the alleged decree, a *scire facias* was awarded to the petitioner to show cause why he should not be bound thereby. Petitioner answered that he was not son and heir of the said Wm. Dickinson, but a purchaser from one Christopher Dickinson, in no way related to Wm. Dickinson, but the Lord Chancellor disallowed his plea and ordered the petitioner to be examined upon interrogatories. Petitioner thereupon further disputed his liability, contending that the rent, if payable at all, was payable out of the rectory; and that the decree of 15 James I. was grounded on a mis-information by the Dean and Chapter, and was not absolute but only to continue until better matter showed; and that, the execution thereof having been suspended for 50 years, petitioner ought not to be bound thereby. His examination, being first referred to one of the Masters of Chancery, came finally before Lord Keeper

Bridgman, who ordered that petitioner should be bound by the said decree of the Court of Augmentations, and pay arrears. He appeals to their Lordships to reverse the said decree and subsequent orders, and meanwhile to stay all proceedings thereon. *Endorsed*, Dismissed upon report from Committee, 22 March 1670. L. J., XII. 467. See Pet. Book, 16 March.

Annexed:—

(a.) 7 March. Answer of the Dean and Chapter of York, showing how the fee-farm rent of 48*l.* payable for the tithes of Topleffe became chargeable on the manors of Thorpe Underwood, Kirby Hall, and Widdington, and had been paid out of those manors until 1637, when the Dean and Chapter were dispossessed of their property during the civil war. On the 23rd of Nov. 1669, the Lord Keeper declared that if the petitioner claimed the lands under a grant thereof by Philip and Mary to Sir John Gage, in which grant the lands were burdened with this rent, he was liable for it; but this declaration was made subject to the disclaimer of the petitioner that he claimed under that grant. The petitioner made no such disclaimer, and a decree was passed accordingly. Subsequently the petitioner's liability for rent and arrears was fixed at 1,136*l.* Petitioner ought to have brought a bill of review. Though the respondents' receivers have from time immemorial entered this rent as coming from the tithes of Topleffe, the entry is purely formal and they receive no rent for these tithes; and they cannot conceive how the petitioner saw the entry in the rental, unless improperly, while he was a Commissioner of Sequestrations at York during the civil war. They further state that the petitioner had had made over to him the lauds of Thorpe Ings in consideration of his paying this rent. The respondents therefore pray to be dismissed, with some exemplary reproof to the petitioner, and with costs. L. J., XII. 467.

368.* Feb. 15. E. Shrewsbury's Bill.—Commons' amendments. L. J. XII. 429. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 2, in list of private Acts, 8vo.

Annexed:—

(a.) Parchment copy of another amendment by the Commons.

369. Feb. 16. Sherley v. Hawles.—Petition of Thomas Sherley, Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty, and of Elizabeth his wife, executrix to the Lady Hyppesley. Respondent, who was solicitor to the late Lady Hyppesley, and receiver of her moneys, owed her 400*l.* at the time of her death, the right to which came to Elizabeth Sherley as her executrix; but respondent refused to pay unless an abate was made of 100*l.*, which he pretended he was bound to pay to one Mr. Stedman, on demand, on the lady's account. He obtained a trial on the issue whether the 100*l.* were part of the 400*l.*, and petitioner being ignorant in these affairs, and loth to be diverted from his profession, respondent got by surprise an order that the 100*l.* should be taken *pro confesso*, and had costs and use allowed him amounting to 300*l.*, though against an executrix, contrary to the custom of the Court. Afterwards respondent obtained a final decree, and imprisoned Sherley in the Fleet, he being a privileged person, till their Lordships were pleased to release him. Petitioners pray leave to appeal to their Lordships, and that the decree may be set aside. L. J., XII. 431.

Annexed:—

(a.) Answer of Thomas Hawles. He had given Stedman a note to repay the 100*l.* on demand, on the lady's promise to save him harmless against Stedman, whereupon he gave her a bond for debts amounting to 400*l.* Her executrix, though she renewed this promise, send respondent on this bond. She has been ordered to reimburse him the 100*l.* paid by him to Stedman, and brings this appeal merely for delay. Prays to be dismissed with costs. L. J., XII. 441.

370. Feb. 17. Petition of William, Earl of Pembroke. Complains that divers husbandmen named, of the parish of Alborne, Wilts, by the connivance and instigation of one Thomas Hawles, Esq., have taken possession of the warrens and lodges on his estate in the said parish, and take the profits thereof. Prays that the offenders may be summoned to answer at the bar. *Endorsed*, Read 17 Feb. 1670 and dismissed. See also 143. [From the M.S. Minutes, giving the proceedings at the bar, it appears that the Earl had ousted the Gilberts (who held the land for Hawles) for non-payment of rent, and put a

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man in possession, who was turned out in a few hours. No entry appears in the Journal.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Statement of the Earl's case. The offenders have destroyed his game, and made utter waste of his estate, the damage being more than 2,000*l*. If it should be objected that he hath not the present right of possession, it can be proved that he hath as well right to the possession as to the inheritance.

371. Feb. 17. Sir J. Colladon's Privilege.—Complaint and Petition of Sir John Colladon, Knight, ancient servant and physician in ordinary to His Majesty. Petitioner in 1668, at the importunity and for the debt of Doctor Poleman, became bound with him to one Edward Neltrop in the sum of 80*l*. for the payment of 40*l*. The bond being forfeited by the neglect of Poleman, who combined with Neltrop and one Mr. Cox to clap the whole debt on petitioner, the petitioner was sued and judgment entered against him at the suit of Neltrop, and execution was taken out. Petitioner was made to deposit 68*l*. in the hands of one of the sheriff's bailiffs, who refused him his liberty, although he showed him, under the hand of the Lord Chamberlain, that he was physician to His Majesty. All which being done during the sitting of Parliament and against the privileges of their Lordships' House anciently allowed to his Majesty's servants in ordinary, the petitioner prays that, according to many precedents of their Lordships' House in such cases, he may be relieved and the proceedings upon the rest made void and the money deposited restored, and that Neltrop, Cox, and one who appears as attorney for Neltrop, and delivered the execution to the sheriff, may be punished. L. J., XII. 431, and MS. Min. of 21 Feb.

Annexed:—

(a.) Statement of case on behalf of Neltrop and Cox. Sir John Colladon, upon a private agreement with Dr. Poleman, promised him large sums of money for some secrets in medicine and chemistry which he had imparted to him, and, pretending he had not the money at hand, desired Cox to borrow 40*l*. for Dr. Poleman, Sir John giving his bond for security. Cox procured the money, part whereof was borrowed of Neltrop, a merchant. Sir John, failing to pay, was then sued on his bond, and taken in execution, but discharged on repaying the loan. He pretended only to be the Queen Mother's servant, and, after her death, alleged that his privilege lasted two years longer. He never said he was His Majesty's physician in ordinary, neither was he even so reputed, nor is he mentioned as such in the "State of England." Had he been so, he might have sent to the Lord Chamberlain, who has cognizance of breaches of privilege against His Majesty's servants. Those who arrested him had strict orders to treat him with respect. Pray that the petition, if presented, may be referred to the Lord Chamberlain, or otherwise that the parties complained of may be heard before any order is made to send for them in custody.

372. Feb. 18. Lady Wortley *v*. Stareshmore.—Petition and appeal of Dame Frances Wortley, widow, late wife of Sir Francis Wortley, Bart., deceased, setting forth that one Edmund Stareshmore and his late father borrowed 2,000*l*. of petitioner and her late sister, and after paying back 100*l*. offered to redeem the mortgage with 300*l*. alleging that the Committees for compounding had directed him to pay 1,200*l*. into the Treasury and 300*l*. to Sir Francis Wortley in full discharge of the debt. 900*l*. of the 1,200*l*. was directed to be paid to Col. Sydenham and Col. Bingham, and the other 300*l*. to Dr. Staines (who was Commissary General under the usurpers), and alleged by Stareshmore to have been so paid. On the refusal of the Wortleys to be satisfied with the 300*l*. Stareshmore obtained a decree in Exchequer against them in 1664, against which petitioner appeals, on the grounds that the debt was 2,000*l*. and not 1,600*l*. as stated by the Committee of Advance; that no order of any Committee ordering the payment of the 1,200*l*. to Staines and the others was produced at the trial, no money was paid to Sydenham and Bingham, and there was collusion between the respondent Stareshmore and Staines; and that a bond of the petitioner's in the hands of Stareshmore, forming part of the debt, was good when given to Stareshmore, though now valueless, owing to his neglect in not suing upon it in time. The petitioner alleges error in fact in the decree, and can have no relief by a bill of review, but only by an appeal to the House of Lords; and she prays that the said Edmund Stareshmore may be ordered to answer. L. J., XII. 433.

Annexed:—

(a.) 25 Feb. Petition of Sir Robert Vyner, Knight and Baronet. The respondent, Edmund Stareshmore, has absolutely parted with his interest in the decree appealed from, his estate having been bought a year ago by the petitioner, and is not therefore concerned to make defence against the appeal. The papers, &c. necessary for the defence are very many, and not at present in petitioner's custody. He requires time for their perusal, and prays that he may be admitted before their Lordships to defend his right, and to have some reasonable time to make his defence. L. J., XII. 437. [See also 379 (a).]

(b.) 14 March. Answer of Edmond Stareshmore and Sir Robert Vyner, Bart., to Lady Wortley's petition.—The respondent Stareshmore had sold the mortgaged property to Vyner after the decree was made, and before the appeal was brought, and Vyner, who held, moreover, in right of his wife, a prior mortgage on the property, had bought it for full and valuable consideration, having spent nearly 4,000*l*. in freeing it from encumbrances. They maintain that the appellant ought to have proceeded by a bill of review, and pray to be dismissed with costs. L. J., XII. 461-474.

373. Feb. 21. Loyal Officers' Poor Widows.—Petition of divers commission officers' widows, who have long attended the Parliament Committees and persons authorised to give them relief, setting forth that they had suffered greatly through their husbands' services in the King's late wars, and that the Act 14 Car. II. c. 8. for the relief of loyal and indigent commission officers had not been carried into effect, and praying for relief. L. J., XII. 434. See Pet. Book, 23 Feb. and 14 March, when Mr. Heath, the petitioners' solicitor, was ordered to bring in a petition with the names of the treasurers complained of. See next paper.

Annexed:—

(a.) 16 March. Petition of the loyal officers' poor widows, complaining of the non-distribution of the money raised in pursuance of the Act 14 Car. II. c. 8. namely, 900*l*. a year in the City of London, in the hands of W^m Hickman and Samuel Mann; 600*l*. a year in Middlesex, in the hands of Sir Reginald Foster, Sir W^m Bateman, Sir W^m Bowles, and George Walsh, Esq.; and 700*l*. a year in Surrey, in the hands of Sir W^m Green, W^m Mason, and W^m Trapps (nothing having been raised in the City of Westminster); and praying that the above-named treasurers of the fund may be summoned to appear before the House and account for the money, and that the petitioners' great necessities may be speedily relieved. See Pet. Book.

(b.) Statement to the Lords Committees for Petitions of several of the complaints and grievances of the loyal indigent officers' widows, setting forth that in the Act of May 1662 provision had been made that some allowances should be paid them by the treasurers of the fund: that these allowances have been paid to women not entitled thereto, they having been pensioners at Ely House, or their husbands never having borne arms for the King; that the widows of private soldiers and field officers and others have shared alike, receiving not more than 40*l*. a year apiece for those in London, and since the first three payments of 40*l*. 20*l*., and 10*l*., many widows getting nothing at all; that Mr. Mann had been treasurer in London for six years, though the Act provides that there should be a new treasurer every year, and that yearly accounts should be rendered, which had not been done; that Elizabeth Fies declared, that when she asked Mann for money he had threatened her with Bridewell, and that the death of a great many of the widows, especially during the plague, ought to have increased the pensions of the remainder.

(c.) 21. March. Answer of Daniel Mann to the above petition (a.) before the Lords Committees for Petitions, stating that, as treasurer of the fund in the City of London, he had received, since 1665, the sum of 1,321*l*. 5*s*., and had paid to 160 persons selected by the Lord Mayor and Justices of the Peace, in sums of 52*l*. and 40*l*. per annum, the sum of 1,416*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*., the excess of 95*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. having been advanced to him by the Chamber of London for that purpose upon the credit of the rate. Dated 20 March. Endorsed, Read this day. See Pet. Book.

(d.) 21 March. Answers of W^m Mason and Sir W^m Green to the said petition. Mason states that he

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was appointed treasurer to the fund for the County of Surrey by order of the Surrey Quarter Sessions in 1669, and had collected 347*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, and distributed that sum as directed by the Surrey Justices of the Peace, and his account had been rendered and allowed. Sir W^m Green states that he is the treasurer for the current year, duly appointed; that he is to receive the like sum, and has paid out all the money he has received, and is to render his account at the next Easter Sessions. William Apps, called in the petition W^m Trapps, answers that he is only concerned in the matter as the deputy of the above-named persons, and has faithfully fulfilled his trust for the past two years. [This paper is signed by Apps.]

(c.) 21 March. Answer of George Walsh, Treasurer of the Hundreds of Ossulton, Ednuntton, and Gore, in the County of Middlesex, to the above petition before the Lords Committees for Petitions, stating that he is the treasurer to the fund for the said hundreds, duly appointed for the current year, and cannot therefore account for the year until the following Easter Sessions. The petitioners have misinformed their Lordships in other particulars also. For instance, they state that the County of Middlesex pays about 600*l.* per annum, whereas it pays only 431*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* They state that the City of Westminster pays nothing, whereas it pays 36*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Petitioners could only be entitled to relief out of the surplus, if any, of the fund after certain pensions have been paid to such as had faithfully served His Majesty; there was no such surplus in his hands, and, moreover, some of the petitioners have several times been told by the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions that they were not within the relief of the Act as the case stands. As for his having made improper payments, he can only pay by direction of two Justices of the Peace under their hands.

(f.) 21 March. Proposal of the widows, in order to the settlement upon the said Act of May 1662, proposing that only those officers' widows should be entitled to relief who had duly obtained certificates in the former inspections before the Committee for Indigent Officers in the Star Chamber, and the inspections made in the City, in pursuance of the Act, and likewise the persons who shared with the petitioners in the collection of both Houses of Parliament in 1666; and that no persons who were pensioners at Ely House, or had served the late usurped powers, or revolted from the King, should be entitled to such relief. That persons who, as officers' widows, are already receiving relief from other sources be barred. That such certificates may be registered, and that the certificates produced by Mr. Heath, attending this business, of the services of the petitioners' late husbands, may be received by the Committee. That an explanatory Act may be passed to clear up doubtful points, and that returns of warrants issued, and sums collected and paid since May 1660, may be ordered; and that the surplus funds in one county may go to the relief of starving widows in another. See Pet. Book.

(g.) 5 April, 1671. Copy of foregoing paper, with a marginal note to the effect that Lord Arlington had paid 1,200*l.* to some widows, and others had nothing; and another, naming "Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Essex, Kent, &c." opposite the expression "the Associated Counties Treasury," occurring in the document. *Endorsed*, Mr. Heath attends. [The Committee for Petitions reported to the House this day on the above matter (L. J., XII. 478), and the report was referred to the Committee on the Bill for taking the account of money given to loyal indigent officers, which had been read 2^d and committed on the 3rd April. L. J., XII. 474, 476. The Bill was reported with amendments and recommitted on the 15th April (ib. 490), and again reported with amendments, and then read 3^d and passed on the 18th (ib. 500). Royal assent 22 April. 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 21.]

(h.) First draft of some of the amendments made in Committee to the Bill for taking the accounts of money given to the loyal indigent officers. [The first three amendments were made after the first commitment, and the last on 17 April, after recommitment. See Com. Book.]

(i.) Paper of amendments to the Bill. Comprises the contents of preceding paper, with the rest of the amendments made on 17 April. See Com. Book.

(k.) Proviso (marked A.) to the Bill, being § 12 of the Act. See Com. Book, 17 April. [On this day the Committee decided, by 3 votes to 2, that Mr. Birch should not continue treasurer.]

374. Feb. 21. Growth of Popery.—Petition of both Houses to the King, declaring the causes of the growth of Popery, and suggesting remedies. L. J., XII. 451. *In extenso*. C. J., IX. 205. [This petition, which originated with a Committee of the Commons, appointed on the 6th Feb. to consider the subject, and prepare a Bill, was finally agreed to by the Lords without alteration (10 March), after having been referred to a Committee, and three conferences having been held to determine matters of fact. See C. J., IX. 135-205, and L. J., XII. 434-449. With regard to Plunkett, Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, and Peter Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, against whom information was given in the petition, papers were produced by Lord Anglesey in the House, as also an order of council (9 Nov. 1670), "showing His Majesty's care in this particular." MS. Minutes, 2 March. The King's proclamation, made in answer to this petition (Annex (e.) below) was considered by the Lords Committee to whom the Popery Bill, brought from the Commons 13 March, was referred. The Judges produced a list of statutes relating to recusants, and Chief Justice Vaughan gave evidence as to the power of the King to remit penalties after conviction. A test was proposed in Committee, to be taken by those papists in whose favour the King (L. J., XII. 454) drew a distinction; and a Sub-Committee was appointed to prepare it. Com. Book April 1, 4, 6, and 13. The Bill and further proceedings dropped with the session.]

Annexed:—

(a.) 21 Feb. Message from the Commons, bringing up the above petition. L. J., XII. 434.

(b.) Extracts from Lords Journals of 10, 11, and 13 March, stating the proceedings as to presenting the said petition to the King, and His Majesty's answer thereto. L. J., XII. 452. *In extenso*.

(c.) 23 March. Printed proclamation by the King, prayed for in the petition and promised in the King's answer. See Parl. Hist., IV. 479.

375. Feb. 25. Petition of George, Lord Enre; prays that further proceedings upon a Chancery bill against him may be prohibited during the present session of Parliament. L. J., XII. 437.

376. Feb. 27. L. Arundell's Privilege.—Case of Lord Arundell of Trerice. About nine years ago he obtained from the King a lease, for a yearly rent of 45*l.*, of the water and pool of Sutton and the soil thereof, lying in Plymouth, and forming parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Mayor and Commonalty of Plymouth, who had rented it from His Majesty's predecessors till the last unhappy war, purchased the inheritance of it from the usurped powers, and leased part of it to one Olyver Ceely, claiming it as their own by virtue of long possession. Thereupon the Attorney-General brought an information in the Court of Exchequer against them and the said Ceely, and an issue was directed to be tried by a jury of persons of quality of Devonshire, whether the soil of the said pool, within the high-water and low-water mark, was the King's inheritance. Their verdict being for the King, the Court decreed accordingly; notwithstanding which, Ceely retained possession of the cellars and yard thereon until petitioner got a verdict upon an action for trespass and ejectment, and obtained a writ of possession. Petitioner has since let the cellars and yard to one Samuel Hayne, merchant, who built a dwelling-house there, having taken the estate for a term of years, with a deed covenanting for quiet possession; but Ceely has sent a declaration of ejectment to Hayne, through Henry Watts, an attorney. Petitioner therefore offers this case to their Lordships, whether this commencing a suit, sitting the Parliament, for trial of his Lordship's title, be not a breach of privilege; and he has sent his tenant Hayne to London to make oath against Ceely and Watts. L. J., XII. 438. [Watts was ordered this day to appear, but nothing further seems to have been done in the matter.]

377. Feb. 28. Draft certificate of the naturalization of Mark le Pla and John de Beauverne by Act 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 32. in List of Private Acts, Svo.

378. Feb. 28. Petition of Dame Theodosia Prettyman, wife of Sir John Prettyman, of Loddington, in the county of Leicester, Knight and Baronet. The petitioner in 1664, being then the wife of Sir John, was taken in execution at the suit of one John Marshall, an attorney of the Court of King's Bench, upon a judgment of 100*l.*, entered against her for a pretended debt to him, which she never owed him, and ought not to have been molested, being a *femme covert* to his knowledge. She

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was kept prisoner in the Fleet till the fire, when she was discharged; but afterwards she was assaulted by the servant of the Warden of the Fleet, and again taken into custody upon the old execution, without any new process, as is directed by the late Act for indemnifying the Warden of the Fleet. She remained prisoner in the Fleet till removed to the King's Bench; and, since Marshall's death, his executors still detain her in custody, without suing the *seire facias* against her, as the law requires. She can obtain no relief either in King's Bench or Chancery, because her husband gives releases to all actions she brings both in law and equity. She prays their Lordships to consider her sad condition and injuries, and in compassion to release her from her illegal confinement. [This Petition was withdrawn by leave of the Committee for Petitions this day.]

379. Feb. 28. Subsidy Bill.—Draft of Lords' Amendments in Committee of the whole House, Feb. 22-27. MS. Min. L. J., XII. 438-9. [Reported this day; Bill brought from the Commons, 20 Feb. Royal assent, 6 March. 22 and 23 Car. II. c. 3.]

Annexed:—

(a.) Fair copy of preceding.

(b.) Draft of provisos to the Bill. L. J. *ut supra*. Agreed to on report (L. J., *ut supra*) and sent to the Commons. Two of them, Nos. 1 and 3, were agreed to by the Commons. (C. J. IX. 210-11.) No. 2, touching distresses in Lords houses, was disagreed to, and not insisted on by the Lords. (L. J., XII. 441-2.) It runs thus—

"And further, that no dwelling-house of any Peere of this Realme where they or their Families doe ordinarily reside shall be broken open for the levying distresses for the non-payment of any of the sums to be collected by virtue of this Act, unless it be done in the presence of one or more of the Comiss^{rs}, to be authorized by his Ma^{ty} for the executing of this Act, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding." MS. Min. of 25 and 27 Feb. [A note on the paper containing these provisos gives a minute of business for the 25th February 1670-1, being the further consideration of the bill in Committee, and Starsmore to answer Lady Wortley's petition. See 372 (a).]

(c.) Parchment copy of above provisos.

(d.) Commons message disagreeing to the second of the above provisos. See L. J., XII. 441.

(e.) Draft proviso concerning the draining taxes charged on the Adventure Lands in Bedford Level. [Offered 27 Feb. MS. Min.].

(f.) Draft proviso that deer parks should not be rated above their clear yearly value.

(g.) Another draft proviso to the same effect. [Negatived on 27th Feb. MS. Min.].

SUPPLEMENT.

Skinner v. East India Company.

Entries in the MS. Journal relating to this cause (expunged by order of the House, 22 Feb. 1669-70), supplemented by extracts from other MS. records of the House.

1666-7. Jan. 19. "The Lord Privy Seal acquainted "this House that His Majesty commanded him to tell "their Lordships' House that one Thomas Skinner, a "merchant, had presented a petition to His Majesty, "which His Majesty recommends to their Lordships "to do the petitioner justice, according to the merits "of his case. The petition to His Majesty was read, "complaining of great losses and damage sustained by "the East India Company in East India, upon which, "this House gave the said Thomas Skinner leave to "present his petition to this House concerning this "business."

Jan. 21. Petition of Skinner read. (See Calendar, 66 g.) The Governor and Company ordered to have a copy, and to bring in their answer by the 25th inst.

Jan. 25. The Company ordered peremptorily to answer to-morrow. [The Company put in a plea on the 26th, and a further plea on the 28th. See Calendar, 66 (h.) and (i).]

Jan. 26. Order for hearing the cause on the 29th inst., the petitioner to give timely notice to the Governor and Company.

Jan. 29. Order postponing hearing till 1 Feb.

[The MS. Minutes of 1 Feb. contain an order further postponing the hearing till the 5th inst., but no entry of it occurs in the MS. Journal.]

Feb. 5. Order postponing the hearing, appointed for this day, till the 7th inst.

[The MS. Minutes state that the cause being called on, counsel for the Company, who had not had notice, did not appear. No entry for the 7th occurs either in the MS. Journal or MS. Minutes. Parliament was prorogued on the 8th till the following October.]

Oct. 30. Petition of Skinner read; the Governor and Company ordered to answer on 6 Nov. [See Calendar, 66 (k).]

Nov. 7. Plea of Governor and Company read. [See Calendar, 66 (l).] Counsel ordered to be heard on both parts at the bar on the 28th inst. on the petition and plea.

Nov. 23. Order postponing hearing to 2nd December.

Dec. 2. Order of reference to all the Judges to "consider the petition of Skinner and report to the House "on Wednesday next whether the petitioner be relieved upon the matters therein mentioned in law or "equity, and if so, in what manner, upon the several "parts of the complaints of the said petition." [Counsel on both sides were heard this day, *Mr. Solicitor*, in support of the Company's plea of demurrer to jurisdiction, says the judicial power of every court is limited; the petition is no appeal from any other court; has no reference to the legislative power of this House; *non est utendum imperio ubi legibus uti valet. Non curritur ad extraordinaria, nisi deficient ordinaria*, 2 Ric. II., No. 18, a rule that Parliament relieves only where other courts cannot. 28 Ed. II. fol. 665, case of John a Birds, who on coming to Parliament was answered, Sue at law. 35 Ed. I. Lifford's petition against Bishop of Carlisle was answered, Sue in Chancery. 13 Ric. II. Complaint against Sir Rob. Knowles answered, Sue at law. Matters of Skinner's petition relieviable below by action *à tort* and conversion, by action of the case for damage, by action of assault or false imprisonment; Chancery will help him where the law will not. The disseisin of his island not relieviable by way of an assize, but he can get damages below. The Court of Constable and Marshal wont to relieve for wrongs done beyond seas. 13 Ric. II., that court restrained to faults of arms. Secondly, liberty of subject injured by the House taking cognizance of cases relieviable below; trials should be by jury. Thirdly, an appeal is denied by cases being brought here in the first instance. Fourthly, Skinner either has or has not relief below; if he has, let him seek it there; if he has no right or equity he should not be relieved here. E. Suffolk's case in 1642. Judgment, if given against respondents, could not be executed, they having privilege of Parliament.—*Mr. Jones* followed on the same side.—*Mr. Aylyffe*, for Skinner, says the matters are not relieviable at law, the principal one, on which the others depend, being his dispossession of the island. The Lords have relieved in cases relieviable below, 51 Ed. III. rot. 72, and where ordinary courts cannot or will not relieve. Otherwise this Court would only have power to rectify errors of other courts. 1 Hen. IV. rot. 82, the King and Lords declare that all judgments belong to the King and this House.—On debate whereof the House made the above order. MS. Minutes of date.]

Dec. 4. Report of the Judges, stating how far Skinner is relieviable by the ordinary courts of law. *State Trials*, VI. 719. *In extenso*.

Dec. 13. Order for hearing counsel at the bar on the 16th inst. upon the whole matter contained in the petition of Skinner against the East India Company, and Maurice Thompson and Sir Andrew Riccard. [The MS. Minutes add that this order was made on reading the report of the Judges.]

Dec. 16. Order postponing the hearing of the cause till the 17th inst., before which time the Governor and Company are to answer.

Dec. 17. The counsel for the Governor and Company praying for time to call a court and put in an answer, upon consideration thereof it is ordered that the cause be heard on the first Tuesday after the meeting of the House next after Christmas; the Company to deliver their answer to the Clerk of the Parliaments seven days before the hearing. [The MS. Minutes add that the answer of Sir Andrew Riccard and Maurice Thomson was read this day. See Calendar, 66 (m.) and (n). The answer of the Governor and Company (o.) was put in on 4 Feb. The House adjourned on the 19th inst. to the 6th February 1667-8.]

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Feb. 11. Order postponing hearing (appointed for this day) to the 18th inst.

Feb. 18. Ordered that the further hearing be proceeded with on the 20th inst., and that the Company

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may have copies of such affidavits and papers as were this day produced and read in the House on behalf of Skinner. [The MS. Minutes statethat *Sir Wm. Scroggs*, counsel for the Company, prayed that the cause might not be heard *inconsulto Rege*, who was concerned in the matter, and pleaded further the Statute of Limitations. The House deciding to hear the matter of fact before the matter of law, the depositions of Skinner's witnesses were read, a summary of which is given in the Minutes.]

Feb. 20. Whereas counsel and witnesses should have been heard this day on the part of the East India Company, the said counsel praying a longer time, they alleging they could not have copies of the affidavits used by Skinner until yesterday at eleven o'clock [See Calendar, 68 (p)], on consideration thereof it is ordered that the said Governor and Company, paying 20*l.* costs to Skinner, shall have time till Saturday, the 22nd inst., to make their defence, in which, if they shall make use of any of their books, letters, or affidavits of evidence, they shall cause to be given to Skinner due notice thereof, to the end he may have copies of the same to-morrow. [Compare MS. Minutes for affidavit relating to delay in obtaining copies.]

Feb. 22. Ordered that the House will proceed further in hearing counsel on the 26th inst. [Evidence was taken this day on behalf of the Company to rebut the affidavits of Skinner's witnesses. To prove the fact that trade to the Indies was not, as alleged in Skinner's petition, open in 1657, the Patent of King James is produced, as also an Order of Council of 10 Feb. 1656, giving a monopoly to the Company, and an order of the Company thereupon of 13 Feb. 1656. MS. Minutes.]

Feb. 26. Order for proceeding further in the hearing on the 28th inst. [Further evidence taken on behalf of the Company, for which see MS. Minutes.]

Feb. 28. Ordered that the House will proceed in further hearing of counsel on the 3rd of March next, by which time Sir Matthew Andrews, late president for the Company in the Indies, Sir Thos. Chambers, Peter Treveze, Henry Cooke, and — Young are required to give evidence on behalf of Skinner. [Further evidence taken on behalf of the Company, for which see MS. Minutes.]

March 3. Whereas counsel and witnesses were this day heard in the cause, and the summing up of the whole evidence by the counsel for the defendants; it is ordered, &c. that the House will hear counsel in reply on Saturday, the 7th inst. [For further evidence taken this day see MS. Minutes.]

March 7. Ordered that on the 12th inst. the House will take into their consideration what judgment to give. [Counsel for Skinner heard in reply this day, as also Mr. Solicitor. See MS. Minutes.]

March 12. "The House took into consideration what judgment to give in the cause of Thomas Skinner, Merchant, upon his petition against the Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the East Indies; and, after a serious debate thereof, the question being put, whether Thomas Skinner is to be relieved by the House, it was resolved in the affirmative. Then it is ordered that these Lords following are appointed to consider what damages Thomas Skinner, Merchant, hath sustained from the Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the East Indies; and have power to send for such persons as they shall think fit, to inform them therein, and to report their opinion, what recompence is fit to be given to the said Thomas Skinner for the same:—

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| " L. Privy Seal. | Ep ^{us} Durham. | D ^{us} Berkeley de |
| " L. Chamberlain. | Ep ^{us} Chichester. | Berk. |
| " Co. Nottingham. | Ep ^{us} Chester. | D ^{us} Sandys. |
| " Co. Dorset. | Ep ^{us} Petri- | D ^{us} Eure. |
| " Co. Bridg- | burgh. | D ^{us} Petre. |
| " Co. Water. | | D ^{us} Howard de |
| " Co. North'ton. | | Chart. |
| " Co. Boling- | | D ^{us} Lovelace. |
| " Co. Brooke. | | D ^{us} Powis. |
| " Co. Cardigan. | | D ^{us} Widdring- |
| " Co. Craven. | | ton. |
| " Co. Burling- | | D ^{us} Lucas. |
| ton. | | D ^{us} Wotton. |
| | | D ^{us} Berkeley |
| | | Strat. |
| | | D ^{us} Holles. |
| | | D ^{us} Cornwallis. |
| | | D ^{us} Arundell |
| | | Terice [Tre- |
| | | rice]. |
| | | D ^{us} Crewe. |

" Their Lordships, or any five of them, to meet on Tuesday next at three of the clock at the Prince's Lodgings."

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April 11. The Lord Say and Sele added to the Committee concerning Thomas Skinner.

[This Committee, after a detailed investigation and frequent divisions, reported on 29 April, awarding a total of 28,522*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* damages to Skinner. (MS. Minutes). Their proceedings are given in Com. Book March 17 and 30, and April 7, 11, 13, 18, and 20. The above total includes, among other items, damages for the ship 2,500*l.*, for the island 10,000*l.*, and for goods 9,884*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* with interest. The rupee was valued at 5*s.*]

April 29. "Upon hearing counsel and witnesses several days at the bar of this House as well upon the Petition and complaint of Thomas Skyenner, Merchant, against the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies, and Sir Andrew Riccard and Maurice Thompson; and also upon the answer of the said Company thereunto, concerning many losses and injuries sustained by, and done unto, the said Thomas Skyenner by the said Company of Merchants and their Agents, Factors, and Servants in the East Indies, as in the said Petition are set forth; upon due and serious consideration had of the whole matter, which hath been opened in the cause; It is Ordered and Adjudged, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled do Order and Adjudge, That the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies shall, in lieu of all the losses and damages sustained by the said Petitioner, Thomas Skyenner, mentioned in his Petition, pay or cause to be paid unto the said Thomas Skyenner, his Executors or Administrators, the sum of Five thousand pounds of lawful money of England in such manner, and at such times or days of payment as are after in this judgment particularly directed and set down, that is to say, one thousand pounds of lawful money of England, part of the said five thousand pounds before mentioned, within two days after the service of this judgment, and two thousand pounds more of like lawful money at the end of three months next ensuing the day of the payment of the thousand pounds first mentioned: And two thousand pounds more of like lawful money in full of the said sum of five thousand pounds at the end of three months next ensuing the day of the payment of the two thousand pounds first mentioned: And that the said Thomas Skyenner, his Executors and Administrators, and every of them, shall give unto the said Governor and Company particular acquaintances upon his or their respective receipts of the aforesaid sums of one thousand pounds and two thousand pounds first above mentioned for so much respectively received in part of the performance and execution of a judgment of the House of Peers dated the 29th day of April 1668, made in the case between Thomas Skyenner and the East India Company. And upon the receipt of the two thousand pounds before mentioned by the said Thomas Skyenner, his Executors or Administrators, he, the said Thomas Skyenner, or his Executors or Administrators, shall sign and seal and deliver a general release or general releases unto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies, and to such other persons as the said Governor and Company shall reasonably desire, in respect of all or any of the losses and damages sustained by the said Thomas Skyenner, mentioned in the said petition. And lastly, that the leaving of a copy of this judgment with the Governor or Deputy Governor of the said Company of Merchants shall be a sufficient service thereof, in order to the obedience which the House expects shall be given thereunto."

[Marginal Note not expunged, (See L. J., XII. 238.) Scandalous Paper against the House of Peers.]

"This House was this day made acquainted with a written paper [Calendar 66 (p)] dispersed about by several persons in diverse places, pretended to be signed by one Robert Blackborne, Secretary to the East India Company, by their order, much derogatory to the honour and justice of the House of Peers. The said paper was read, and after serious consideration thereof, the question being put, whether the same is a scandalous libel against this House, it was resolved in the affirmative, *namine contradicente*. Ordered, That it is referred to the Lords Committees for Privileges to examine who was the publisher and disperser of a paper which was this day

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"voted to be a scandalous libel against this House, and make report thereof into this House. The said Committee to meet for this purpose at five of the clock this afternoon, and at such times thereafter as they please."

[Marginal note not expunged "Blackborne," L. J., XII. 238.]

"Ordered, That Robert Blackborne, Secretary of the East India Company, be and is hereby required to appear before the Lords Committees for Privileges at five of the clock this afternoon in the House of Peers, to be examined concerning a scandalous libel dispersed abroad against the House of Peers."

May 1. "The Duke of Buckingham reported that the Lords Committees for Privileges have, according to their Lordships' order, examined who were the contrivers, publishers, and dispersers of a written paper scattered abroad in sundry places and to divers persons, derogatory to the honour and judicature of this House, which is voted by their Lordships to be a scandalous libel against the House of Peers.—The first person that was examined was Robert Blackborne, Secretary to the East India Company, who being showed the scandalous paper and asked whether he had seen a paper to the same effect and contents, he (upon reading thereof) did confess he had seen a paper to the same effect and contents, which was intended to be delivered to the House of Commons, and he did sign the same by the directions and command of the Committee of the East India Company, but he knows not who drew it, and that the same paper was brought to the Committee by Mr. Moses, their solicitor. Being asked to whom he delivered the said paper, and by whose directions; he answered he did deliver it to the Subcommittee of the Court of Committees, and the Deputy Governor, Sir Samuel Barnadiston, was then present, being the 17th day of April 1668. He being asked whether the said paper he signed be entered into any book, he said it was entered into a book. He further said that on the * * * * *

"to attend the House."

[A leaf at least of the MS. Journal is missing, but the remainder of the Report may be gathered from the Priv. Book as follows:—Blackborne "further said that "on the" 14th of April the new Governor and Deputy-Governor, Sir William Thompson and Sir Samuel Barnadiston were chosen. Being asked who keeps the books, he said he keeps them, and that he is under the command of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Court of Committees. As to showing of the books, the Deputy-Governor's authority is sufficient. He afterwards said (in his examination the following day), that on his acquainting the Governor with their Lordships' order to produce the books of entries of the Court of Committees of the Company from the 14th of April, the said Governor told him that there was a standing order of the Committee that no books could be delivered out without a special order of the Court of Committees. Blackborne further said his oath did not relate to the books, but to copies. The next person that was examined was Mr. Moses, who denied having seen or read the particular paper in question. Having to manage the Company's business against Skinner, he went to Mr. Vaughan, of the Temple, a member of the House of Commons, by command of the Committee of the Company, to show him the Lords' proceedings in the case. Mr. Vaughan gave him a paper, the petition, which he showed to the Governor of the Company, whom he met at the door of the House of Commons, and by his directions he sent it in a letter to Mr. Blackborne, the Secretary, who signed it. Contrary to his own advice, he was pressed by the Committee to draw a petition, which he did, but, disliking it, afterwards burnt it. That petition, a copy of which he produced, was not like the one before the Committee. When the petition was committed in the House of Commons, he was sent for to bring papers concerning Skinner's business. Mr. Blackborne then stated that the petition sent him by Moses, who had submitted it a week before to the Court of Committees, was referred to a sub-committee, at which were present Sir Andrew Riccard, Sir William Ryder, Mr. Rowland Wynn, and others he could not remember.

The MS. Minutes proceed to set out the evidence taken at the bar to the following effect: Blackborne states that he had thought the petition had been entered in the Book of Petitions, but on looking this day he could not find it, and the Governor told him he would not let it be entered. He gave the rough draft of the petition to the Court of Committees. He says the petition was entered into a book. On his telling the Governor that the House wanted to see this book, the latter answered that he had the book and would have no copy

or entry of it seen by anyone. He carried the book into another room, where Blackborne afterwards saw it with a leaf taken out. Sir A. Riccard, Sir W. Ryder, Sir S. Barnadiston, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. Boone directed the fair writing and signing of the petition. Mr. Moses admits having brought to the committee another draft, besides the one he tore up, and that he saw no more of it till he received it from Mr. Vaughan. Then an order was made for the debate to be resumed to-morrow, all the Lords "to attend the House."]

"Ordered, that it is referred to the Committee for Privileges upon this occasion to consider of whatever relates to the privileges of the House of Peers, for which purpose their Lordships are to meet to-morrow morning at eight of the clock and make report thereof to this House."

"Ordered, that Sir Samuel Barnadiston, Deputy Governor of the East India Company, Sir William Ryder, Sir Andrew Riccard, Mr. Rowland Wynn, and Mr. Boone, members of the said Company, Mr. Robert Blackborne, Secretary, and Mr. Moses, Solicitor to the said Company, be and are hereby required to attend this House to-morrow at ten of the clock in the forenoon; and that the said Sir Samuel Barnadiston shall bring with him the book belonging to the said Company in which the copies of petitions are usually entered, and hereof they may not fail."

May 2. [A leaf is wanting in the MS. Journal at the commencement of this day's proceedings, which can be gathered however from the MS. Minutes. The Committee for Privileges, after examining several early precedents (Priv. Book, 2 May), report that they have been upon the point of judging causes originally, upon which they have very many precedents cited out of records, but, not having the originals by them, they have proceeded no further. The House ordered these originals to be sent for and produced to the Committee. After another order that no business should intervene in the House till the privileges of the House be fully vindicated, Sir S. Barnadiston and Sir A. Riccard appear at the bar, and produce the book of petitions. The MS. Journal begins with the concluding portion of the examination thereupon.]

* * * * *

"The book of entries of petitions of the East India Company being showed him, and being asked whether he did see a petition of this effect, now showed him, entered into the said book, he answered he had, but it is not there now, but who tore it out he knows not. He being showed the several entries of 10th, 11th, and 13th of April 1668, in the books of the transactions of the Committee of the East India Company, and having read them, he said they were truly entered. "Ordered, that this House will resume the further examination of this business on Monday morning next."

Order committing Sir Samuel Barnadiston and Sir Andrew Riccard to the custody of the Black Rod, with power to take bail of each in the sum of 2,000*l.* for their attendance on Monday next.

Order for the Sergeant-at-arms to attach Mr. Rowland Wynn and Mr. Christopher Boone and bring them to the bar on Monday next, with leave to take bail of them in 2,000*l.* for their attendance that day.

"The question being put whether Sir Samuel Barnadiston and Sir Andrew Riccard shall be now called to the bar upon their knees, it was resolved in the negative."

May 4. Order for the Sergeant-at-arms to secure the attendance of Wynn and Boone *de die in diem*, with same power as above regarding bail.

Similar order for Black Rod as to Barnadiston and Riccard.

[For other proceedings arising out of this business, and not expunged, see L. J., XII. 240.]

May 5. "A message was brought from the House of Commons by Sir Robert Carr and others, who said he was commanded to desire a conference with their Lordships upon a petition which they had received from the merchants trading to the East Indies."

"The answer returned was, that the Lords have taken the message into consideration, and will give a conference as is desired; as for the time and place, they appoint it to be presently in the Painted Chamber."

"The House nominated the Lords following to report this conference."

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| "L. Privy Seal. | D ^{ns} . Howard de Charl. |
| "L. Chamberlain. | D ^{ns} . Lucas. |
| "Co. Bridgewater. | D ^{ns} . Holles. |
| "Co. Northon. | D ^{ns} . Ashley. |
| "Co. Denbigh. | |
| "Co. Anglesey. | |

"(Post meridiem.)

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- "Next the Lord Ashley and other Lords who were appointed to report the conference with the House of Commons this morning, reported the effect of the said conference as follows:—Sir Robert Atkins began the conference, who said he was commanded by the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the House of Commons assembled in Parliament to communicate to their Lordships a petition which they had received from the East India Company, concerning Thomas Skinner, merchant, and, having read it, delivered it to the Lords; then the said petition was read as foll.:—"
- [Here follows the petition [Calendar No. 66 (p)], which is set out in State Trials, VI., 721-2, *in extenso*.]
- "He told the Lords the Commons had examined it, and found the allegations of the said petition to be true; that the Lords have had such proceedings, have acknowledged the plea, and since that have adjudged five thousand pounds to Skyner for all his losses, and ordered a release upon the payment of the last two thousand pounds. The House of Commons thought these proceedings to be of so very high concernment to the right of all His Majesty's subjects, that they have passed these votes following, which were read accordingly."
- [Here follow two votes passed by the Commons on 2 May, Nos. 1 and 2 in Hatsell, Vol. III. p. 373. *In extenso*.]
- "The next that spoke was Mr. John Vaughan, who began that, for the Lords' further satisfaction, he was appointed to give their Lordships the reasons of these votes. He said that, by the laws of England, Pleas were of two natures, Common Pleas and Pleas of the Crown. That in this particular case, they did not intermeddle with any part of their Lordships' judicature concerning pleas of the Crown, and therefore no precedents of that sort would be of any use in this matter, for that this case was of the nature of the first, which is Common Pleas, and that Common Pleas did consist either of real actions or personal actions, in both which all proceedings must be by the King's original writ, and that this particular case was a case between a person and person, and so, clearly a Common Plea, ought to be proceeded in in the ordinary way by the King's original writ: He said that freeholds were never examined in Parliament, but always left to the remedy at law. Then he began to cite his precedents, but with this preamble: That, when the party never pleads to the jurisdiction of the Court, it is ordinary for the Courts to proceed, though in cases not within their jurisdiction. The precedents he cited were out of *Placita Parliamentaria*."
- [Here follow four precedents taken from Ryley's Pleadings, ed. 1661, viz.:—
- 18 Ed. I. fol. 33. *Johannes de Insula v. Bishop of Winton.*
 - 18 Ed. I. fol. 43. *Henry de Edelingthorpe v. Hug. de Louth.*
 - 18 Ed. I. fol. 44. *Isabella la Mareschal v. William de Valentia.*
 - 18 Ed. I. fol. 51. *Roger de Somerton v. Prior of Buthele.*
- They are quoted somewhat more fully in State Trials, VI. 731.]
- "By these precedents he said it did appear that in cases of freehold there is no proceeding without the King's writ, and therefore it did appear necessarily and demonstratively that the Lords cannot judge in this case, for there was never heard there was an original writ to the Lords House returnable *coram Dom. Spiritual' et Temporal'*: there is no such found in the book of Registers or Fitz-Herbert's *Natura Brevium*; the reason is the same for personal actions as for real and those that concern freehold; Magna Charta and the Stat. of 3 Edw. III. provide for a trial by peers. He then went on with other precedents, and cited that of," &c. &c.
- [Here follow six further precedents from Ryley's Pleadings, viz.:—
- 14 Ed. II. fol. 408. *William le Rous.*
 - 14 Ed. II. fol. 408. *Bishop of Winton.*
 - 14 Ed. II. fol. 409. *Jean Ffoulkes.*
 - 14 Ed. II. fol. 409. *Mariote, wife of Robt de Carle.*
 - 14 Ed. II. fol. 410. *Robert le Saussor.*
 - 14 Ed. II. fol. 411. *Ralph de Draiton.*
- Comp. State Trials, VI. 732.*]
- "The next that managed this conference was Serjeant Maynard, who began that this case is the case of every subject of England, as well Lords as Commons, and said that precedents are not of force where the jurisdiction is not insisted upon, and that there never was any one case of this nature where the jurisdiction of the Lords House was insisted on and overruled."
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- "He cited that *Commentis placita non sequantur nostram curiam*. He said that they spoke not of cases which concerned the King, but such as concerned *membrum et tuum*: And that in these cases where there is an ordinary remedy, an extraordinary ought not to be tried."
- "That it is all men's interests not to be put by their juries or be put off from their indifferent trial (where he made an apology for the word (indifferent), meaning thereby the trial by our equals, and such as they had exceptions against even on bare suspicion.)"
- "One great reason of the law was that people might rest satisfied in the public justice. If any judge unjustly overrule me in my case, I have my remedy by bill of exceptions, as if a judge should admit of affidavits to be evidence, which ought not to be allowed, for they may be made behind a door, and they cannot be cross-examined nor the judge ask the witness any questions; or if a master should be questioned for the fact of his servant, where the servant should be beaten but not the master punished in his purse, what remedy, in either of these cases, should your Lordships be the judges?—how should your Lordships see further beyond the seas than other men?"
- "He said Skyner hath an ordinary course by taking a Commission out of Chancery to examine witnesses. This is not only contrary to the reason of law, but statutes themselves."
- "Then he cited Magna Charta, where he observed that *lex terra*, being a general word, is expounded by several subsequent laws, as the 5th of E. III., where he observed that, if you look in the Parliament Roll of that time, you might see by the provisos there what were the occasions of this statute, that Magna Charta should be observed."
- "He quoted the statute of 5 E. III., where he observed that our franchises were the right of trial by jury, and that none were to be taken by petition or suggestion to the King or his Council (which he interpreted the Lords House), unless it were by indictment or presentment of his neighbourhood, or by process on original writ."
- "The next statute he cited was the stat. of 42 E. III., where he observed that, though the preamble was extended only to accusations, yet it was enacted in general that no man should be put to answer without original writ by due process."
- "He said the law had provided a remedy against wilful juries by attain, but there is no remedy in this case, nor no appeal."
- "He observed that in proceedings upon petitions the evidence is not extant, nor the matter special, but the petition always general, and in English; and in English proceedings never anything was reversed; so, if the law be mistaken, the party hath remedy by writ of error."
- "It was preposterous for Skyner to begin where he should have ended, the Lords being the *dernier resort*, where it might have come regularly after trial below. The reason of original writs is the respect and acknowledgement that all justice flows from His Majesty; and no judge proceeds without a warrant under his seal, for which a fine was paid to the King, which anciently was much more considerable than now."
- "Then he offered the great charge of attending the Lords, counsel being put off by reason of the Lords' great affairs, and witnesses summoned from the remotest part of the kingdom; and beside, he did observe that the Lords sent their summons in their own name, and not in the King's name."
- "He further said that, in the courts below, there were *statuti dies* and terms when businesses were appointed, so that the greatness of the charges and inconveniences did argue against their Lordships' judicature."
- "He did acknowledge that writs of error were clearly in the Lords' jurisdiction, and as the *dernier resort*, but desired their Lordships to observe that no writ of error lay from the Common Pleas to the Lords House, but from the King's Bench only, nor could the Lords bring a cause from the King's Bench without the King's writ, though judged and had past all the formalities below; so that, if the Lords could not by a writ take a cause to themselves before it had past all the courts, nor without a writ take a cause to themselves that had finished the course below, then much less could they take a cause originally. He said it is true that, for misdemeanours, bribery, and corruption, they might be tried before the Lords at first instance; then he said, *Oportet ut res certa sit in judicio*—no such in petitions; and that a change in jurisdiction makes a change in laws."

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"He added one reason concerning the King, which he explained by a question: Are the Lords bound to receive all petitions or not? If bound, you may refuse none, for in Magna Charta it is said *Nulli negabimus justitiam*, and the King is *debitor justitie*. If not, you may be partial, and receive or dismiss which you please. Then he propounded a second question. If a man begin in the Lords House, and have judgment for him, upon the Parliament's rising where shall he have execution, and how shall the defendant be sufficiently discharged? And he concluded with this, That there was not a man in England, Lord or Commoner, nor anything that he had, but was concerned in this question.

"The next manager was Mr. Solicitor, who said his part was to give reasons for another part which concerns the second vote, which was that the Lords could much less give relief where there was no remedy at law at all than where there was; that this was a new way of introducing laws; there was but one law in England, and that is the same both below stairs and above, and where that is defective it ought to be explained by a law; for if new remedies may be introduced without the legislative power, the House of Commons will sit to no other purpose than to repeal antiquated laws, and to give subsidies.

"He cited the case of an inheritrix (suppose allied to a great peer) disinherited by her husband's default, and yet relieved by an Act of Parliament of Westminster, cap. 2., which recited *Durum est* to suffer by her husband's default, and yet was not relieved by the Lords.

"The second precedent was the case of the Hospital of St. Leonard's, who having a clear right to corn rent from several lands in Yorkshire, was not relieved by the Lords, but enforced to have an Act of Parliament.

"All proceedings ought to be in Latin, as well as the writs, and no record to be in English, but from originals in Latin; and that proceedings without originals made, tended to make the laws independent from the Crown.

"He said that nothing can be a record which cannot be exemplified under the seal, and nothing can be exemplified but where there is an original writ, or is drawn up into an original writ.

"That in the 13 R. II., in the case of the Bishop and City of Lincoln, there was an original writ framed by Act of Parliament. He said further, that no person can be sued at the same time in two courts for the same thing, but one may be pleaded as a bar to the other, which in adjournment may happen in the Lords House in this case; and he never remembers that a plea of a petition depending in the Lords House was ever allowed in Westminster Hall; the law trusts no court with the reversal of their own judgments, but where they have some clear way to come off. The King's Bench reverse not their own judgments in point of law, but where the matter of fact was mistaken.

"He said the House of Commons did acknowledge the Lords to be the *dernier resort* and greatest judicature, but not to be applied unto in the first place, and that the Bishop of Norwich, in the 50th of Ed. III., was dismissed out of the Lords House and sent into Westminster Hall.

"He said that the Lords had given relief for the island, and cast it into the bargain, though it ought to have been done by Act of Parliament only, for no Court of His Majesty can give remedy where His Majesty's writ cannot run, for where His Majesty's sovereignty cannot come, the jurisdiction of the peers can have no place. By these proceedings the subject shall lose the benefit of Magna Charta and of the stat. of 25 Ed. III. for original writs, and the relief of the 42 Ed. III. against petitions.

"He did acknowledge that writs of error did properly belong to the Lords, and appeals where they were brought before them by the Commons.

"And he concluded that they must not leave the deposition of the liberties of the people without asserting and vindicating them by this claim.

"Then Mr. Vaughan desired to offer a few words more, lest there should some objections remain concerning the explanation of *Lex Terro* in Magna Charta, concerning which he desired the Lords would peruse the arguments concerning the Habeas Corpus in 3^o Caroli, where we should find the King's counsel did interpret, 'by the peers or law of the land,' to be by their peers or the pleasure of the King, which both Houses then thought was to make Magna Charta signify nothing.

"He desired the Lords to consider whether in this case it would not be the same, to be by their peers or the pleasure of the Lords.

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"The report being ended, it is ordered that the Committee for Privileges do meet presently."

May 6.—"The House entered into debate of the business of the privileges of this House, and resolved that the Committee for privileges do meet at two of the clock this afternoon, and prepare what they think fit to offer to the House as previous votes to be passed in order to be offered concerning judicature, before this House desire a conference, and any other matters concerning the vindication of the privileges of this House."

[The judges were ordered to attend this Committee. For this and other proceedings relative to this matter, and not expunged, see L. J., XII. 243.]

May 7.—"Then the Earl of Essex reported that the Lords Committee for Privileges, according to the directions of this House, have searched for records and precedents to maintain the rights and privileges of the House of Peers on the point of judicature, as well as their proceedings in taking cognizance of original complaints that have been brought before the House of Peers, whereupon they have given judgment, and the Lords Committees have found many ancient and modern, and many more might be found, if they had more time.

"The Lords Committees also have framed a draught of an introduction to the intended conference with the House of Commons; and also have prepared some previous votes in order thereunto, which are offered to the consideration of this House.

"Then the Lord Holles, who had taken pains in perusing the ancient records, gave the House an account what he had found, that so the House might resolve which to make use of in this business, to justify their present proceedings in the case of Thomas Skyner against the East India Company, as being most proper for that occasion.

"The first Precedent was that of 1 Ed. IV., No. 16." [This case, the Tenants of Eastmain v. Bishop of Winchester, from the Rolls of Parliament, is given more fully in State Trials, VI. 756.]

"The next Precedent was in 4 Hen. IV., No. 19, where it was brought up by the Commons before the Lords in Parliament, that Sir Thomas Pomey [Pomeroy] and Jane his wife, complained that John, son and heir of Sir Phillip Courtney and Jeanne, late wife of Sir John Chandley, had forcibly by the maintenance of the said Phillip, entered into divers lands and manors in Devon and Cornwall, being the inheritance of Thomas Pomey, and pray remedy.— Upon examination by the King and Lords, it was adjudged that Thomas should re-enter, if his entry be lawful, or else to have his assize without all delay to be tried with jurors at the election of the said Thomas.

"Another Precedent was in 4 Hen. IV., No. 20, where the Abbott of Newnham in Devon complains before the Lords against Sir Phillip Courtney for imprisoning the said Abbott and two of his monks with force. Sir Phillip, demanded thereof in Parliament, could not deny it, whereupon the Lords did adjudge he should no more have to do with the Abbott nor his monks, nor any things of theirs, but to be bound to the good behaviour, and committed him to the Tower."

[Then follow fourteen more precedents, also taken from the Rolls of Parliament, and given in State Trials, pp. 736, 747 and 753-6, viz:—

4 Hen. IV., No. 21. Nicholas Pontington v. Sir Phillip Courtney.

1 Ric. II., No. 30. Sir John Cobham's case.

1 Ric. II., No. 32. W^m Fitzhugh v. John Chichester and an^r.

1 Ric. II., No. 35. Rob^t Hauley v. J. Shakell.

3 Ric. II., No. 22. Sir Phillip Darcy v. Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

3 Ric. II., No. 24. E. of Pembroke and an^r v. Thomas de Roos.

4 Ric. II., No. 17. Sir Ralph Ferrier's case.

5 Ric. II., No. 45. Chancellor, &c. of University of Cambridge v. Mayor, &c. of Cambridge.

8 Ric. II., No. 12. E. of Oxford v. Walter Sibill.

9 Ric. II., No. 13. D. of Lancaster v. Sir John Stanley.

15 Ric. II., No. 17. Abbot of St. Osithe v. John Rokell.

15 Ric. II., No. 18 [19]. Sir W^m Bryan's case.

15 Ric. II., No. 20. Thos. Harding v. Sir J. Sutton and an^r.

15 Ric. II., No. 21. John Shadwell [Shodwell] v. Archbishop of Canterbury.]

"Another Precedent was in 20 Ric. II., No. 24, where the Bishop of Llandaff prayeth before the Lords in Parliament restitution of the manor of Bishopston in Wales, parcel of his Temporality, which Thomas

" Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, since the death of the last bishop had kept. He desired it might be seized for the King and delivered to him. The Earl being present was demanded thereof, and could not deny it, whereupon it was adjudged that the manor should be seized into the King's hands, and the issues taken by the Earl to be answered.

" His Lordship further reported several precedents which are recorded in the Black Book in the Tower, which is printed by the name of *Placita Parliamentaria*.

" The Precedent of 18 Edw. I., fol. 16, where William de Wastull by his petition complains to the Lords in Parliament of Matthew del Exchequer, how that there having been an agreement between them about a grant of some land to the said Matthew, and a fine to be acknowledged for it, an Attorney, whom Matthew procured by a conspiracy between them, put other lands in besides, which the said William had no thought nor intention to grant, yet did that by fine, and by that means was deceived and cozened of his land. The business was examined, the parties heard. It was resolved that the record of all that had passed in Parliament concerning this business, viz., Wasthull's petition, Del Exchequer's answer, and all the proceedings thereupon, shall be sent down to the Clerk of Common Pleas, and be there cancelled, and that upon this Record, and what other things did appear unto them concerning Matthew del Exchequer, they should proceed to judgment and do speedily and due justice in it.

" He also noted in this case, that after a fine levied in the Common Pleas, complaint of what was done in that Court comes up immediately into the house of Peers, and is there entertained. Now either this was relievable below, or it was not? If it was relievable, and that the King's Bench could have given remedy, accordingly to what is generally received, that errors in the Common Pleas are only to be remedied in the King's Bench, and errors in the King's Bench to be remedied in Parliament, then there is a check to that rule, and a business may come *per saltum* into the Lords house, when they think fit to entertain it so; and if it be not relievable in the ordinary way, yet it was to be relieved here, and it was relieved here, contrary to that doctrine lately delivered; that what the standing settled law of the kingdom, in the ordinary usual forms of the execution thereof, cannot relieve, neither can the house of Peers relieve it. This doctrine is by this Precedent disproved.

" The Precedent in 33 Edw. I., fol. 266, where Nicholas de Segrave was summoned to appear in Parliament before the King, Earls, and Barons, and others of the King's Council. It was laid to his charge by Nicholas de Warwick, who followed for the King, that the said Nicholas, being in the wars of Scotland with the King upon a quarrel he had with John de Crumwell and a challenge in Court for a combat to be between them, withdrew himself from the army, and left the King among his enemies, and desired John de Crumwell to fight with him before the King of France, for that purpose. Segrave confesses this, and submits himself; whereupon the King demands the judgment and opinion of the Earls and Barons, the great men and others of his Council who, *Habito super hoc diligenti tractatu et avisaamento, consideratis et intellectis omnibus in dicto facto contentis*, declare him worthy of death.

" Another Precedent was in 30 Ed. I., fol. 231, where Sir W^m Pannell [Paynell] and Margaret his wife petitioned in Parliament the 28 year of the King to have the thirds of a manor which had belonged to her first husband, John de Camoys. It was objected that she ought to have none, because she lived in adultery with the said William in the lifetime of her husband John de Camoys [Cameys]. They reply that John de Camoys had by his deed granted her unto the said Sir William Pannell, and renounced all his interest in her; that therefore she had not lived with the said Sir William in adultery, seeing it was with the will and consent of the said John. The deciding of this business was referred to the next Parliament which was in the 30 of the King. To this Parliament they came, the former proceedings are repeated, and a Statute urged against them which makes a wife that elopes from her husband and not reconciled to him before his death, incapable of suing for her dowry. They then crave a trial by their country whether or not it was adultery in her living as she did with Pannell with the consent and by the grant of Camoys. This was denied, and the judgment is: *Videtur Curia quod non est necesse contra tantas tamque manifestas eviden-*

tias, presumptiones, probationes, et prefatorum Willielmi et Margarite concessionem ad aliquam inquisitionem patrie capiendam, procedere in forma predicta, qui dictus Willielmus et Margarita eam protulerunt. Immo quod predicta Margarita per formam Stat. predicti. ad dotem suam petendam admitti non debet seu audiri rationibus predictis. Et ideo consideratum est quod predict. Willielmus et Margarita nihil capiant per petitionem suam predictam, sed sint in misericordia pro falso clamore, &c.

" The House approved of these precedents as very suitable and agreeable to the case in question.

" Then the Earl of Anglesey reported what modern precedents were found in the Journals of this House, which he cited as follows:—

[Here follow seven modern precedents, viz.:—

43 Eliz. 18 Dec. Comp^y of Painters v. Comp^y of Plasterers. L. J., II. 258.

19 Jac. I. Fludd's case. L. J., III. 110, 119, 128, 132-4.

21 Jac. I. Thos. Morley's case. L. J., III. 275-6.

22 Jac. I. Mary Brocas v. Muscovia Company. L. J., III. 412.

22 Jac. I. Thomas Pynkney's case. L. J., III. 416.

22 Jac. I. Rogers v. Ingram. L. J., III. 415.

4 Car. I. Croke v. Smith. L. J., IV. 18.]

" And because at a free Conference lately between the two Houses upon a great occasion, the House of Commons seemed to be best pleased with new precedents, therefore his Lordship reported several the precedents of the years 1640 and 1641."

[Here follow twenty-three precedents, viz.:—

16 Dec. 1640. Anne James' case. L. J., IV. 110.

21 Dec. " Katherine Hadley's case. L. J., IV. 113.

21 Dec. " Sir Rob^t Howard's case. L. J., IV. 113.

23 Dec. " Dudley v. Berkley. L. J., IV. 116.

22 Dec. " Mary Stanhope's case. L. J., IV. 114.

30 Dec. " John Turner's case. L. J., IV. 119.

22 Jan. 1640-1. Lady Weld v. Arch^b of Canterbury. L. J., IV. 139.

2 Jan. " Waters *et al* v. Powell. L. J., IV. 136-7.

5 Feb. " Powell v. Bishop of Hereford. L. J., IV. 152.

9 Feb. " Lyne v. Clarke. L. J., IV. 156.

9 Feb. " Bloxam v. Sandeland. L. J., IV. 155, 181.

11 Mar. " Rodway v. Baber. L. J., IV. 156.

23 Feb. " Hill v. Buxton. L. J., IV. 171.

5 Mar. " Nicholas Hawes' case. L. J., IV. 176.

2 April 1641. Osbaldston's case. L. J., IV. 205.

6 April " Lady Dyer v. Sir Rich^d Titchburn. L. J., IV. 208. (The expunged entry of this case adds, "Memo-

" randum, that Sir Robert Pye was at this time a member of the House of Commons."—Sir Robert was a party in the cause.)

12 April " Walker v. Sir John Lambe. L. J., IV. 214.

12 June " Bagshaw *et al* v. Bagshaw. L. J., IV. 273.

4 June " Smithick v. E. India Company. L. J., IV. 265, 271.

21 July " Clerks, &c. of Common Pleas case. L. J., IV. 323.

23 June " Walter v. Walter. L. J., IV. 283.

18 June " L. Audley v. L. Cottingham. L. J., IV. 279.

22 June " Wakefield v. Marquis of Hantley. L. J., IV. 282.

All of the above precedents, with the exception of Lyne's and Wakefield's cases, are cited in State Trials, pp. 756-762.]

" The House approved of these Precedents as fit to be offered to the House of Commons at the Conference, they being original complaints, and the proceedings of the Lords thereupon never questioned for any irregularity.

" Then a Petition of Thomas Skynner was read as follows:—

" To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

" The Humble petition of Thomas Skinner :

" Sheweth, that whereas your Lordships were pleased to order the East India Company on the 29th of April 1669 to pay the Petitioner five thousand pounds,

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"whereof one thousand pounds to be paid within two days next after serving the Governor or the Deputy-Governor with a copy of the Lords' order.
"The said order hath been served upon the said Deputy, Sir Samuel Barnadiston, with a copy thereof left with his servants, and the said thousand pounds demanded at the East India Company's house accordingly, but the payment refused, as the Petitioner is ready to make appear before your Lordships upon oath.

"Wherefore he humbly prays your Lordships' farther justice therein; and in preventing that his person be not apprehended by order of the House of Commons for serving your Lordships order, their warrant being issued out to that effect.

"THO. SKYNNER.

"The House resolved to take this petition into consideration, and for the present made the order following:—

"Upon reading the humble petition of Thomas Skynner, showing that he had served the Deputy Governor of the East India Company with an order of the House, made the 29th of April last past, to which the said Deputy Governor hath refused to yield obedience, which he, the said Petitioner, is ready to make appear before their Lordships upon oath, if he may have liberty to attend them and not be apprehended upon an order of the House of Commons, made (as he is informed) for his apprehension for serving the aforesaid order of the 29th of April made by this House. It is therefore ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that he the said Thomas Skynner have the protection of this House for his free attendance on it, in order to the satisfying of their Lordships of the matters contained in his said petition. And hereof all Sergeants, Bailiffs, and other His Majesty's officers whatsoever, are to take notice and yield obedience hereunto, as they will answer the contrary to this House."

[The House, before making this order, examined Frederick Skynner at the bar, who stated that had served the order of the 29th April on one of Sir Samuel Barnadiston's servants, who refused to accept it, and it was left on the ground at the door. See MS. Minutes:—From the Priv. Book it appears that the Judges were called on by the Committee of Privileges (2 May) to furnish them with precedents. Of those submitted by the Lord Privy Seal, most but not all appear in the report; all precedents since the Restoration were also ordered to be furnished to the Committee, but none were reported. Sub-Committees were appointed to examine ancient records, and to inquire what new encroachments had been made by the House of Commons in the last hundred years. Some precedents on this point were brought in on the 5th. On the 6th the Committee met, as ordered by the House, to prepare previous votes. Their Minutes contain the following notes:—"If a man shall be tried for his life without a jury, much more for his lands. The H. C. complain of the Lords making new laws, yet make new laws themselves. The Lords are first to assert their own authority, and then to answer the objections of the Commons. The H. C. have brought up several causes without trying by juries, in particular the impeachment of Sir William Penn." The Committee then proceeded to consider their report and rebut various allegations in the Company's petition (See explanatory entry below.) They referred the petition itself to the L. Chief Baron, then present, to consult the other judges and state their opinion the next day whether the matter of complaint in the petition be a mere common plea determinable in the Court of Common Pleas. The Minutes here add:—"The Parliament ever known to be the King's counsel; 13 Ric. II. c. 18; 2 Hen. VI. 17, mention is made of the Privy Council by the name of Council only, by which it is observed that by Council is not meant the Parliament." Then it is agreed that the Earl of Anglesey and Lord Holles should prepare previous matter for votes and protestation to be offered to the Committee the next day. The Duke of Bucks to make the introduction, the Lord Howard to open the petition, and the Lord Privy Seal, Lord Holles, and E. of Anglesey to answer what was offered at the conference by the H. C.—On the 7th the E. of Anglesey offers his draft of an introduction for the intended conference, together with the previous votes, which are agreed to be reported to the House. The precedents cited in this report are read in the House the same day, and "spoken to as they are read." (MS. Minutes.)]

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7 May. "The Lords took into further consideration the report made of the last conference with the House of Commons, and caused the said report to be again read over, and made observations, and gave their sense upon the several particulars as were of most concern, and deserved to receive some answer, that so those Lords that should be appointed to manage the conference might be the better enabled to shew the irregularity of the House of Commons in this business and to maintain the justice and regularity of their Lordships' proceedings therein.

"The petition of the East India Company delivered to the House of Commons was read, which Sir Robert Atkins told the Lords at the conference the Commons had examined, and found the allegations thereof to be true, for the disproving whereof the Lords observed the many falsities in matter of fact which were expressed in the said petition and reflections upon the honour and justice of the Lords' proceedings in the case of Thomas Skynner, merchant.

"First, the Lords observed the unusualness of the title of the petition to the House of Commons, not anciently attributed to them.

"Also they observed that the allegation in the petition concerning Mr. Skynner's island is not according to the report of the Judges. For whereas the Judges say that for his house as well as his island he is not relievable in the ordinary courts in Westminster Hall, the petition mentions only the island.

"And whereas the petition saith that the island is parcel of the dominions of a foreign prince, and only determinable there, the said island was purchased by and belongs to a subject of England.

"And whereas the Petition saith that the case concerns commoners only, that is not so, for the Lord George Berkeley, a peer of this realm, is a member and one of the Adventurers of the East India Company.

"And concerning the allegation in the Petition, that the Lords have denied to grant the petitioner a commission to examine witnesses, &c., these expressions are not true, for the demand of a commission was conditional if the members of the Company here might not be heard (who were heard), and only urged by the counsel cursorily, but not insisted on, and so proceeded in the defence. And no denial appears in the records of this House, which would have been if such a thing had been resolved.

"Where the Petition says (All which proceedings are against the laws and statutes of this nation, and custom of Parliament) that is not a true assertion, although the other matters alleged therein were true.

"Concerning the expression (In tender consideration thereof, forasmuch as the unusual and extraordinary proceeding of their Lordships is not only grievous to your petitioners, but may be a precedent of ill consequence to all the Commons of England, &c.), Here the petitioners take upon them the cause of all the commoners of England. This is one of the untruths of the petition for which the Lords have censured it.

"And whereas the petition says (That the petitioners have no way of relief otherwise than by making their address to the House of Commons). This not true, for they have an appeal to the next Parliament, and can have no relief by appeal to the House of Commons, before whom no appeal lies by law or course of Parliament.

"The Lords further observed the irregularities expressed in Sir Robert Atkins' Introduction, how unsuitable and unwarrantable a proceeding it is for the House of Commons to take cognizance of any matter depending in this House before the Lords have given any judgment therein and communicated the same unto them, and to examine and proceed to censure by vote the proceedings of the House of Peers, which the Commons cannot do, because they are not a Court of Judicature in any case, but less of the House of Peers, the highest Judicature, nor have the Commons power to give an oath, and so they have not the means to come to the knowledge of the truth especially when they hear but one side, and not the party concerned, Mr. Skynner, nor could not know the grounds and reasons upon which the Lords proceeded.

"Then the Lords proceeded to consider of that part of the Report where the precedents are cited by Mr. Vaughan.

"The first was the case of Johannes de Insula against the Bishop of Winton, 18 E. I., which precedent the

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"Lords held not to be pertinent to the case in question; and the judgment in that case was only a dismissal *ad præsens*.
 "The Lords do acknowledge that many causes have been and are dismissed by the Lords, not because the Lords could not hear them as not having cognizance of them, but because they would not trouble themselves with multitude of businesses, having the greatest affairs of the kingdom upon their hands.
 "The second Precedent was that of 18 E. I., the case of Henry de Edlington, which was a case the Commons most relied on, therefore the Lords made a serious inspection into it, and upon a mature consideration their Lordships were of opinion that the Precedent was not so material in the case as to overbalance the multitude of precedents to the contrary, and it was *libera tenementa*, which is not the case of Skynner.
 "The third Precedent was that of 18 E. I., the case of William de Valentia, and the Lords upon consideration thereof did hold it not to be pertinent in this case, and there was only a dismissal *ad præsens*.
 "The 4th Precedent was that in 18 E. I., the case of Roger of Somerton against the Prior of Buthill, which the Lords held not to be of any consideration in the matter in question, and the judgment being only a dismissal *ad præsens*.
 "Other Precedents were cited by Mr. Vaughan, as that of William le Rouse, 14 E. II., which was only a dismissal, and so not pertinent.
 "Also a Precedent of the Bishop of Winton's case, 14 E. II., where the judgment was only a dismissal.
 "Likewise the Precedent in 14 E. II. in the case of Joan Foulkes, where the judgment was a Dismission to the Common Law.
 "Another Precedent was that of Marriott, the wife of Robert Carle, in 14 E. III. [II.], where the judgment was only a dismissal.
 "A like Precedent, in 14 E. II., the case of Robert le Sanser, where the judgment was only a dismissal.
 "Another Precedent was in 14 E. II., the case of Ralph de Drayton, where, the petition consisting of three parts, the judgment was a dismission for relief several ways. The Lords held the case not pertinent to the case in question.
 "Having considered Mr. Vaughan's part, the Lords came to make some general observations upon some particulars spoken by Serjeant Maynard.
 "He said that Precedents are not of force, where the jurisdiction is not insisted upon, and that there was never any one case of this nature, where the jurisdiction of the Lords' House was insisted on and overruled.
 "The Lords thought this to be a very strange and impertinent argument, that because the power of the Lords' House was never questioned, therefore it had no power at all.
 "Whereas it is objected where there is an ordinary remedy, an extraordinary ought not to be tried.
 "The Lords say, their proceedings are not such extraordinary means as the Commons take them to be, where the case is so difficult and sad as in the case of Skynner. The dispute was not what was inconvenient, but whether there be such a judicature settled in the House of Peers or not, and not to please the people.
 "Whereas it is objected that it is the interest of all men in England to be tried by juries.
 "How comes it to be a greater prejudice to be tried without peers a jury for a man's estate than for his life and liberty? The House of Commons are not a jury, they being not sworn, and yet the Lords proceed on the accusations without a jury.
 "Whereas it is said, How should the Lords see further beyond the seas than other men?
 "The House of Peers may very well see so far if the Chancery could, when the Lords' House hath more means to see further than the Chancery.
 "But Skynner hath an ordinary course by taking a commission out of the Chancery to examine witnesses?
 "Their Lordships' proceedings herein is not only contrary to the reason of law but statutes themselves.
 "Quære, whether such a commission as they would have to be issued out of the Chancery, was according to Magna Charta?
 "The precedent of 2 H. VI. N. 14. answers this clearly.
 "Whereas it is said that Magna Charta should be observed:
 "Observe that Magna Charta says that no man shall be tried but by his peers or by the law of the

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"land; by which words it is implied that it may be done by the House of Peers, whose judicature is according to ancient custom and the law of the land.
 "Whereas the Commons allege the law had provided a remedy against wilful Juries by attainr, but there is no remedy in this case nor appeal; and that petitions and proceedings before the Lords are in English?
 "Quære, What attainr lies against the Chancery for the same grievances there? Are not all Acts of Parliament and many Parliament Rolls in English?
 "Whereas it is alleged that the greatness of the charge and inconveniences of attending causes in the Lords' House argue against the judicature of it.
 "Observe that the Court of Chancery is much more chargeable than to have a cause heard in the Lords' House. There hath been one hundred orders made in one cause in Chancery.
 "As to what is said by way of question, Whether the Lords are bound to receive all petitions or no? If bound, they may refuse none? If not, they may receive what they please?
 "Observe, From the very beginning of Parliaments the House of Peers received all petitions by Committees for that purpose, and appointed Triers of Petitions.—All causes are not of the like nature. The Lords may refer ordinary causes to other courts, and retain any causes they think fit. A superior court may remit to an inferior.
 "Whereas it is objected, How shall the Lords' judgments be executed after the rising of the Parliament?
 "Ans. The Lords seek no assistance from the House of Commons, but have power sufficient of themselves to require obedience to their own judgments, and they find not any of their judgments unexecuted.
 "Whereas it was alleged by Mr. Solicitor that the proceedings ought to be in Latin, and no record to be in English?
 "To this the Lords observe that many records are in French, and most Acts of Parliament, which are records, are in English. And the impeachments brought by the House of Commons are all in English, and without juries.
 "Whereas it is objected that the Lords' proceeding deprives the subject of the benefit of Magna Charta; and the 25th of E. III. for original writs, and that of 24 E. III. against petitions?
 "The Lords observe that the King's writ doth not originally run in the Counties Palatine, and yet the power and authority of the Peers in Parliament assembled runs and takes place there.
 "As to Magna Charta, the Lords are of opinion that it is no more hurt by this cause in question than by the common practice of the Parliaments of England. If it had been a breach of it, it is a wonder that so many discerning eyes, as have been in all ages and now are in the House of Commons, never discerned it until upon this occasion.
 "These were short heads as the sense of the House, whereupon the Lords that were to manage the conference were to observe, and accordingly enlarge their discourses, as they thought most conducive to the service of this House.
 "The House after this took into consideration the two previous votes reported from the Committee for Privileges, which being read, and after debate thereof;
 "It was resolved upon the question, That the House of Commons entertaining the scandalous petition of the East India Company against the Lords' House of Parliament, and their proceedings, examinations, and votes thereupon had and made, are a breach of the privileges of the House of Peers, and contrary to the fair correspondence which ought to be between the two Houses, and unexampled in former times.
 "Then the second vote was read; and the question being put whether the question shall be now put, whether to agree to the said vote, it was resolved in the affirmative.
 "Upon this it was resolved upon the question that the House of Lords taking cognizance of the cause of Thomas Skynner, merchant, a person highly oppressed and injured in East India by the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading thither, and overruling the plea of the said Company, and adjudging Five thousand pounds damages thereupon against the said Governor and Company, is agreeable to the laws of the land and well warranted by the

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"law and custom of Parliament, and justified by many parliamentary precedents, ancient and modern.
"Ordered, That to-morrow morning this House will assert and vindicate the rights and privileges of the Lords assembled in Parliament, and consider what to do therein.

[The MS. Minutes supply rough notes of this afternoon's debate, some of which are as follows:—According to their votes the House of Commons make themselves a higher court of judicature than the Lords. They should have reasoned first, and if they could not convince, should have brought up a bill for remedy. The precedent of Paynell's case is a sufficient answer to Mr. Vaughan's argument. When the cases were doubtful the Lords sent down their causes, when clear they judged them.—'Twas proper for Skinner's cause to be tried before the Admiralty, because the injuries were done him by sea.—The Lords sit here by writ, and what is done here is done by writ. Causes of great value come originally in the Exchequer. The argument is weak to say, you cannot do that which you never pretended to do, therefore you cannot do that which you always have done. The House of Commons takes jurisdiction over Lords and Commons both. The King is *debitor justitiae* and can give remedy in Parliament where there is no other remedy. The cases Mr. Solicitor cited are where there is a general rule. Magna Charta cannot intend the proceedings of Parliament.]

May 8. "Ordered, That the Lords following are appointed to manage the Conference with the House of Commons, and to meet and agree among themselves what part each Lord shall speak to.

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
| " L. Privy Seal. | E'pus Sarum. | D'us Howard |
| " D. Bucks. | E'pus Rochester. | Ch[ar]lton]. |
| " L. Chamberlain. | | D'us Lucas. |
| | | D'us Holles. |
| " Co. Bridgewater. | | D'us Ashley. |
| " Co. North'ton. | | |
| " Co. Denbigh. | | |
| " Co. Bolingbroke. | | |
| " Co. Essex. | | |
| " Co. Anglesey. | | |

"Next the Introduction intended to be read at the Conference with the House of Commons was read, but the House not approving of it, it was referred to the Managers of the Conference to meet speedily at rising of the House to alter it and to express effectually the irregularity of the House of Commons and the regularity of the Lords' proceedings in this business."

[From the Priv. Book this day, it appears that the arrangement made was as follows:—D. Bucks to begin, E. Essex next, L. Howard Charlton to the truth and falsehood of the Petition, L. Lucas to answer Mr. Vaughan, L. Holles to ancient records, L. Howard Charlton, L. Anglesey to modern records.]

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"The Earl of Essex reported a draught of an Introduction to the intended Conference to the House of Commons, which being read, was agreed to, viz:—

"The House of Peers have desired the Conference to impart unto you, that having received a message for a Conference concerning a petition presented to the House of Commons by the East India Company, they were surprised to find at that Conference that the House of Commons had entertained a Petition from that Company which was an accusation of the House of Peers, and an arraignment of their proceedings: And that they had proceeded to examinations and votes thereupon, without so much as acquainting the House of Peers with it, which the Lords never have done, nor would do to the House of Commons or to any particular member thereof.

"The Lords are also very sensible of the nature of those votes, since thereby the House of Commons have judged and condemned the House of Peers (which they themselves do and must acknowledge to be the highest judicature in the kingdom), a manner of proceeding that shakes the very foundations and constitution of Parliament, and of the ancient government of this kingdom.

"Therefore the House of Peers (who admit no dispute of their jurisdiction and judicature) to preserve the same inviolable, have further commanded us to declare that they have ordered the entry in the records of Parliament of the last Conference and this with a salvo to their rights and privileges, and caution that neither the one nor the other shall at any time hereafter be drawn into precedent to their

"prejudice, or to introduce or occasion dispute concerning them: And for the asserting and vindicating thereof, their Lordships have passed several resolutions expressing their judgment thereupon, which they have commanded us to impart to you, and leave in writing with you."

May 9. "The Earl of Anglesey gave the House an account that those Lords that were appointed to manage the Conference with the House of Commons yesterday, did perform their duty according to the directions and command of this House."

[Here follows a message from the Commons, after the few lines not expunged in L. J., XII. 246. This message is given in Hatsell, III. 376, *in extenso*. See also Calendar 66 (q.)]

"To this message they desire their Lordships' concurrence. The answer returned was that their Lordships will take the message into consideration and will send an answer by messengers of their own.

"The Lords taking the aforesaid message into consideration, the question being put whether this House agrees to the message sent from the House of Commons, it was Resolved in the negative, *nonne contradicente*.

[The King's speech, which follows, takes notice of this matter. L. J., XII. 247.]

"Sir Samuel Barnadiston, Deputy Governor of the East India Company, was brought to the Bar of the House as a delinquent, and having kneeled until the Lord Keeper had him stand up, his Lordship told him there hath been delivered to the Lords a paper, voted by this House to be a scandalous Libel against the House of Peers, and asked him what he could say for himself, that he was not one of the contrivers of that Paper, which being showed to him, he said he was one of the East India Company, and being alarmed at the proceedings of the Committee about Mr. Skynner's business, the East India Company prepared a petition, which by order of the said Company he did deliver to the House of Commons; but whether the copy now showed unto him was a true copy of it he knows not.

"Next, Sir Andrew Riccard was brought to the Bar as a delinquent, and kneeled until he was bad to stand up. Then the Lord Keeper asked him what he could say for himself that he was not one of the contrivers of that scandalous paper which this House hath voted to be a scandalous Libel against the House of Peers, or one to that effect. The paper being showed him, he said there were three Petitions in consideration before the Committee of the East India Company concerning Mr. Skynner's business; two of them were framed while he was a Governor, wherein he did act: but unto this petition which was delivered to the House of Commons he gave no concurrence therein nor had anything to do in it.

"He further said he was very sorry he had offended this House, and humbly begged their Lordships' pardon.

"After this Mr. Rowland Wynn was brought to the Bar as a delinquent, and having kneeled until he was bid stand up, the Lord Keeper asked him what he could say for himself, that he was not one of the contrivers of the paper which this House hath voted to be a scandalous Libel against the House of Peers, or one to that effect. The paper was showed unto him. He said he was no contriver of that paper, nor did go to any Counsel about it, or present it to the House of Commons nor consent to it. He said he was one of the Committee of the East India Company, where the 13th day of April last there was a petition presented to the said Committee concerning Mr. Skynner's business, but he never read, but heard it read in the Committee, and it was directed by the Committee that some amendments should be made therein by Counsel, but afterwards he never saw it nor did anything further in it. He said further he was heartily sorry that he should give this House any offence, and begs their Lordships' pardon.—[Here should have been entered what begins in the latter end of the next page concerning Christopher Boone at the mark*.

"Then Sir Samuel Barnadiston being called to the Bar again, the Lord Keeper asked him what he could say why the Lords assembled in Parliament should not proceed to give judgment against him for contriving the scandalous paper which the Lords have voted to be a scandalous Libel against the House of Peers, which hath been proved by two witnesses upon oath, and partly proved by his own confession that he had a hand in the contriving of it.

"He said that matters had been misrepresented in this House behind his back. He had no design

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"against their Lordships' jurisdiction in delivering the petition to the House of Commons; he was commanded to do it. And he is very sorry if he hath offended their Lordships, and begs their Lordships' pardon.

"Hereupon this House upon mature consideration of what hath been proved against Sir Samuel Barnadiston, doth adjudge and declare him to be guilty of the contriving of the scandalous paper voted by this House to be a scandalous Libel against the House of Peers; and for the same do order and adjudge the said Sir Samuel Barnadiston.—

"1. To pay the sum of three hundred pounds of lawful money of England to the King's Majesty by way of fine.

"2. That he shall stand committed as a prisoner to the safe custody of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod attending this House, and there to remain without bail until he pay the said three hundred pounds.

"Sir Samuel Barnadiston being again called to the bar, and he kneeling, the Lord Keeper pronounced the aforesaid judgment against him in the name of this House.

"Then the House took into consideration what to do with Sir Andrew Riccard. Ordered he should be called in again; and he, kneeling, the Lord Keeper told him that the Lords have considered of his offences, and though he hath not appeared as guilty as others, yet something he hath been found guilty of, for which he is to receive the reprehension of this House, with an admonition for the future: And upon his humble submission that he hath made to this House, and craved pardon for the same, the Lords do remit his offence, and discharge him of his present restraint.

"Also Mr. Rowland Wynn was called in again, and kneeling, the Lord Keeper told him that the Lords have considered of his offence and his answer, and do perceive he hath had a hand in a petition against this House, for which he is to receive the reprehension of this House and an admonition for the future: And their Lordships, upon the good character that hath been given of him, and also his submission which he made to this House, acknowledging his offence and asking pardon for the same, this House doth discharge him from his present restraint.

"* This, which follows concerning Mr. Boone to the word (withdraw) should have been entered in the beginning of the precedent page at this mark.†

"* Next Mr. Christopher Boone was called to the Bar, as a delinquent, and after he had kneeled, being asked what he could to say for himself that he was not one of the contrivers of the scandalous paper which this House hath voted to be a scandalous Libel against the House of Peers; the said paper being showed him, he by his petition (which was read) denied the offence he stands charged with; and was commanded to withdraw; and House made the order foll.—

"A petition [Calendar 66 (v.),] being read in the House for Mr. Christopher Boone, wherein he denied the offence, the House made this order following:

"Whereas Mr. Christopher Boone, now in the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms attending this House, being this day at the Bar, hath denied the offence whereof he stands accused of having had a hand in the contriving a petition voted to be a scandalous Libel against the House of Peers, which was proved by the testimony of two witnesses, this House having not now time to proceed thereupon; It is ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, that the said Mr. Christopher Boone shall give bail to the value of two thousand pounds to attend this House on the eleventh day of August next, and be thereupon discharged of his present restraint, paying his fees."

Order committing Sir S. Barnadiston to the custody of Black Rod, until payment of the fine of 300*l*. Orders discharging Sir A. Riccard and Mr. Rowland Wynn from custody.

[The MS. Minutes of 11 Aug. 1668 contain a certificate of "John Walker" that Mr. Boone had duly presented himself and his bail that day to the Lord Keeper, who ordered a memorandum thereof to be made, that Mr. Boone and his bail might not be prejudiced, in that there was no notice taken of his appearance while the House was sitting.]

1669-70. Feb. 22. "The Lord Keeper reported in effect what His Majesty said this morning to both Houses of Parliament in the Banqueting House at Whitehall

"That His Majesty did very earnestly recommend to both Houses the other day, that they would not suffer the differences between themselves to be revived; and he did think it of so great importance that he had sent for them again upon the same subject.

"He said further he remembered very well, that the case of Skinner was first sent by him to the Lords, and therefore he thought himself concerned to offer to both Houses what he did judge the best and safest way to put an end to this difference; and indeed he found no other. His Majesty would himself give present order to raze all the records and entries of the matter both in the Council Books and in the Exchequer, and did desire them to do the like in both Houses, that no memory may remain of this dispute between them. And then His Majesty said he hoped all future apprehensions would be secured.

"For the better debate of this business the House was adjourned into a Committee during pleasure. The House being resumed, the question was put, Whether their Lordships do agree that all the records and entries in this House concerning Skinner's business and the dependencies thereupon be razed. It was resolved in the affirmative."

[The MS. Minutes add that the previous question was first put and carried; and that the Sub-committee for the Journals was ordered to see this vote performed.]

Feb. 23. "Ordered that the Archbishop of York, the Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, the Earl of Berks, Earl of Craven, Bishop of Rochester, Lord Chandos, and the Lord Widdington, or any three of them, are hereby appointed a Committee to see the vote of this House, passed yesterday, put into execution; and are to meet on Friday morning next at eight o'clock, in the Prince's Lodgings, and at such other times as their Lordships shall think fit."

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CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS OF EDMUND SEXTEN PERY, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN IRELAND FROM 1771 TO 1785.—COLLECTION OF LORD EMLY, TERVOE, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Edmund Sexten Pery was born in 1719 at Limerick, in which town his ancestors had for many generations held important positions. In 1745, he was called to the bar in Ireland, and acquired much reputation as an acute and upright lawyer. He was elected in 1751 to serve in the Parliament of Ireland as one of the representatives for the town of Wicklow.

In the ensuing Parliamentary contest, relative to the appropriation of the surplus in the Irish Exchequer, Pery took the side of Government. He acted as teller for the "Ayes" on the 17th December, 1753, when the vote was taken on the altered Money Bill. The "Patriots," headed by the Speaker, Henry Boyle, and Anthony Malone, Prime Sergeant, carried the rejection of that Bill by a majority of five; Pery is said soon after to have partially quitted the Government Parliamentary ranks.

Some of the proceedings in the Parliament at Dublin, and the election, in April, 1756, of John Ponsonby as Speaker in succession to Boyle, who was created Earl of Shannon, were described as follows, at the time, in letters ascribed to Pery, purporting to have been written by an Armenian to his friends at Trebizond:—

"I went yesterday with my friend to see the manner of doing business in the assembly of the Commons, which, as I told thee, has the care of all the liberty left to this kingdom: After we had waited two hours, an holy priest prayed in their form for a blessing on the work of that day and then retired. The House was very full, but the Chair in the midst of it was empty, which led me to ask who was expected to fill it; that, said my friend, is to be the business of this day; the man who filled that chair these twenty years, quitted it yesterday for an annual bounty of two thousand pounds, and a title of a Lord [Earl of Shannon]. That gift, I said, must be for services which he hath done to the Court: No, answered my friend, but for services done to the people:—Methinks that makes it still more generous, and a great encouragement for men to serve their country. Do not, he said, mistake it for an act of generosity; because he served his country once, the Court gives him this pension that he may never act the like part again: I understand you, said I, and now the people are met to chuse some man who has courage enough to love his country, and yet be poor.

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"Before I had finished these words a young man arose, and in words quicker than I could understand, told the House that it was the pleasure of the Governor they should elect a new Speaker, the last being called by his King to the House of Lords. After him arose a grave composed gentleman, whose syllables were not so rapid, and enumerated the qualities necessary for the man who was to fill that Chair, a catalogue of more virtues than I am able to remember, but not more than fill the breast of our venerable Achmet. I was looking around me for some reverend person whom these qualities inhabited, when he pointed to a young man of goodly appearance [John Ponsonby], who sat near to me; I looked on him with admiration, and was still more pleased to find that he declined the honour intended him with a modesty that seemed to make the other virtues ascribed to him more lovely; he thanked the House for the honour which they had done him, confessed himself unequal to the task, and decently desired they would elect a person better qualified for so important a place. This young man, said I, has acquired the love of this House by his sincerity, and justly, since he retains it even when they are courting him with offices of honour; he, who has honesty enough to confess his inability for a great office, will be virtuous in the discharge of that for which he is fitted. Be not hasty to conclude, said my friend; that young man has been soliciting many years, publicly and privately, for this office; and the annual bounty of two thousand pounds was given, not more to remove the late Speaker, than to substitute this man in his place; it is the custom to refuse the offering of this Chair, when it is most desired, and you shall see that young man overjoyed when he is in possession of it, though now with seeming modesty he declines it. What, said I, is it a custom to tell lies in your grand assembly? On these occasions it is.—But if lies are established on some occasions, what security have you that men will speak truth on any occasion, or how do you know when the truth is spoken? We never look, said he, for any security of that kind, for it is not to be had; nor is it possible for us to know when truth is spoken; we expect every day to be deceived, and he who can deceive us with the best grace is sure to rise highest in the State. One of our orators will come into the House, and, with fear and concern for us and our families, inform us that he has received intelligence that all the troops of France are on their shore embarking for this Island, and unless our forts are put into a state of defence, we and our children will in a few days be no more. When he has got all the money we have, the French are no more heard of, and our forts are left defenceless as ever. That quick speaking man [Henry Courtenay, Esq.] who rose first to-day has been employed several times to frighten us out of our senses and our money, and has always succeeded.—How?—When a man has deceived you once do you believe him a second time?—What can we do? A Secretary will tell us he has received secret intelligence from England, if we do not believe it, he will represent us as disobedient and factious; if we do believe it, he will in consequence thereof ask us for our money.

"How blessed, Abdallah, are the sons of the Prophet, whose manners are simple and whose language is the truth.

"I was induced to go a second time to the House of Commons, having before seen nothing but form, and heard nothing that was true. Some important business was expected to employ that day, and my friend promised me that I should hear learned speakers, a promise which was sufficient to carry me much farther than the remotest part of this city is from my dwelling. I had scarce seated myself in the gallery of the House, when a middle-aged man [Robert French] arose, and with a becoming solemnity, talked of the great happiness of having a Constitution, by which the powers of the King, the Nobles, and the Commons were so properly balanced, that one could not infringe the rights of the other; by which the people had free access to the Prince for redress of evils, and the Prince to his people for subsidies to support his Government; that he apprehended the Constitution under which he lived was such, and, while he found it so in effect, he would be content and happy; but while another body, distinct from the three estates, assumed a power superior to theirs, and rendered their acts invalid, which he feared had been lately done by the Privy Council, he could not think himself under a free Constitution, and under any other Constitution he could not be content. Therefore, that it might appear, whether the Council had exercised a power superior to that of the King, the Lords, and the

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Commons, he proposed that the proper clerks should lay before that House all the bills sent by the Commons to the Council, and the bills sent by the Council to the King, by which means it would be known, whether the King had seen the grievances of his people or not.—Immediately up rose [Anthony Malone], a grave, manly figure, with wisdom and dignity in his aspect; the silence and attention of the House seemed to proclaim him the champion of whatever cause he undertook; he explained with great simplicity and majesty of words the Constitution of this kingdom, exposed the weakness of those who thought that all power was in the three estates, or that it ought to be in them; he shewed that the Council was the most essential part of this Constitution and deserved to have the greatest power, as the members of it are sworn to do justice; and that it was little less than a capital crime to attempt to take this power from them. In the conclusion he proved, with great eloquence and strength of assertion, that the King in his Privy Council was absolute, as our mighty emperor in his Divan.—While he spoke, I thought I was at Constantinople, and was going to prostrate myself before him, for maintaining the justice of our government; surely, I said, Mahomet is great and his religion shall prevail.—But a young man arose, and with sedateness, mixed with a species of wit, which they call irony, so confuted and ridiculed what the other had said, that he soon convinced me I was in another country, and under different laws from those of the East. Tho' the former had spoken wisely, yet the young man seemed to have spoken more pleasingly, for almost the whole House assented to what he said, and when the voices were to be taken on each side of the question, even the grave man, whom I was going to reverence, appeared in a few minutes entirely of another mind. What, said I, is it usual for men of his age and wisdom so quickly to change their sentiments of such important matters? You see, answered my friend, the force of truth, when it comes upon men unprepared, unschooled, they cannot resist it: This question was sudden and unexpected, and the justice of the young man's assertions so evident, that all the eloquence of that grave pleader, unassisted by other arts, could not prevail against them: He, who in the last session of Parliament was the idol of the people, whose image was revered, who led the nation by his voice, and the power of truth, is so weak when he opposes a young man, pleading for his country's freedom, that he cannot lead a single senator, and to avoid the shame of standing alone against the rest of the House, joins with them and hides his confusion in the crowd."

The following elaborate and hitherto apparently unknown historical statement, embodying details not elsewhere recorded, in connexion with the conductors of Government in Ireland, was addressed, in the form of a letter, by Pery to the Duke of Bedford, about the period of his appointment as Lord Lieutenant in 1757:

"My Lord, This letter is addressed to your Grace by one, who has not, nor ever expects to have, the honor of being known to you, by one who is not tempted to this undertaking by any prospect of preferment, or instigated to it by an aversion from or an attachment to any party. His intention is to give your Grace a clear and just idea of the present state of parties in this kingdom, and by that means to warn your Grace of the dangers to which you and the kingdom are exposed from the intrigues of ambitious men. His only motive is the advantage which may result to the public from a wise, impartial, and virtuous administration; if this letter can in any sort promote that good end, the design of the writer will be fully answered.

"This kingdom had for several years been governed by a Cabal of a few private men, whose views were very different, but who all agreed in this that the Chief Governor should not be permitted to interfere in the domestic administration of the kingdom.

"They had established their power among the Commons principally by two methods, the appointment of sheriffs and the conferring of militia titles, the one as infamous as the other is ridiculous. By the former the power of oppression was lodged in the hands of those who could seek it only for wicked purposes. By the latter they flattered the vanity of weak men, who being incapable of deserving any real honors were satisfied with imaginary ones.

"By these arts the Cabal ruled the Lower House of Parliament without control for I cannot call the feeble efforts of a few men without spirit or abilities an opposition. At length their power became so formidable that into their hands the successive Lords Lieutenants were obliged to remit the whole authority of the State,

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and they in return undertook (for that was the phrase of the times, and these men were from thence called Undertakers) to do what was called the King's business, which was no more than procuring the supplies which were thought proper to be demanded by the English Minister, and to prevent the Parliament from examining into the accounts of the preceding years.

"It is true some of the Lord Lieutenants submitted with unwillingness to the disgrace of acting such a part, but what could they do? There was no other power to which they could resort for support, most of them were appointed to the Government to repair their shattered fortunes, and all of them had rapacious secretaries and servants, who could not fleece the people but under the protection of the Cabal.

"In this situation were affairs when Dr. Stone,* in the prime of his youth, was promoted to the Primacy, a station to which none before him had been exalted but in the decline of life.

"The Cabal were surprised but not offended at the promotion of this gentleman, with whom they were well acquainted, but from whose capacity they had no apprehensions of danger.

"It is not to be wondered at that the rapid success of this young Prelate, now at the head not only of the Church but of the State, should soon inspire him with motives and the Cabal with suspicions each had hitherto been strangers to; but it was some time before they discovered his ambitious views through the veil of moderation, youthful entertainments and connections; his courtesy, affability, and hospitable table recommended him to everybody, and the Cabal were not alarmed at his growing popularity, so long as he pretended not to interfere in the business of the House of Commons.

"By degrees this young statesman insinuated himself into the affections of many of the young and some of the old members of the House of Commons; he privately encouraged the murmurs of the people against the Cabal, and secretly supported a faint opposition to their measures in the House; as he found his strength increase daily, he ventured to open his intention of forming a party in the House, at first to a few, and being encouraged by them, to all whom he had any hopes of drawing to his party.

"These attempts to undermine the power of the Cabal could not long remain concealed from the penetrating eyes of these experienced veterans, and their indignation, which soon broke out into action, convinced the young adventurer that his schemes were discovered.

"It could then answer no purpose to keep further measures with the Cabal, the mask was thrown off, war was proclaimed in form between the contending powers, and a standard was publicly erected to which all who expected preferment in the Church or State, or were disgusted at the proceedings of the Cabal, of which there were not a few, might resort.

"But there were several things which hastened this event before it was yet ripe for execution.

"Carter,† who was then Master of the Rolls, and aged and infirm (though it is suspected he was not so much as he affected to appear), applied to the Primate (over whom he vainly fancied he had such influence that he could not refuse him anything) to procure a grant of the reversion of that office for his son; but the Primate, who had already swallowed that profitable office in his imagination, thinking the Master much nearer his end than by fatal experience he found him to be, with more clearness than is usual in a statesman, but which in him is excusable as he has never since laid himself open to the same objection, absolutely refused to comply with his request.

"Enraged at this disappointment, the Master, whose experience or age have not yet subdued his passions, vowed vengeance (and upon such occasions his veracity is never to be doubted) against the Primate; his only hopes were in the Cabal, of which he himself was a member, but he in vain endeavoured to stir them up to action. There were two things which principally restrained them. The Speaker, who was the first name, though not the principal person, of the Cabal, being advanced in years and tired of business, had for some time before formed a design of retiring, provided he could do it with honour and profit. This he hoped to effect by the assistance of the Primate, and therefore was unwilling to break with him. Upon the same principle, Mr. Malone‡, without whom the Cabal dare not stir, was immovable. He had for some time observed

with pleasure the declining state of Carter's health, upon whose office he had fixed his eye, and found a secret satisfaction at Carter's disappointment, making no doubt that it was for his sake the Primate had rejected Carter's suit, for he had not yet the least suspicion that the Primate would venture to act without him, much less against him, he had also formed a scheme of procuring the Solicitor-General's place for his brother, which the Primate, when Bishop of Derry, had promised him. These motives for some time kept Mr. Malone, and consequently the Cabal, quiet.

"The Primate's views were very different, he grasped at no less than the whole power of the State; but above all he had a mighty desire to be thought a man of business, of which he was not incapable. He acted the statesman in everything, it is said sometimes even at the expense of his sincerity.

"Mr. Malone's carriage towards him gave him much offence. The consciousness of his superior talents made him untractable and overbearing in business, and [made him] treat the understandings of others with contempt.

"This was not a man for his purpose. The man for his purpose must be one whose abilities should not eclipse his own, one not fettered by the rigid rules of morality, in short one who should act whatever he should be commanded.

"In these respects, he could not chuse a person more suitable to his purpose than Mr. Tisdal,* who at that time was making the closest application to him for the Solicitor's place. The only difficulty which stood in the way of his promotion was the promise made by the Primate to Mr. Malone. But that was easily surmounted by the same prelatial distinction which persuaded Charles the First to consent to the execution of Lord Strafford. 'At the time he made the promise he was' but Bishop of Derry, and in a private station. His 'affection to Mr. Malone in his private capacity had' induced him to make that promise; but now he was 'at the head of the State he was to consider himself' in his public character, in which he ought to be 'actuated by his affection to the public and not to' individuals, and ought not to be governed, and was 'therefore bound in conscience to break that promise' which he had made without any view to the public, and thus for conscience sake Mr. Tisdal was made Solicitor-General.

"This step being taken, it was plain the Primate intended to keep no measures with Mr. Malone, who in truth was become the object of his hatred.

"The Master's place, which the Primate knew to be the principal object of Mr. Malone's ambition, and therefore had held in his view to keep him quiet, was now promised to Mr. Ponsonby, though it is suspected that it was not intended [for him any] more than for Mr. Malone.

"The Earl of Beshborough, beholding with an envious eye the profits which the Cabal daily drew from their influence in the Lower House, had long labored to establish an interest there in opposition to that of the Cabal; but he had been hitherto baffled by their superior subtlety and power.

"An opportunity now offered of forming a connection by which he hoped to effect his purpose. Agreements are soon concluded between parties whose mutual interest it is to be united. Reciprocal vows of perpetual friendship passed between him and the Primate. All efforts were to be made to place Mr. Ponsonby in the Chair of the House of Commons, and by that means to give him a share in the Government, which, when effected, everything would be at his and the Primate's absolute disposal.

"It must not be supposed that motives of friendship were the bond of this union. The Earl was too far advanced in years, and too much experienced in life, to depend upon so weak a support. The Primate was too much of a statesman to be held by such feeble ties.

"The former, thinking the latter more attentive to power than to riches, fed himself with the hopes of drawing all the profits of this union to himself. The latter, inordinately ambitious of power, made no doubt of governing the intended Speaker (of whose incapacity and levity he had sufficient experience) as he pleased, and by that means of getting the whole power of the State into his own hands.

"To make way for the intended advancement of Mr. Ponsonby, it was necessary to render the Chair of the House of Commons uneasy to the Speaker. This it was thought would make him desirous to quit it, and lower his terms for doing so.

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* George Stone, D.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, translated in 1747 from the see of Derry to that of Armagh.

† Thomas Carter, appointed Keeper of the Rolls in Ireland in 1731.

‡ Anthony Malone, appointed Prime Sergeant in 1742.

* Philip Tisdal, appointed third Sergeant in 1731.

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"The Speaker was no longer taken into consultation at the Castle, except for form sake, when everything had been previously resolved, and there was an affectation of carrying on all the public business without his assistance or even interposition.

"A report was also industriously spread about at this time that a secret treaty was carried on between the Castle and him about the resignation of the Chair. This was done for two purposes: to sound his intentions upon that subject, and to create a jealousy of him in his friends; but it had a very different effect from what the young politician expected.

"Enraged at these indignities, the Speaker summoned all his friends together, assured them that he had never entertained the least thoughts of quitting the Chair, showed them with what views that report had been spread, and laid open the whole plan of those who had conspired against him.

"Carter, who had lain by for some time, under pretence of age and infirmities, thought it was now high time for him to appear upon the stage; but though he did not do it sooner, he had not been in the meantime unemployed.

"Knowing (though not from his own experience) of what consequence the character of integrity and virtue is even to a statesman, and that there is no surer method of destroying the man than by destroying his character, he with great industry and secrecy spread about libels against him, representing him not only as devoid of all principles of religion and honor but even as a monster swayed by unnatural appetites; to the first of these charges it must be confessed he gave some countenance by a conduct perhaps a little too free for a person at the head of his profession, having had a liberal education himself and having always lived with those who had he could not confine himself within the narrow limits of his episcopal function. There was perhaps more foundation for the second of those charges than for any other. He was not always as cautious in his promises as prudence required; but even if he did not promise, his answers from a fear of offending, and a desire of uniting every body to him, were expressed in such a manner as drew in the persons to whom they were given to guess at more than he meant—a practice often used by statesmen, but which seems as little agreeable to good policy as it is to morality. By this means every body, it is true, left him contented, and assured of his friendship; but then they construed all his expressions of kindness into so many promises of what they solicited: it is not then to be wondered at that he should be charged with many breaches of faith, and that the truth of those libels in that particular should be attested by many. To the last abominable charge his virtue gave rise, whether from a coldness in his constitution, or what is more probable, out of respect to his episcopal character, he totally abstained from women. It is not surprising that, in a country which piques itself upon its attachment to the fair, this should be taken notice of and become the subject of conversation. His enemies laid hold of this opportunity to blacken his character with a vice the more easily credited the more abominable, and to which some of his connexions, for which people could not account, did not a little contribute.

"By these acts, in which Carter was afterwards assisted by the Cabal—at length united against the Primate by their late disappointments, for their common interest accommodated their present union—the nation was inflamed, the most scandalous pamphlets were daily published unpunished, and the Primate was at length rendered the most odious man in the kingdom.

"A little before this period, the Duke of Dorset had [in 1781] been appointed to the Government of this kingdom. Of him it was well known the Primate had the entire possession, and to whom principally he owed his promotion; and there was no expectation that the Cabal could during his administration recover their influence over the Castle, but by exerting their power in some signal instance, and shewing that none could act with safety but under their protection.

"For this purpose they could not fix upon a more proper subject than Nevil Jones, whose haughty carriage had made him many enemies. Through his hands, as Surveyor-General, much of the public money had passed, most of the barracks had been fraudulently, and all of them unskillfully, executed. Mr. Nevil himself was generally reputed an honest man, but his ignorance and self-sufficiency rendered him the dupe of every man he dealt with, by which the public had been great sufferers; and it was therefore thought a popular object of enquiry. But what principally determine the

Cabal against this unhappy victim was his connection with the Primate (by whose interest principally he had been brought into Parliament), and his being related to the Primate's first favorite.

"As had been foreseen by the Cabal, the Primate, unfortunately for Nevil as well as for himself, undertook his defence. This only served to draw on a stricter enquiry and a severer punishment upon the latter, and to render the former unpopular by endeavouring to screen the guilty from public justice. But the Cabal did not as yet determine to proceed to extremities. The two principal members of it were still desirous of leaving room for a reconciliation upon advantageous terms for themselves. They meant not to make things desperate, but only to shew what they could do if they should be reduced to extremities.

"For that reason this prosecution, in which the expectation of the public was much engaged, ended for the present in several severe but (as was even then thought by most) hard resolutions against the wretched Nevil. The Cabal, however, were determined not to part with him thus easily, by a resolution that Mr. Nevil should make good the contents at his own expense, they reserved a power to themselves of resuming this affair at any future time, as occasion should require.

"The Primate, who was more apprehensive of Mr. Nevil's expulsion than solicitous for the character of his friend, submitted without opposition to resolutions he in truth had not strength to prevent, and exulted as upon a victory that matters had not been pushed farther.

"The Cabal were not satisfied with this single instance of their own power and the Primate's weakness. The Commons in an address to His Majesty, for which there did not seem to be the least public occasion, glanced at the Primate in a manner that could not be mistaken, and at the conclusion of the session took their leave of the Duke of Dorset with unusual coldness.

"The Primate, though mortified, was still happy that he had got over the sessions with so few disasters, and made no doubt but that before the next meeting of Parliament he should gather strength sufficient not only to resist but to overpower the Cabal.

"The Primate was now vested with the whole power of the State. Unavowed by Parliament, he governed the Church and State without control.

"But, notwithstanding all these advantages, contrary to his own and the expectations of others, he gained but little strength. The Cabal counteracted everything he did, and with infinite industry and malice painted him in the most odious colours to the people.

"To the Presbyterians, ever jealous of ecclesiastical power, the Cabal paid much court, and by means of one Bruce, who had gained an unaccountable influence over that sect, drew them to their party.

"Mr. Malone was the person the most respected and entrusted by the Papists of any in the kingdom. He directed their counsels and supported their interests, even publicly when occasion required. Thro' him the whole strength of that body was united to the Cabal.

"They likewise drew into their party, and seemingly into their confidence, the Earl of Kildare,* a nobleman of the first rank and fortune in the kingdom, whose family had long been much respected by the people, and who had himself received a personal disobligation from the Primate, whose intrigues had not long before prevented him from being admitted to a share in the Government to which he had aspired. The name of this nobleman drew much respect, and his connexions in England added much strength to the party.

"During this time the Primate made not those advantages of his power which might have been expected.

"He advanced into his confidence men of moderate abilities and less reputation, whose chief recommendation was the betraying the secrets of professed friends, and an abject resignation to his will. He rewarded the best services with receiving them ignominiously, and his regards were still more turned towards those who were likely to do than those who had done services,—a common mistake of statesmen. It must be confessed he sometimes sacrificed his affections to the superior motives of interest. He was accessible and courteous to all, but then his civilities were not proportioned to the persons, and were therefore the less regarded. But what principally offended several good men, who were well inclined to him, was that he often affected to talk too lightly of the Constitution, and with some ridicule of public spirit. By these means he rendered some of those who were most capable of serving him at least

* James, twentieth Earl of Kildare, created Duke of Leinster in 1766.

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Inkewarm in, if not totally regardless of, his interest; and whilst he made but slender acquisitions upon his adversaries, and those at immoderate expense, offers injudiciously made and haughtily rejected, lessened the opinion of his powers as it increased that of the party.

"What wonderfully recommended the Cabal to the public, in a country where drinking is the prevailing vice and principal occupation, was the extraordinary abilities of its members in that strange qualification. So agreeable and so suited to the taste of the people was this vice, that Mr. Malone was not more respected for his talents in the Senate than for those at the table, though his constitution was too phlegmatic to contribute much to the entertainment of society, but this was amply made up by the wit, vivacity, and archness of Carter, to which his figure, the picture of Heracles ridens, did not a little contribute.

"To him is ascribed the ingenious invention of conveying libels in toasts, of which such wonderful use was afterwards made. Thus, drinking answered two purposes, it united the company and sharpened the wit or malice of the individuals against the common enemy; and these toasts, with great additions, were soon afterwards published in newspapers and dispersed thro' the kingdom.

"As the revenues of the kingdom were considerably increased by vast importations of foreign commodities, and a great redundancy in the Treasury, fears were industriously instilled into the minds of the people that an attempt was to be made the following session of send all this treasure out of the kingdom, which was to be only a prelude to some attack upon their liberties.

As the time of opening the session approached, the spirits of the Cabal, or rather of the people, for now they were one, rose higher, and the spirits of the Primate and his party became more depressed.

"The Primate was so apprehensive of danger that he took some steps towards accommodation, but which served only to inflame matters more.

"At length the wished for time arrived. The session was opened, but not with that warmth or vigor which was expected, and in truth intended till the day before the meeting. The Cabal grew doubtful of success. A defeat might be fatal, and therefore it was thought more prudent to try their strength upon ground they had already tried with success. The favourite prosecution was again revived, and Nevil, after several unsuccessful attempts in his favour, expelled, but by a small majority.

"This victory was, however, far from being decisive. The Cabal saw with concern their strength was not so much superior as they had represented it, and in truth believed it to be, and thought it expedient not to push matters further then, but to wait for some favourable opportunity which time might offer.

"The strength of both parties, as by mutual consent, was tried upon an election victory (to which accident did not a little contribute) declared for the Primate, and gave to the House a member who is an honour to it,—Mr. Brownlow.

"This was the first defeat of the kind the Cabal had ever met with. This was attacking the very foundation of all their greatness, and disclosing to the people their weakness notwithstanding their boasted strength.

"Something must done to repair this loss. The bolder it should be the more likely to please the people. Extremities are always dangerous, but they are wise measures when they are necessary. If the Primate should be able to hold out that session, his success would be infallible. The interval between the sessions would give him, who was armed with all the powers of Government, sufficient time to establish himself, and put it out of their power ever to remove him; besides most of their troops were necessitous and must feed. The Cabal were but little able to support those expenses, which they found even then very grievous to them and submitted to only from necessity; but they were necessary and therefore submitted to.

"From these motives, it was resolved by the Cabal to start a question about prerogative, in which they were sure to have the people on their side. The majority of the Committee appointed, according to the ordinary course of proceeding, to draw up heads of a Bill for applying part of the redundant money in the Treasury towards payment of the remainder of the National Debt were either members of the Cabal or under its influence; so they had it in their power to make such report to the House as they thought proper.

"There had been some grumbling the preceding sessions about a preamble which had been inserted by

some of His Majesty's principal officers in Great Britain in heads of a Bill sent over for the like purpose; but that Bill, notwithstanding such amendment, had passed without a negative, as the Cabal were not at that time reduced to such extremities as at present, and for permitting which they were much condemned by the public. They had it now in their power to repair that step, and accordingly reported the heads of this Bill to the House without such preamble, foreseeing that it must become the subject of a future debate.

"The Primate upon this occasion summoned a few of those he most depended upon to consult what was to be done.

"The only question was whether an attempt should be made, upon the report of these heads of a Bill to the House, to insert the preamble by way of amendment, or whether to let it pass in the shape it was brought in and leave the amendment to be made at the other side of the water.

"The latter of these was followed for these reasons.

When the amendment should be made at the other side of the water and the Bill returned, the Cabal must be reduced to this dilemma, either they must pass the Bill with the amendment, by which they must inevitably lose all their interest and esteem with the people; or by opposing it forfeit their employments, which they held during the pleasure of the Crown, and which, if they should be so desperate, the Primate hoped afterwards to turn to good account.

"But though this resolution was pursued, and had the immediate effects which had been foreseen, yet it produced in the end very different consequences from what he who advised it expected.

"The Bill, though attended by a letter to the Privy Council, signed by most of the officers of State of Great Britain, and ordered to be registered in [the] Council Books, that it was a point of prerogative from which His Majesty would never depart, was rejected by the Commons by a majority of five.

"This was followed in a few days by an Act (till this time unheard of in this kingdom) the most unconstitutional as well as the most dangerous which could be attempted, the removal of four of the Cabal from their employments, for their behaviour in Parliament.

"Exalted by this disgrace they became the idols of the people, and were adored as their protectors and as martyrs for their liberties.

"In this temper, it was dangerous to let the Commons, who had been adjourned for a few days, meet. The Parliament was suddenly prorogued, and by that means several Bills, equally useful to the Crown as to the subject, fell to the ground.

"The Primate was considered as the author of all these measures, and detested as the most infamous tyrant.

"Despairing to gain the affections of the people, he determined to awe them into subjection by still more violent measures.

"He pressed the Duke of Dorset to remove all who had opposed him from their employments, but he had not courage or vigor of mind for such an undertaking. He dreaded the tumults of the people. Every shout of the mob threw him into panics. He would not venture to incense them more by new sacrifices, but promised to do whatever should be desired of him as soon as he should be out of danger and landed in England, which he wished for with the utmost impatience.

"In the meantime, the Primate used every expedient of reasons, menaces, and promises, to break their obstinacy.

"In the meantime, several attempts were made by the Primate to corrupt the affections of those who had opposed his power towards the Cabal. But in vain. Threats would not terrify those who had so bold an example set them, and were so sure of being protected by the people. Rewards could not seduce those who foresaw the downfall of the Primate, and expected much greater and more permanent from the exaltation of the Cabal, which they looked upon as certain. But what principally kept these men steady was the resentment of the people, of which they were sensible they should become the objects, if they became apostates from those principles now equally dear to them as those of their religion; the dishonor as well as distrust attending renegades made them resolve at all hazards to adhere to the party.

"The injudicious filling of the vacant employments, in which the Primate shewed more inclination to gall his adversaries than attention to serve himself, made the wounds much deeper.

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"Upon this principle alone the advancement of Mr. Hill* to the Chancery of the Exchequer can be accounted for.

"Mr. Singleton† was equally obnoxious to the person he was appointed to succeed, but what contributed most to his promotion was that it was not then expected he could live many months; and so the office would again be at the disposal of the Primate, who had another in his eye for it.

"Mr. Stannard, a man of more vanity than ambition, was prevailed upon to undergo the odium of succeeding to Mr. Malone, by being told that His Majesty had himself nominated him to that office, and that he insisted upon his accepting of it, to oblige him.‡

"By these promotions no new strength was acquired, or old confirmed. The first shewed what kind of merit would have most weight with the Primate, if his power came to be established. The two others, whose understanding had been much impaired by years and labor, were put into those employments only for the present, that their names might sanctify the action.

"As the Primate every day became more odious, so all who opposed him became more popular; for, in such times, it is not difficult for those who are ill at Court to gain the character of merit. It was with the utmost difficulty that the Duke of Dorset, under the protection of his guards, and a mob hired and made drunk for the purpose by a man who was amply rewarded by a pension on the public for his merit in that way, escaped out of the kingdom. All expedients were then tried by the Primate. But in vain. The wounds were too deep to be healed by common remedies. The clamors of the people at length became so outrageous that the Constitution itself became threatened with some convulsion. The Duke of Dorset was removed from the Government, and the Marquess of H.§ appointed to it.

"The Earl of Bessborough, whose natural sagacity is much improved by the lights of experience, invariably attentive to his own interest, had a long time before foreseen the downfall of the Primate and determined not to be buried in his ruins. He made the best use he could of the Primate's power, so long as it lasted, to enrich himself and establish his family interest, perpetually complaining and expressing jealousies if anything was refused him; and the Primate was generally obliged to comply, for fear of being suspected of intending, what in truth he wished, to form a separate party; but to carry on this farce the better, though it is impossible that either could be a stranger to the intentions of the other, every body who was promoted either in Church or State took the oaths of allegiance to both, as if their union was indissoluble.

"Nothing could be more favourable to the politics of this sagacious Earl than the appointment of the Marquess of H., through whom he hoped to reconcile himself to the Cabal, by whose assistance he expected to raise his son to the Chair of the House of Commons, though they had been the very persons who had inflamed the nation against him and his family, whose downfall they had sworn to.

"The spirits of the Cabal were much raised not only by the victory they had now gained over the Duke of Dorset, but by the appointment of the Marquess of H., justly supposed to be under the influence of Mr. Fox, by whose intrigues he had been appointed. Through him, and by means of the Earl of Kildare, a treaty was carried on, and, it is generally believed, concluded, between the Lord Lieutenant and two of the members of the Cabal, before his arrival in this kingdom. To this treaty the Earl of Bessborough was certainly privy and probably consenting; but, to remove all suspicions, he renewed all his engagements with the Primate, and most solemnly protested he would stand or fall with him, adding to his vows a flood of tears, which he had at command, as a proof of his sincerity.

"This treaty was kept as secret as possible. It was the interest of all the parties concerned that it should be so. The divulging it would defeat the ends proposed by each. At length the Lord Lieutenant arrived. Everyone hastened to pay their court to the new Governor, and to watch his motions.

"His Majesty's first servant received graciously, talked to, and caressed those who had most violently opposed his predecessor; whilst he treated with coldness

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and even contempt those who had courageously withstood the popular current, in defence of those rights which His Majesty had most solemnly and most publicly declared he would never depart from, a policy that did not seem to suit well either with the interest or the honor of his Master, though possibly some present advantage might be reaped from it.

"It is not surprising that this conduct should be suspected. It appeared to those who had been in opposition as a feint only to amuse them, whilst his intentions, to which they did not doubt his actions would correspond, were to favor his own family, with whom they supposed the Primate inseparably connected. In these suspicions they were confirmed even by those of the Cabal who were in the secret, and to conceal what was intended the better, they encouraged the grossest abuse against the family of the Ponsonlys.

"On the other hand, the Primate persuaded his friends, and possibly was so persuaded himself, that the Lord Lieutenant's intention was only to gratify the Cabal for the present, by that means to break and disunite the party, which he should no sooner have done than he would take those by the hand whom at present he was obliged to discontinue, for fear of discovering his design. In this belief, and under this dishonorable treatment, the Primate's friends rested, quite satisfied that he would from time to time give them notice of the real situation of affairs.

"The Cabal, in the meantime, fermented the clamor against the Primate. Nothing was talked of but impeachments and expulsions.

"This answered two purposes. It prevented the public from suspecting what was really intended, and terrified the Primate.

"The leaders of the Cabal well knew he would rest contented with the loss of his power, happy if they stopped there; such is the condition of the most innocent statesman, that his actions cannot bear the right.

"The Lord Lieutenant, on the other hand, assured the Primate of his friendship and protection; told him he had with great difficulty prevailed on the Cabal to consent to drop the violent measures which they had intended against him, provided he would submit to their power, and keep his friends quiet; that, for his part, he was obliged to yield to the fury of the times and countenance men whom he detested; that as soon as their party was broke, which he could effect only by compliance, he should be at liberty to restore the Primate to his former power, which would be increased instead of lessened by his fall.

"It was in vain for the Primate to struggle. Besides the danger to which he should expose him, it would discover his weakness to the public; for his boasted strength was in truth made up principally of placemen and pensioners, men dependent on the Court, who were too fond of their places to part with them upon mere principles of gratitude.

"The Primate therefore thought it advisable to yield with a good grace, and accordingly promised to support all the Lord Lieutenant's measures, which he accordingly did with (as was thought by some) more zeal than was necessary, or perhaps prudence.

"The situation, however, of the Primate with respect to some of his friends was delicate. If he should inform them of what he had agreed to, it would endanger the secret, and perhaps, after all, they might not submit to act so dishonorable a part. On the other hand, he ran the risk, by concealing it, of losing their affections, if they should afterwards discover it.

"At length he determined to trust to his dexterity (in which, it must be allowed, he excelled) in amusing them. He affected to be very open, to tell them all that passed between the Lord Lieutenant and him; that the demands of the Cabal were so high, it would be impossible for the Lord Lieutenant to comply with them, and [he] would at last be obliged to recur to the old interest, to which he was much inclined, but was desirous first to try every expedient to bring about a reconciliation, which he knew would be impracticable; that, for his part, he was determined not to enter into any measures without the knowledge and concurrence of his friends, and in the advantages of which they should not be included; that he would stand or fall with them; and that he was ready to pursue any measures they should agree upon, let the dangers to himself be what they might. At times, he said, he found the Lord Lieutenant more reserved, at others more communicative, in proportion as the Cabal was more or less tractable; that in his opinion it was better to wait the issue of the affair with patience than to embark precipitately upon measures

* Arthur Hill, appointed by patent, 26 April 1754.

† Henry Singleton, appointed in 1753, Keeper of the Rolls, in place of Thomas Carter.

‡ Eaton, Stannard's appointment as Prime Sergeant, was dated January 24, 1754.

§ William, Lord Cavendish, of Hardwick, Marquess of Hartington, subsequently Duke of Devonshire, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by patent, dated 2 April, 1755.

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which might throw the Lord Lieutenant entirely into the hands of the Cabal.

"Thus, most of the Primate's friends were amused and prevented from taking those steps, which might at least have secured them from the disgraces they afterwards suffered.

"The session of Parliament drew near. The Primate must take some part. The day before he summoned his friends together, not to inform but to keep them in the dark. He said the time was not yet come when vigorous measures were to be attempted; that to oppose would be to act inconsistent with themselves, who have hitherto supported Government measures; that it would be in vain, as the Cabal had sufficient strength to overpower them; that, if they opposed, the Cabal would have the sole merit of doing the business; but that, by concurring in the measures, they would share the merit with the Cabal; that he was confident as soon as the King's business was done, all fears from the Cabal would be over; the Lord Lieutenant would take part with them, whom at present he was obliged to discontinue.

"While the Primate thus lulled his friends to rest, Mr. Malone and the Speaker were not less industrious to engage their party in pursuits which might divert their thoughts from others which they dreaded.

They had, as has been said before, concluded a separate treaty with the Lord Lieutenant, in which they had consulted nothing but their own interest. It was necessary that something further should be done for some of those who had acted with them, to prevent the general clamour which would arise against them.

"What was expected by everybody, and indeed was reasonable, was that the displaced members should be restored to their employments; but that would not answer the scheme of Mr. Malone, who had never lost sight of the Master's place. Carter, grown vigorous and, as it were, young, from his activity, seemed to promise as long a life as Mr. Malone's. Singleton, old, infirm, and worn out, seemed ready to drop into his grave. For this reason, Mr. Malone privately prevailed upon Lord Lieutenant to propose giving Carter the Secretary's place, which was vacant by the death of Mr. Southwell, with an additional salary, which seemed something like an equivalent for the place which was taken from him, telling the Lord Lieutenant, at the same time, that "it was enough for the fellow." Carter by no means liked the proposal, but being told by the Speaker and Mr. Malone, to whose honor he had been so incantious as to entrust the conduct of the treaty, that better terms could not be had for him, he perceived clearly that they had made their own bargain, and that he must be contented with what they pleased to assign him. Thus was the principal and most useful engine of the faction rewarded for his services. However sensible he was of the affront, he accepted* what was offered with a good grace, resolved to take the first opportunity, which he did not think very distant, of revenge. But in this he was also overreached by the same friends who had treated him too ill to have any confidence in him. He was sensible that they had made the most advantageous terms for themselves: in return for which he made no doubt they were to do some signal service for the Lord Lieutenant, and that, he was satisfied, was to place Mr. Ponsonby in the Speaker's chair. But, though he believed they had agreed upon this measure, he did not think they would venture to attempt carrying it into execution without imparting it to him. In this he was also deceived.

"Nothing remained now but to keep up some appearances with the public. Impeachments and expulsions had been talked of, but these were now represented as too violent measures. It was sufficient to deprive the enemies of their liberties of the power of making any further attempt upon them. It had been expected that at least the privilege of the people, with respect to the disposal of the public money, in opposition to the prerogative which had been insisted upon, the last session, and had inflamed the people almost to acts of rebellion, would have been fully and explicitly vindicated by these patrons of liberty, who had now no longer any to oppose them. But this they thought had been sufficiently done by rejecting the Bill; it was not prudent to push things too far; His Majesty had condescended to remove the persons, who had advised those measures, from all power, and would restore those whom he had displaced, which was implicitly acknow-

ledging the privilege of the people. Besides, the Lord Lieutenant, who had declared privately his opinion with them, had assured them that it was a point that should never again be stirred (and it must be acknowledged that if all his promises could have been executed, there never could be any occasion for such a question at any future time).

An address was prepared by the Cabal, containing a few reflections upon the last Lord Lieutenant, to gratify the people, and many encomiums upon the present, to gratify him. But so mean were they that to their everlasting disgrace, they consented to send it to England to be approved of there before it should be moved in Parliament.

"This measure was agreed upon but a few days before the meeting of the Parliament. The return of the messengers (for many were sent different ways for fear of accidents and for greater despatch) was expected by the Lord Lieutenant with the utmost impatience. Luckily (for otherwise the Parliament must have been prorogued for a few days) this important address arrived with a few alterations, to which the Cabal with equal servility immediately agreed.

"At length the Parliament [assembled,] and the address passed without a single negative. One gentleman only expressed his indignation that an address framed in private by a few designing men should be crammed down the throats of the nation. It may seem extraordinary that the storm which had been conjured up to such a height should with such ease be laid, but it may be easily accounted for, without attributing to the Cabal any extraordinary influence, or to the Lieutenant any uncommon dexterity. The safety of the Primate depended upon the silence of his friends, and their bearing with patience the indignities with which they were treated. This he had the address to reconcile them to. The exaltation of the Bestborough family depended upon the success of those measures, and therefore their whole power was exerted to support them. The Speaker and Mr. Malone were gratified in everything that they desired, and had not yet lost the confidence of the people, who were as yet ignorant of the infamous treaty they had concluded. The members who had been used to fight under their banners, and had heard them make such professions of patriotism, could not think they would so soon change those principles for private advantages, and doubted not but that something would yet be done for the public, but that some concessions were necessary to be made in order to appease the storm which became dangerous by its violence. However, there were not a few who saw the game that was playing, but not having any leader, and fearing to appear in a small body, the constant terror of weak minds, dare not give the least opposition. In this disposition of minds, it is not surprising that the Castle business should be carried on without the least difficulty. Notwithstanding the immense sums in the Treasury, the same taxes were continued, and nothing which had the least opposition to the Court would be hearkened to. Some things, which were of use to the country, were attempted, but in vain. Had Mr. Malone had the least spark of that patriotism for which he had been extolled, this was the time for him to have shewed it, nothing could have been refused him. But he privately discouraged, embarrassed, and opposed every measure which could be of the least service to the public, and yet had not courage to do it openly.

"To employ the minds of the public, and draw off their attention from the game that was playing, elections were carried on with the most violent spirit of party, and after the greatest part of the session had been thus wasted, the plot was ripe for execution. Mr. Ponsonby solicited votes for the Chair. The Speaker's intention of resigning was publicly declared. The unfortunate Sir Arthur Gore* was the last person that heard of it. Flustered at the news, he ran to Mr. Malone, who, prepared to receive him, told him he was ready to give him his assistance, but said he was sure it would answer no purpose, and recommended it to him to make a compliment of his pretensions to the Lord Lieutenant, which without further consultation he immediately did; and thus the poor knight was persuaded to resign his pretensions, by the same persons, with the same facility and weakness with which he had been at first persuaded to aspire to it, and exposed himself to equal ridicule for both.

"Many hours did not pass before he repented of this hasty step. People were so enraged at this unexpected turn, that it was generally believed that if he had stood

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* Carter was appointed to the Secretaryship in 1755, with an addition of £1,200l. per annum to the salary of the office.

* Created Earl of Arran in 1762.

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firm he would have run Mr. Ponsonby hard, notwithstanding the promises, which were privately as well as publicly combined to support him, not from any affection they had to him, but out of a desire to disappoint those measures to which the interest of the kingdom had been sacrificed; but by this hasty step he rendered himself the object of contempt and not of pity.

"Thus, Mr. Ponsonby was without opposition elected Speaker, rather by the weakness of his opponent than by his own strength, and the late Speaker was rewarded with a peerage and a pension.

"It was also declared that the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, of which the late Speaker was in possession, was to be conferred on Mr. Malone, and not denied by him. This nobody doubted was the reward of his treachery to his simple friend and relation.

"Enraged at being the dupes of two such men, many waited only an opportunity of shewing their resentment in action.

"Mr. Malone, at whose approach all used to rise to offer their places, now in vain sought one. Covered with confusion, and a conscious look of guilt, he was obliged to court the conversation of those whom he formerly kept at the greatest distance. He was avoided for some time as a man polluted with some infectious distemper. He found it dangerous at once to pull of the mask, and shew to the people in full light the whole deformity of his conduct.*

"Shocked at this reception, and not having courage to stand the clamors of the people (in this shewing a modesty of which he was not suspected), but at the same time unwilling to part with so beneficial an office, he determined to make use of an artifice unworthy of such a man.

"To save appearances and Mr. Malone's popularity, it was agreed between the Lord Lieutenant, the late Speaker, and him, that the Speaker should continue to hold the office until another should be appointed, but that Mr. Malone should privately receive the profits.

"This being settled, Mr. Malone declared to his friends that he would never have consented to accept of office if he had not believed it would have been agreeable to them; that he thought their friendship of more consequence to him than either the honor or the profits of the office, and to convince them he thought so, he would not accept of the office until they were satisfied in what they wished for themselves and desired him to accept of it.

"This artifice, if it did not restore him to the favor of the people, at least suspended their resentment to him. However, they were not free from suspicions that his intentions were only to amuse them till the session was at an end.

"During this time great industry was used to keep the members quiet. The expectation of almost every man was raised to the highest pitch. It was thought nothing could be refused by the Government, who had already made such large concessions to the leaders.

"The Lord Lieutenant, who had learnt just so much of the statesman as to think promises of little consequence, promised all that was asked, without the least intention of performing any but to a few particular people.

"By these means, most of the members were kept quiet, except a few who saw through the thin disguise. But an accident, which happened three days before the close of the session, opened the eyes of many, and, if the sessions had continued many days longer, would probably have produced consequences of an important nature. Mr. Malone had, with great caution, during the session, avoided appearing in any unpopular question, to the no small dissatisfaction of the Lord Lieutenant. But now the session was so near a close, he did not think it necessary to keep the same managements, and was desirous of recommending himself to the Lord Lieutenant before his departure. Some of the members had been much offended at the Privy Council's stopping some of the best bills that had ever passed the House of Commons, and were desirous that the House should vindicate its own privileges and shew some sign of resentment at the exercise of a power, if not unconstitutional, at least against the manifest good of the country. To ground a motion upon, for this purpose, it was necessary to have some materials laid before the House, and a motion was made for that purpose, which Mr. Malone opposed with all his force, most unfor-

tunately for himself and those to whom he meant to recommend himself by it. His zeal carried him much beyond his usual discretion. Not content to oppose the bringing in of those papers, he asserted powers to be in the Privy Council never before attempted to be exercised by the most tyrannical of our Governors. He threatened those, who should even in a constitutional way attempt to limit that power, with the severest punishment—no less than that of death—and advanced facts notoriously false to support that assertion. The spirit of liberty was not yet quite extinguished. The House took fire at hearing such doctrine uttered within their walls; the question was put, and the Speaker, by the directions of the Secretary and Mr. Malone, declared the majority to be against the motion, though upon a division but eight voted against the motion, of which number the Secretary was one, though he skulked behind the Chair to hide his shame; and Mr. Malone, covered with confusion, voted for what he had taken so much pains to oppose. This victory would have produced consequences very disagreeable to the Lord Lieutenant if the session had not been so near an end; and, late as it was, the meanest artifices, most disgraceful to Government, were obliged to be made use of to prevent them. The papers that were called for were purposely detained.

"It had been always usual for the House to address the Lord Lieutenant at the conclusion of a session, to thank him for his administration, and to express their gratitude in proportion to the sense of the favors conferred on the country. An address was accordingly prepared by some of the courtiers, containing some of the most extravagant praises that ever had [been] given to any Lord Lieutenant. But some of the wise ones, who doubted much whether the House could be prevailed upon to pass it, and whether, if it did, it would not turn the whole into ridicule, reduced the address to a very moderate one. And yet it was opposed, and one gentleman, with unusual bitterness, expressed himself against the Lord Lieutenant, which was not displeasing to the majority of the audience; and though this was a liberty never before taken in that House with the character of a Lord Lieutenant, it passed without reprehension.

"Alarmed at these symptoms of a rising storm, the Lord Lieutenant resolved to allow no time for mischief. The Speaker, by his directions, did not take the Chair till 3 o'clock, the time appointed for the House to wait upon his Grace with the address. A motion was [made] to adjourn for an hour, and, though opposed by the whole strength of the Court, was very near being carried.

"The next day still meaner artifices were used to prevent the House from coming to any resolution against the power exercised by the Privy Council, which it certainly would have done, if there had been sufficient time for the purpose. Some of the Court, with an impudence not to be paralleled, insisted upon reading several papers to waste the time till the Usurber of the Black Rod should summon them to the Upper House.

"And thus ended this session as ignominiously for the Lord Lieutenant as it had commenced unfortunately for the people."

In 1757 and 1758, the following letters were addressed by Pery to William Pitt and Lord George Sackville:

"To the Right Honorable William Pitt,
late Secretary of State.

"Sir, Dublin, April 26th, 1757.

"Though the honor which has been done to your excellent but short administration by the city of London, that great metropolis of liberty, can receive but little addition from the approbation or applause of any body of men, much less from that of an individual in a private station, yet permit me, Sir, to reverence that generous, that disinterested, that patriot spirit which has and ever must endear you to the remotest subject of the British Constitution who deserves the blessings he enjoys from it, and at the same time to lament the fate of those noble principles of reformation, with which your administration commenced, and by which it ended.

"In this I may without presumption say I speak the sentiments of all my countrymen, that is, of all that are not influenced by power or misled by faction.

"But the next degree of honor to being applauded by the virtuous is to be condemned by the vicious. In this, Sir, you share the fate common to all great and good men.

"To prevent your receiving from this city the same distinguished mark of affection as you have so deservedly been honored with by the city of London, the liberty of the press, that invaluable privilege and great security

* In margin here:—"Suspended betwixt these fears, and his own most ardent desires, he protracted the time, in hopes that by artifice he might be able to reconcile the refractory minds of his own friends to his new dignity."

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of the British Constitution, has been attempted, an attempt as unprovoked as it is dangerous. A plain narration of the facts will suffice to shew it in its proper colors.

A printer of this city, in his newspaper of Saturday, the 16th of this month, published the following paragraph:—

"We hear that the Common Council of Dublin, following the example of London, intend voting the freedom of the city in a gold box to the Right Honourable William Pitt, Esq. (lately dismissed), for his great integrity in office and regular attempts to restore the spirit and vigor of the British Constitution, and to lay open the causes of the late losses and disgraces of his country."

"This paragraph was published by the printer at the desire of some gentlemen who thought their country could not be too early in the praise of virtue, who thought that it could not follow a nobler example than that of the city of London.

"For this the printer was summoned to attend, and did attend, before the Lord Mayor, who informed him that his publishing in his newspaper a report that the Common Council of the city of Dublin intended to present the freedom of the city to Mr. Pitt, on account of his great integrity, was the occasion of this summons: that it was not of his motion, but came from another quarter; and then ordered him to attend the next day, with this threat, that, if he did not, he should be prosecuted at the expense of the city.

The printer, according to the directions he had received, attended the next day before the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and five or six of the Aldermen (the Commons neither having met nor knowing anything of the summons). By these few he was examined, and, upon his own confession censured for daring to report that the Common Council of Dublin would give to Mr. Pitt the freedom of this city on account of his great integrity in office, his regular attempts to restore the spirit and vigor of the British Constitution, and to lay open the causes of the late losses and disgraces of his country. And he was threatened with further proceedings unless he published such paper as they should send him. The poor man expressed much concern at their having such an aversion to Mr. Pitt, and retired. The same night, the following paragraph was sent to him by them, which he published in his next paper, thinking his safety and bread depended upon it:—

"The paragraph inserted in some of last Saturday's papers, relative to an intention of complimenting a certain Right Honorable personage with the freedom of this city, proves to have been a mistake."

"Not content with this, the newspapers of other printers, in which the unfortunate paragraph, which had given such offence, was inserted, were suppressed with much industry, and others of the same date published.

"It would not be difficult to trace this proceeding to its source, but that lies too high, and discretion requires silence upon this head.

"Is it then become a crime to applaud the virtuous? Is it an offence against the Government to express our gratitude to him who has attempted to release us from the bonds of corruption? To forbid men to love those who protect them is a degree of tyranny not inferior to that of forbidding men to groan when they are hurt, and not less cruel than that famous edict, which, amidst the ravages of slaughter and proscription, commanded all men to be merry, upon pain of death.

"Though separated from Great Britain by our situation, we are but one nation. We have the same interest, the same friends, and the same enemies. We are animated with the same spirit, and have the same principles of safety and of danger. But, being far removed from the city of London, the centre, the very soul of liberty, we are more exposed to public rapine, and, what is still worse, to the baneful influence of private corruption. 'Our treasury,' to use the words of the great Burleigh, 'swells, like a disordered spleen,' whilst all the other parts of the kingdom are in a consumption. Prodigious pensions for long and unusual terms are granted upon our establishment to persons we never heard of till they were quartered upon us, and, what still terrifies us most, roversionary grants are made of our most profitable employments to the most determined enemies to virtue and to you.

"Thus oppressed he not surprised, Sir, that the city of Dublin has not yet had courage to follow the great example that has been set them. But doubt not that it will, as soon as it can, shake off these shackles with which it is encumbered. The spirit of liberty is not yet extinguished, though it is depressed. The first

symptom of its revival will certainly be the paying you that honor which is due to your merit.

"I am, Sir, etc.,

"A Member of the Common Council
of the City of Dublin."

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"SIR, Dublin, 20th Dec. 1757.

"The enclosed is a copy of heads of a Bill which were intended to have been brought into the House of Commons in this kingdom, had the House been pleased to permit it. I have taken the liberty of sending it to you, lest any suspicion may be entertained that the gentlemen who promoted that measure intended in any sort to weaken that union which at present subsists between Great Britain and this kingdom, and to secure which the Act called Poyning's Act was made. Before that statute, the Lord Lieutenant, being invested with the regal authority, could, and frequently did, pass Acts, not only prejudicial to the English interest in this kingdom, but even to the Crown: to restrain this power, Poyning's Act was made, by which it was provided that no Act should be passed in this kingdom, of which the King and his English Council should not be fully apprized, and to which they should not be consenting. That this was the intention of the Legislature appears, not only from the history of those times, but from several Acts of Parliament, and particularly from the Statute 11 Eliz. Cap. 8.

"But another use has for several years past been made of this Act. Our own Privy Council have taken upon them to reject several bills which have passed the Commons unanimously, and to alter others in such a manner as to render them at least useless. This abuse of the law, if I may be permitted to use so harsh an expression of so respectable a body, has been most justly complained of, and is what was intended to be remedied by the heads of the Bill I send you, by which the communication between His Majesty and his Parliament, upon which the welfare of both depends, would be opened.

"I am sensible it is a delicate point to attempt any alteration in Poyning's Act, and that those who do are looked upon with a jealous eye. For this reason I have taken the liberty of laying before you the scheme that was intended, and which, probably from the spirit which appeared upon this occasion, will sometime or other be carried into execution, that you may see there was no intention to make any alteration whatsoever in the material part of Poyning's Act, which is that which relates to Great Britain.

"The desire I have that my conduct should appear in its true light to you, not only as the first servant of His Majesty, but as the great supporter of the rights of the people, has occasioned you this trouble.

To Lord George Sackville.

"MY DEAR LORD, Dublin, 5 Jan. 1758.

"I RECEIVED yesterday your Lordship's most obliging letter of the 29th December, which gave me much satisfaction, as it assured me that I have still some share in your Lordship's esteem, which I have ever earnestly wished to deserve and shall endeavour to preserve.

"Though no one will be a greater loser than I shall by your absence from this kingdom, yet I cannot wish you removed from that noble scene in which you act and are so distinguished. If I have the least Parliamentary merit, it is owing to the instructions I received from you, and a desire to imitate what even your enemies admired. The very name of Secretary was so revered by me, after your departure, that nothing less than the extraordinary genius of your successor could have removed such strong prejudices.

"There never has been a period of time, since I have been capable of knowing anything of this country, when more good might be done than at present. Those who were so lately adored by the people are now sunk into the abhorrence of most and contempt of all; the most solemn assurances given in the view of the public, and in three days after as publicly violated; and what is ridiculous, though this sacrifice has been made to the Duke, his Grace has as little reason to be satisfied with those gentlemen as the public. However, his Grace seems determined at all hazards to adhere to those engagements he entered into before his arrival in the kingdom. What might be the consequences of this resolution, if two persons would determine to act with vigor, would not be difficult to foretell; if they do not,

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be assured they will be of the same importance at this close of this session as they were at the commencement of it. Much will depend upon the advice you shall give before our next meeting. It is reported here, I suppose to intimidate, that new powers have been demanded, and probably will be granted. Though the choice of the Select Committee shews the temper of the House, yet I think little is to be expected from it. The affection for one person is stronger than the resentment against the other.

"The apprehensions of some of our friends here were alarmed lest our attempt upon Poyning's law should give any umbrage at your side of the water, for which reason I took the liberty of enclosing to Mr. Pitt a copy of those heads of a Bill, to prevent any misrepresentation of our intentions. I hope there is no truth in the report which prevails that you are to go to America. There can be but little honor acquired by fighting with a parcel of barbarous Indians who lurk in the woods, and much may be lost.

"I return your Lordship many thanks for your kind intentions in favor of my friend Mr. Baylee.

"We hear much of a scheme which has been proposed in your House for regulating the assize of bread. As we have the same subject under our consideration, I must beg the favor of your Lordship to enclose it to me.

"I should sometimes trouble [you] with accounts of our affairs here, were I not certain that you have them from much better hands, and that I fear to take up any of your time, which I am sensible must be much engaged.

"I am, etc."

At the general election in 1761, consequent upon the death of George II., Pery was unanimously elected to represent Limerick, his native city, in the House of Commons in Ireland. Of his speeches in this and the preceding period the following memoranda, in his own handwriting, are preserved in the present collection:

"THE CALAMITIES which have been so sensibly felt in this Kingdom, and particularly in this city, during the course of the last year, from a scarcity of corn, make it necessary to provide some law to prevent the like misfortune for the future.

"It were to be wished that the same principle of humanity which has so justly distinguished our present Governor had influenced former councils. If it had, we should not now regret the loss of that Corn Bill, which passed this House the last session with the approbation of the whole nation; we should not now lament the fate of those unhappy wretches who perished for want, and whose deaths must be imputed to those who deprived us of that Bill.

"If we needed anything to spur us on to remedy these evils, the Lord Lieutenant's speech would do it. His Grace not only recommends it to us to provide laws to prevent future misfortunes of the like nature, but also tacitly condemns those who have been the authors of the past. For, what else could his Grace intend by his assuring us of His Majesty's readiness to consent to any laws which may conduce to the welfare of the kingdom? Could his Grace imagine that we doubted of His Majesty's justice or goodness? No, Sir, that could not be his Grace's meaning, but his Grace plainly meant to point out the secret cause of all our misfortunes, that fatal barrier which separates His Majesty from his people, which prevents him from knowing and consequently from redressing our grievances. In this sense, Sir, our address to His Majesty shews we understood his Grace's speech. What may we not then expect from a Lord Lieutenant, who is so sensible of our grievances and so desirous to redress them? The time, Sir, I hope approaches when, if we act like men, we shall see that power abused which was originally intended for the security of the King, but has been abused to the destruction of his people.

"Thus much, Sir, I could not avoid saying against the abuse of a power, which has been so often and so fatally exercised, and in no instance more remarkably than in the suppression of the Bill I am now going to move you for leave to bring in."

"THAT THE proper officer do lay before this House an account of the quantity of corn and flour imported into the city of Dublin for four years from the 25th day of March 1753 to the 25th of March 1757, distinguishing each year and the different sorts and places from whence the same have been imported."

"It is with much pleasure I now congratulate this House and the public that the Bill for supplying the

city of Dublin with corn and flour has at last surmounted all difficulties and obtained a passage through the several branches of our Legislature.

"There are but few laws of an extensive nature, though never so beneficial to the public, to which objections may not be raised. There are but few men, be their intentions never so honest, who escape the charge of acting from private motives and upon principles of self-interest. This law, and the gentlemen who promoted it, have met with the like treatment. However, I think nothing need be said in defence of a law which has been received with such universal approbation, and I hope nothing is necessary to be said in defence of those gentlemen who supported it. Were they disposed to cast reflections, they might at least with equal justice retort the charge upon those who opposed it. But they have too much charity to impute the actions of gentlemen to such ungenerous, such base motives.

"The passions and follies of men are frequently sufficient of themselves, without any criminal intentions, to make them resist what is right, and are often attended with consequences as prejudicial to the public as real guilt.

"For instance, the pride of one man may persuade him, or at least make him endeavour to persuade others, that no scheme can be well laid, but what is of his own projection, that none can be well executed but by his own hand, though perhaps the success of his own works may not have afforded any just reason to entertain an high opinion either of his judgment in planning or of his abilities in executing.

"Another, whose temper may perhaps have been soured by disappointments, and whose understanding may be impaired by years, spurred on by resentment against those who have been more successful than himself, may become clamorous against a measure which he sees adopted by those whom he hates. Passion, however indecent in such a character, may supply the place of reason, and invective of argument.

"A third sort of man there may be, who, indeed, deserves rather pity than resentment, whose rickety understanding may not be capable of digesting its own ideas, much less those of other men, who may act the man of consequence and become more ridiculous by his imitation of the great, as the ape is more deformed for its resemblance to man. Such a man, I say, may recite his labored follies, against a measure he does not understand, to the grinning multitude.

"Thus, Sir, the best attempts for the service of the public may sometimes happen to be defeated by men who do not mean any ill to it.

"This Bill is now past all danger, thanks to our gracious Governor, through whose mediation it has been returned to us. Let us then with grateful hearts acknowledge his goodness to us, and return our unfeigned thanks for the benefits we have received from him. Let us not wait till the end of the session to make the accustomed compliment of thanks, the usual tribute paid to all Lord Lieutenants, without distinction. As he has distinguished us with singular marks of his favor, so let us distinguish him with particular marks of our gratitude.

"But, before I move for the address I propose, give me leave to rejoice in the happiness of this country, as well as of Great Britain, that the present administration is founded upon the principles of virtue and of public spirit, not upon those of corruption and of private avarice, and that a gentleman is at the head of it, whose enlightened understanding discovers to him what is for the general good, and who acts upon the enlarged principles of universal good, not upon the narrow and mistaken notions of provincial advantages. Give me leave likewise to . . ."

"THERE is a Bill upon the table, bearing the same title with one lately sent from this House, but in every other respect totally different from it. I mean the City Bill. By whom this Bill has been dressed up into its present form perhaps it is easier to guess than proper to mention. But by whatever ingenious head it has been contrived, by whatever hand it may be supported, I hope we shall reject it with that indignation which must naturally arise in the breast of every honest man who sees a work, not only useful but necessary to the public, almost brought to perfection by great labor and industry, and at last defeated by the low intrigues and mean artifices of a few designing men. The Bill sent from this House was a Bill to restore the city to its ancient constitution, to restore to the citizens the rights that have been usurped from them, and to preserve order and peace in the city. The Bill upon your table, Sir, is to confirm the present corrupted constitution of this city, to establish

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the usurpation of the rights of the citizens, and to leave the city exposed to tumults and riots and all the dangers of civil discord. And here I cannot but observe that all the Bills which have passed this House this session relative to this city have not met with that reception they deserved in another place. In what has this city offended, that two Bills almost necessary to its very being should be rejected, and a third so modelled as to be entirely different from the Bill sent from this House. The Bills I mean, Sir, are the Bills for supplying the city with corn and flour, and for preventing combinations to raise the price of coals. If the first had passed, it would have put a stop to that trade, which is so painful to a few English merchants and so destructive to this kingdom, of importing unwholesome flour with which this city is daily poisoned. If the latter had passed, it would have lessened the profits of some English colliers, who are not content with the lawful gains of a most profitable trade, but must double them by their fraudulent practices. I cannot, Sir, avoid expressing my concern, my indignation, at the loss of these two Bills and of the City Bill, but we must bear with patience our present wretched condition and expect with firmness for better times. A time I hope will come when we shall act with that spirit that will give force to all our proceedings and remove those calamities under which we at present labor."

"THE CUSTOM of addressing Chief Governors at the conclusion of a session is not of a very ancient date. This custom (as most civil precedents have good beginnings) was introduced at first upon very laudable principles. It was at first the tribute of grateful hearts offered unsolicited to a wise and impartial Governor, not the purchased incense of servile flattery. It was at first, Sir, the honorable reward of real services done to the kingdom, not a return for places and pensions lavished away upon those who had first sold themselves and afterwards their country. But, in process of time, (as it often happens that though the reason of the thing ceases yet the thing continues) this, which was at first the reward of virtue and justice, became the constant offering to every Lord Lieutenant, though he had not the least pretensions to either (and as those Princes and Governors are sure to be flattered most who deserve panegyric least) the highest encomiums were bestowed upon those who took the largest strides to destroy the liberties of the country.

"It were to be wished, Sir, that this custom were wholly laid aside, or at least not used but upon very extraordinary occasions. But, if we must continue this custom because it is a custom, if we must address, let us address in general terms, let us not descend to particular facts which we may censure and cannot approve. Let us not, like servile hirelings, flatter our Governors for qualities they do not possess, for virtues they are unacquainted with, for actions they have never done.

"Truth alone can make our praises of any value. When they are founded on truth, they will do real honor to the person to whom they are given; otherwise, they become the severest satire upon him.

"If we observe this conduct, Sir, every Governor will endeavour to deserve our praise by conferring benefits on the country, not rewards upon those who are ready to betray it. He will endeavour to deserve it by serving his royal master and the country with fidelity, not by sacrificing the honor of the one or the interest of the other. He will endeavour to deserve it by protecting the country from its foreign and domestic enemies, not by terrifying it into his measures by exaggerated dangers, at the expense of the trade and credit of the nation. If this be our conduct, Sir, we shall do honor to ourselves as well as to him whom we praise.

"Thus far, Sir, I have spoke of addresses in general. I shall now mention my objections to the one immediately under your consideration.

"I have no objection, Sir, to an encomium upon his Grace's wisdom. He has given us a sufficient proof of that in his judicious choice of the person to whom he has been pleased to entrust the execution of his measures, though some of them have not been attended with all the honor they deserved. Much less, Sir, have I any objection to praising his Grace for his justice, though persons inclined to evil might make a distinction between moral and political justice.

"Thus far I would go, Sir, but very little farther. I would take no notice, Sir, of the laws that have been passed this session, because that will naturally lead people to enquire, what is become of the City Bill, the Coal Bill, the Bill for supply the city of Dublin with corn and flour, without which we scarce can live? But, above all, what is become of that inestimable Bill, the

Habeas Corpus Bill, without which we ought not to live, because without it we cannot live in freedom? All, all, are lost. Is this, then, a time to boast of making good laws, when those which are necessary to our very being, nay, what is more, to our liberty, have been so ignominiously stifled?

"I think, Sir, we should likewise avoid saying anything about the restoring of peace and concord to this kingdom. Look round this kingdom, Sir. Are the people less discontented than they were? Are they less apprehensive than they were of attempts upon their liberties? Have they less reason for suspicion when they see places and pensions distributed in such profusion amongst the guardians of their liberties? These fears, Sir, I hope, are groundless, but still they subsist. What room have we then to boast on quiet being restored to this kingdom?

"The only part of this address which remains for me to take notice of is that where we express our wishes for his Grace's return. This, I think, had better likewise be omitted. However agreeable his Grace's return might be to us, yet I believe his stay in England would be much more advantageous, as we shall then be sure of having a most powerful advocate near His Majesty.

"This, Sir, is my opinion upon the several parts of the Address proposed, but as I do not think it will be so consistent with our respect for his Grace to make the alterations I have hinted at in the House, because they will then appear upon the votes, as in the Committee, I shall propose to you to recommit this address."

Memoranda at end:—"Let us speak like men, not like persons hired to commend.—It is easier to struggle even with a great prince who stands on prerogative than with a weak but a profligate minister, if he has the means of corruption in his power, and if the luxury and prostitution of the age have enabled him to bring it into fashion.—Economy is the only virtue not mentioned.—Advantages ought to be seen or felt before they can properly be acknowledged.—Compliments by being exaggerated are weakened."

"THAT THESE heads of a Bill which we have now agreed to should pass into a law is, I am sure, the earnest wish of every man that means well to this country; but, Sir, experience may convince us that our wishes will avail us little if we sit still and neglect taking those steps which our Constitution allows to render them successful.

"If these heads of a Bill are sent from this House in the ordinary and private manner of a common Bill, we may expect they will be treated with the neglect, perhaps the contempt, which we have heard others of the greatest importance have met with.

"The method, Sir, I am going to propose in order to prevent this will not, I hope, be liable to any of the objections which were the occasion of rejecting what I presumed some time ago to offer to the House in relation to the Habeas Corpus Bill. I then moved, Sir, for an address to His Majesty to recommend that Bill. It was thought such a step would be disrespectful to our Lord Lieutenant (which was far from my intentions), as it would be passing him over, and supposed a neglect in him.

"The address I now propose to move for is to my Lord Lieutenant himself, and consequently is not liable to the same objection as the former.

"It was thought, Sir, this was an unseemable time, when we were threatened with a war, to press for the Habeas Corpus Bill; but this, Sir, is the strongest reason why we should press for the present Bill, because to depend upon other countries for our food in the time of war must be precarious: the interrupting our communication but for a few weeks must be our destruction.

"It was thought, Sir, that an Address for the Habeas Corpus Bill might lay my Lord Lieutenant under difficulties or distress him, as it was expressed, but that cannot be the effect of the Address I am going to move for, because this Bill will not weaken the hands of the Government, but will strengthen them by protecting its subjects from famine.

"As I have now, I think, Sir, removed the only objections to this Address, I shall take the liberty of offering some reasons why this Address must give particular satisfaction to his Grace. It will show his Grace that we have given due attention to what he most graciously recommended to us from the Throne, the improvement of our commerce, for the increase of our tillage is, as you, Sir, most truly and elegantly expressed it in your speech at the bar of the House, upon presenting the Money Bills, the vital source of every branch of our commerce. It will give his Grace an opportunity of completing the work he has so happily

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legun, and his Grace will, I hope, have the satisfaction and the honor not only of restoring peace but plenty to this kingdom.

"The present Bill, as I have heard, was returned to us once from England, in the Duke of Ormonde's time, and if we had not then been misled by the spirit of party it would have been passed into a law. The private history of that affair is said to be this: the same Bill had been sent on to England before, in the time of the Duke of Ormonde's predecessor, but he had not weight or influence sufficient to get it passed in England. Upon the Duke of Ormonde's coming to the Government, he piqued himself upon showing that he had the interest of the country more at heart than his predecessor, and superior power to advance it, and therefore applied all his force to get it passed in England, in which he succeeded; but the House of Commons here, who were jealous lest he should become too popular by procuring a Bill of such advantage to the country, rejected it. I think, Sir, if an emulation between two Lord Lieutenants shall ever offer us the same advantage we shall not be so blind as not to lay hold of it. I hope, Sir, it will not be understood that I mean to draw any comparison between our present Lord Lieutenant and the Duke of Ormonde. It is far from my intention. But if such an advantage was procured for this country either from the pride or ambition of the latter, what may we not expect from the virtue, from the patriotism of the former.

"I therefore move you, Sir, that a humble address be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint his Grace that, in pursuance of his Grace's recommendation, we have considered of such laws as may be necessary for the improvement of our commerce, and that we cannot think of any which will answer that end more effectually than such as will encourage tillage in this kingdom, which is the vital source of every branch of our commerce; that we humbly beg leave to lay before his Grace the distressed condition of this kingdom by the frequent scarcity of corn, and our poverty occasioned by the great drains of money we are obliged to send out of this kingdom to pay for corn imported into it; that we have prepared heads of a Bill for the further encouragement of tillage, which we hope will redress those evils, and humbly presume to offer the same to his Grace, hoping that his Grace will complete this good work that has been begun upon his Grace's recommendation, and to beseech his Grace that he will be pleased to recommend the same to His Majesty as a Bill not only of great advantage to this kingdom, but necessary to the very being of it."

"There is no precedent that I know of upon our journals for the motion I am going to make you. This, I believe, must be attributed to the extreme poverty of this kingdom, till within these few years. Formerly it was not in the power of a minister to corrupt our Parliament, because there was nothing to distribute amongst its members. It was not in his inclination, because there was nothing to be got by it. But now our Treasury is grown rich it becomes necessary to be upon our guard, and to provide laws against the corruption of our members, who are the guardians of our liberties.

"It is not, Sir, that I can entertain the least suspicion of our present members. All their actions show that the public good has been their only aim. They have shewed they would not sacrifice their duty, as members of this House, to any private consideration. But, Sir, the law I am going to propose can never be obtained but in a time of such virtue and chastity as the present.

"The law I mean is a Place Bill, but the one I mean is not of such a nature as to disable such as are honored with His Majesty's favor from serving their country as members of this House. That, I think, unreasonable.

"On the other hand, I think it would be equally unreasonable that a person who has accepted of such favors should continue longer entrusted with the liberties of the people, unless they shall think proper to continue him in that trust by a re-election."

"This session seems now to draw near a conclusion. The business is almost finished. The Money Bill is passed. A general vote of credit has been given for building and repairing our fortifications. Our standing army is increased, and you, Sir, are happily placed in that chair. Little more remains for us now to do but to return thanks to our Governor for his unbounded generosity to us. That we may have materials for such an address, it will be right, Sir, that we know what

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has been given. The public seem anxious to be informed who are their benefactors, to whom they are indebted for the protection of their rights and liberties. The surest way of coming at that knowledge will be to know who has been rewarded. Rewards distributed by the hands of so judicious, so discerning a person are the surest signs of merit in the person rewarded, and if the merit of such persons be in proportion to the reward, we are happy, if report speaks true, in having many very meritorious persons in this House. We have already twice called for the list of pensions upon the Civil Establishment of this kingdom, but we have been as often disappointed of the knowledge we expected from it, because the account has not yet come into the Auditor-General's Office. This, Sir, I think can only be attributed to the modesty of the persons to whom the pensions have been granted, who are unwilling to have their merit published to the world. For to what other cause can it be attributed?"

"I wish what I am going to offer had come from a person of more weight, because I am certain it is of the utmost consequence to this kingdom that it should be agreed to. But since others who have raised the expectations of the public may have private reasons for being silent upon this occasion, I shall venture to propose what might have been expected from some of those who have distinguished themselves or have been distinguished by others with the most glorious of all titles, that of patriots, and which I should have been much better pleased had come from them, because I am sure it would then have come with much more force than from me.

"I am encouraged in this undertaking because I think it requires no abilities to recommend it, and because I think it cannot be suspected that I do it from a spirit of party, if any now subsists, from which I always have been, and ever shall be, averse, though I am sensible many have entertained a different opinion of me. The proposal I am going to make it is likely may neither be agreeable to one party or the other, and therefore may not be supposed to be made at the instigation of either. It is that we should grant the supply to His Majesty for one year instead of granting it for two. The necessary consequence of this must be visible to everybody, that our Parliament will be annual, instead of being called together only once in two years.

"The history of the past and the experience of the present times may convince us that the necessity of frequent supplies is the best assurance we can have of frequent Parliaments.

"While the estate of the Crown was sufficient to support its dignity, and there was no occasion for calling Parliaments to supply the expenses of the Prince, Parliaments were seldom called. This grievance was intended to be remedied by an Act made in the reign of Edw. 3d, by which it was enacted that they should be held once in every year, and oftener if occasion required. But this Act was little regarded so long as the Crown was possessed of such revenues as made applications to the people for money unnecessary. But when the prodigality of Princes had squandered the revenues of the Crown and the expenses of the Government had increased, the necessities of the Prince became a much more effectual cure for that mischief than the Act of Edw. 3rd., and the frequent calls for supplies produced frequent meetings of Parliament.

"In Charles 2nd's reign, the hereditary revenue was settled upon the Crown. From that time Parliaments became useless to the Crown and dangerous to the Ministers, and therefore were not called for a long series of years until the expenses of the Government exceeded its revenues, and then it became necessary to revive the long disused method of Parliament. Our ancestors then plainly saw the error of theirs in granting the duties for ever, and prudently granted the additional duties only for two years; and from that time, as it became necessary to have a supply granted every two years, it became necessary to call a Parliament every two years. This, we find from the experience of all ages, is an infallible secret to make the Minister advise and persuade the Crown to comply with the wishes of the people to have annual Parliaments, since we have it then in our power to have annual Parliaments or not, as we please.

"The only question, if it can be a question, is whether annual Parliaments would be of service to this kingdom. That it would have been for the advantage of this kingdom at all times that the Parliaments should have been annual, I believe cannot be doubted by any

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person in this House. But at present it seems to be absolutely necessary that it should be so. The increase of commerce and riches, the growth of our manufactures, the improvement of the country, all at present require our constant attention, and require frequent alterations in our laws. This House is engaged in a much larger circle of business, and therefore more frequent meetings of Parliament are necessary. If our Parliament be annual, our chief governors and officers will be obliged to reside more among us, and to spend the wealth they draw from us among us, and not abroad from whence it never can return to us. We shall then be under no obligations to our Governor for being graciously pleased to come to us. He will find himself under a necessity of doing it. But what makes this measure at present absolutely necessary is the great redundancy in the Treasury, which, if we continue the old additional duties and they produce as much in the next two years as they did in the last, will produce a prodigious sum, a dangerous weapon in the hands of a wicked minister.

"Frequent meetings of Parliament are always dangerous as well as troublesome to Ministers, and therefore they are for having them as seldom as possible. When the supplies are granted, we are not sure of being permitted to continue, we are usually called together so late that we have but barely time to pass the Money Bill before the duties would expire. Regularly, the redress of our grievances ought to precede the grants of money."

"If we shall be so happy as to prevail in getting these heads of a Bill passed into a law, the liberty of the subject will be effectually secured from the dangers to which it is at present exposed, from the ambition or tyranny of a weak or a wicked minister. This is the famous Habeas Corpus Act, for which England so long contended, the darling of the people, the strongest bulwark of their liberties.

"It is with the utmost reluctance the English Parliament ever consent to a suspension of this Act, and then never but for a few months in [the] intervals of Parliament and during the time of an actual war or the terrors of an immediate rebellion, for, with the greatest justice, they consider a suspension of this Act as a suspension of their liberty.

"Till we have the same law passed in this kingdom, we cannot be called a free people.

"Whilst it is in the power of an arbitrary or corrupt Governor (for such it is possible we may have) to imprison the subject, and to detain him in prison as long as he thinks proper without bringing him to a legal trial, our Constitution is not better than that of the most despotic Government.

"Under the present mild and just reign, we do not feel the dangerous effects of such a power, nor is it from the least distrust of His Majesty that I wish it taken away. I am fully convinced His Majesty will never make an idle use of it. The justice and clemency with which he has hitherto governed us is the strongest assurance that he will use it only for our safety. But as we cannot promise ourselves that so good and so just a King will always fill the throne, it is prudent, it is necessary, to guard against the dangers to which our liberties may be exposed in a succeeding reign by a law which we can never hope to obtain but in the reign of so wise and so just a Prince, to whom the liberties of his people are as dear as his own prerogatives.

"Several attempts have already been made by us to get this most excellent law passed, but in vain. It is our misfortune to be removed at such a distance from His Majesty, and the nature of our present Constitution is such, that we are not certain that His Majesty is always informed of the laws we desire to have passed.

"This most excellent Bill, which has so often passed this House without a single negative, has never yet, if we may believe public report, reached His Majesty's hands. If it had, I have little doubt it would have passed long before this into a law.

"I am unwilling to mention where it is said this Bill has been constantly stopped, but as I think it necessary to do it upon the present occasion, [and] as I think I shall not transgress the rules of this House in doing it, because I am warranted in it by many entries in our Journals, I shall take the liberty of doing it, and hope it will not be considered as any disrespect to the Council Board. It is there we are told this Bill has been constantly stopped. For what reasons that wise and respectable body have thought proper so often to reject that Bill, I have never yet been able to learn.

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"The only Parliamentary method we can take to prevent these Heads of a Bill from meeting with the same fate as the many we have already sent from this House, is to recommend them to His Majesty in an Address and to beseech His Excellency our Lord Lieutenant to transmit such Address and these Heads of a Bill, to His Majesty at the same time. If we do this, it is probable the Council will no longer think proper to stop this Bill, but if it should, we shall be certain that His Majesty will be informed of our just desires, and if he is, I make no doubt that we shall obtain from His Majesty's goodness and justice this law, which if we purchased at the expense of half our property, we should be prodigians gainers by the bargain.

"I, therefore, move you that an humble address be presented to His Majesty to acknowledge His Majesty's paternal care of this kingdom in his mild, wise, and just government of it, to assure His Majesty of our firm persuasion that he will on all occasions protect the rights and liberties of his subjects, in the most humble manner to acquaint His Majesty that we have prepared Heads of a Bill for better securing the liberty of the subject, the passing of which into a law we humbly conceive will effectually secure the liberty of his subjects of this kingdom, and that therefore we presume in all obedience to lay the same before His Majesty, and to beseech His Majesty that the same may be passed into a law, and to assure His Majesty that we will upon every occasion exert our most steady zeal for the honor and security of His Majesty's Government."

"THAT His Majesty's paternal care of this kingdom deserves the warmest return of gratitude, of duty, of affection that it is possible for subjects to express to their Sovereign; that the present dangers which threaten his dominions demand the strongest assurances of our inviolable attachment to his Royal person and family; that we have the greatest reason to rejoice at his happy return to his British dominions, and at the choice he has made of a person of such uncommon abilities to govern us, will, I am sure, be allowed by every member of this House.

"But, Sir, we have no less reason to rejoice that we are at this day assembled together, when we had so much reason to apprehend the contrary. We have no less reason to rejoice that we have now an opportunity of justifying our conduct to His Majesty, and of removing those impressions, if any still remain, which have been made to our disadvantage. We have now an opportunity of punishing those who made them, and of deterring others from following their example. The voice of the nation demands this from us. I hope we shall not disappoint their just expectations.

"It is not my intention, Sir, to inquire whether the speech has been made for the address or the address for the speech, or to criticise on the speech by whomsoever it was penned. I shall leave such matter to persons of more curiosity and greater abilities. My intention, Sir, is only to point out such parts of this address as I think deserves our approbation, and such as I think require some additions, without proposing any particular amendment. I shall leave that to be done by any gentleman, if any such there be, who shall think there is any weight in what I say.

"From my heart, Sir, I approve of that part of the address which expresses our duty, our affection to the best of Kings.

"I have no objection, Sir, to that part which contains a panegyric upon our Lord Lieutenant. I have no doubt, Sir, that he will proceed during his whole administration with the same impartiality and candor, with the same respect for the privileges of the people, and regard to the honor of his Royal Master, with which he set out. I am pleased, Sir, that we express our approbation of his conduct, that His Majesty may understand in what manner and by what acts we are to be satisfied; that His Majesty may be convinced we have not been struggling for places and employments, but for what we esteem our fundamental rights and privileges.

"For the same reason, Sir, I think we shall do right to assure His Majesty that we always have been and ever shall be careful of his prerogative. But this, Sir, I think is not enough. To stop here would be to stop short and leave half our work undone.

"I believe, Sir, no body doubts in his private mind that our conduct in rejecting a certain Bill on the 17th Dec. 1753, a day so much celebrated in bumpers through this kingdom, has been represented to His Majesty in colors not to our advantage, for to what other cause can we attribute the late sudden and unusual prorogation, by

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which so many public and private bills, of much consequence to this kingdom, have been lost? What other reason can be assigned for removing so many gentlemen who had distinguished themselves upon that occasion from their employments? I confess, Sir, while that Bill was depending, I was of opinion it ought to have passed. The majority of this House thought otherwise. Upon the fullest consideration, its judgment has been approved of by the universal voice of the nation and acquiesced in, if not submitted to, by those who were supposed to have been the chief supporters of a contrary opinion. I can no longer doubt therefore that I have erred in judgment, and am not ashamed to confess it, especially since such great personages have set me the example. But let my opinion of that Bill be what it may, I shall ever think that punishing of Members for what they say or do in Parliament is destructive of our most valuable privileges. I shall ever think that prerogatives, which are marks of displeasure and prevent the necessary business of the kingdom from being carried on, are of the most dangerous consequence to the Constitution, as they interrupt that intercourse between the King and his people, which always ought to subsist, and upon which our Constitution depends; and therefore I shall always wish, and as far as in my power contribute, to discover the advisers of such destructive measures, that they may be brought to the punishment they deserve.

"Upon these principles, Sir, and to deter others from such desperate attempts for the future, I hope we shall humbly entreat His Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to name the advisers of those measures. By this, Sir, we shall let His Majesty see how ungrateful such measures are to his people, and put him upon his guard against such advice for the future. By this, Sir, we shall convince the nation that we are influenced by general principles and not by private motives.

"There is another reason, Sir, for taking this step, which, however trifling it may appear to some, has great weight with me. It will convince the nation that there is no foundation for a report which has prevailed for some days past, and which is highly injurious to the honor of this House. The report I mean, Sir, is, this, that an address had been prepared some eight or ten days ago, and had been transmitted into Great Britain for the approbation of perhaps the very persons who were the advisers of the measures we have so justly exclaimed against, and that if it should be agreeable to them it should be crammed down our throats.

"We heard of nothing but of expresses and extraordinary precautions taken against accidents of contrary winds, lest this important address should not be returned before the meeting of this House.

"We were told that it was drawn up with such art as to amuse the people and persuade them that they had obtained what they were in pursuit of, and at the same time not give offence to those with whom it may now be the private interest of some to stand well.

"In short, Sir, we were told that it was calculated to preserve the popularity of some who had reason to apprehend the loss of it, and to acquire for others the favor of the great, which was not to be purchased at any other price.

"For my part, Sir, I never gave credit to such reports, because I could not think that any set of men could have the presumption to answer for this House, and pass their sentiments for that of the nation.

"But, Sir, I cannot help saying that the address which has been moved for squares but too well with the report. It does not vindicate in explicit terms, as I think it ought, the privilege of the Commons in the point which has been the subject of so much debate in this kingdom and in the next. It passes over in silence the late prorogation, and the removal of the members from their employments. These are points of the utmost consequence to us, and affect our most valuable privileges, and, therefore, cannot be passed over by us in silence without a breach of that trust which the people have placed in us. What more seasonable time can we expect for asserting those rights than the present. The present time seems marked out for the redress of all our grievances.

"This House is at present composed of members of capacity, integrity, and resolution, who are not to be biassed by any private profit, or awed by any power. The people are ready to second every effort in support of our just privileges. We have an indulgent Governor, disposed to grant us everything we can ask in reason, and we have a just and gracious King, who will not protect an unworthy minister.

"Let us make use, then, of so favorable an opportunity."

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"THOUGH it does not appear to us yet what number of forces have been drawn out of this kingdom, and of consequence we do not know the number of forces proposed to be raised, yet I doubt not we shall be unanimous in our resolutions that the number of forces in this kingdom should be in this time of public danger increased to 12,000 men complete.

"The manner, Sir, in which those forces should be raised requires some consideration, but the time for which they are to continue demands our most serious attention. On the one hand, we should spare no expense which prudence may require either for guarding us against a foreign enemy or for securing our domestic tranquillity. On the other, we should not waste in military preparations more than is necessary of that treasure which ought to be employed in the improvement of [the] country and in promoting our manufactures. But, above all, Sir, we should take care that those troops, which in the present conjuncture we desire to be raised, should not be continued longer than the cause for which they are raised subsists. When that ceases, the troops should also cease.

"With respect to the manner of augmenting our troops, there are three methods in which it may be done. The first is by raising new regiments; the second is by increasing the number of companies in the regiments which are at present subsisting; and the third is by increasing the number of men in each company. The first, which is that of raising new regiments, is by much the most expensive of the three, because of the increase of officers. The second, which is that of increasing the number of companies, will be less expensive than the first, but much more than the last, because the expense of field officers will be saved, but there will be the same number of other officers as if new regiments were raised. The third method is to increase the number of men in each company, which is of all others the least expensive, because by that the number of officers will not be increased. Therefore, if we were to consider nothing but the expense, there could be no doubt but that the last of these three methods would be the most eligible. But we must look farther and consider which will be the most advantageous.

"If we consider the advantage of the minister, whoever he be, there can be no doubt but that the first of these methods, the raising of new regiments, will be by much the most advantageous for him, because the officers' commissions will be at his disposal. What use may be made of this power will be unnecessary, perhaps improper, for me to point out.

"But if we consider the safety of the country, the last of those three methods has much the advantage of the other two. The danger that threatens us is immediate, and consequently the steps that we should take to guard against it should be such as should be the most likely to have an immediate effect. If we raise new regiments or new companies it will be a considerable time before they can be disciplined, and how little dependence there ought to be upon raw troops the histories of all ages and all countries may teach us. But by the third method, the new levies will be incorporated into the old regiments, and associated with veterans already acquainted with discipline, and of consequence will learn their duty more expeditiously. The only objection that can possibly be made to this method is where the number of men to be raised is so great, that the officers may be charged with more men than they can superintend, but I believe no body will say that is the present case.

"Thus, Sir, I think it is clear that the adding to the several companies, instead of raising new regiments, will be not only the least expensive, but the most advantageous method, especially where the danger is immediate, and they may be easily disbanded. But this, Sir, is not the principal object of my concern. My concern, Sir, is for the Constitution. In the times of danger, Sir, we should take care to augment our forces to such a number as may be sufficient to guard us against any foreign force. But we should take at least the same care that in times of peace the number of our forces should not be such as to endanger our liberties at home. At present, Sir, a standing army seems to be, as it were, part of our Constitution; for ever since what is called the Disbanding Act, in King William's reign, we have kept on foot 12,000 men, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and probably as long as this Government subsists we shall keep the same number on foot.

"We should be cautious, Sir, how we increase this body, which is now considered as a body to subsist as long as our Constitution. We should never do it but when some danger threatens us, and should take care

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that it should be reduced as soon as that danger was over.

"Part of our troops, Sir, have been drawn out of this kingdom. The present exigency of affairs requires that we should supply their places by new levies. But, surely, Sir, it is reasonable, it is just, that when those troops which have been drawn from us may be restored to us, the new levies which are raised to supply their places should be disbanded.

"If the intention of the resolution on your paper be to increase our military establishment from 12,000 to 14,000, as well in time of peace as in time of war, I am absolutely against it. But if the intention be only to guard against the present danger, and that the new levies shall be disbanded as soon as the danger is over, and our troops are returned to us, no man will concur in it more heartily than I shall. But, Sir, we should be explicit in our words and not leave the least doubt of our intentions."

"This House, Sir, was pleased some time ago to appoint a committee to inquire into the present state of the public credit of this kingdom, the causes of its decay, and how it might be restored. The committee accordingly made some progress in that inquiry, and probably, if it had not been stopped, would have made some discoveries which might have been of use to the public.

"This interruption, Sir, was occasioned by some doubts they were conceived lest such an inquiry might be attended with dangerous consequences to public credit, and a Right Honourable gentleman was pleased to express his wishes that the nature of the inquiry which was intended to be gone into might be explained, and seemed to think that this House would not have made an order for such an inquiry if it had been fully apprized of the consequences of it. Upon which, Sir, the Committee was adjourned to Monday, in order, as I understood, that before its next meeting the sense of the House might be taken upon this subject.

"As I was the person, Sir, who moved for this Committee, and as it is expected from me, I shall take the liberty of laying before this House the reasons that induced me to do it, and the advantages I then thought, and still think, the public may reap from it.

"That the trade of this kingdom, not only foreign but internal, has been for some time past in a decaying state, that the interest of money has risen, and the value of lands fallen; and that exchange, which is properly called by writers upon that subject the barometer of trade, has been till very lately against us, cannot be denied.

"Though this may, and probably does, arise from many other causes, yet the most obvious as well as the most immediate cause is the failure of that general credit which is necessary to the carrying on of an extensive trade, and which I call public credit.

"That it has arisen principally from this cause is probable from this, that our trade immediately after the failure of Dillon and Farrell's bank began to decay, that it languished for some time afterwards, and seemed almost totally destroyed upon the failure of the other two banks.

"These misfortunes, Sir, succeeding each other in a short space of time, struck such a general panic into the minds of the people, that no man thought his money safe in the hands of a banker.

"This occasioned an immediate run upon the banks, and of course obliged them to call in all the cash they could, which they have never since ventured to part with. The necessary consequence of all this has been a stagnation of the little cash which remained in this kingdom, which is the greatest misfortune that can happen to the commerce of any nation, for it is this quick circulation of the cash of any country which promotes the industry and consequently the commerce of it. The general discredit cast by the misfortunes, not only upon the notes of bankers, but also upon bills of exchange, was such that it is well known that the common transactions of fairs and markets cannot be carried on but by the voluntary associations of gentlemen in their respective counties.

"In this melancholy situation we have been for some time past. In this melancholy situation we at present are, and are likely to continue, unless the Legislature thinks proper to interpose by some remedial law.

"That these misfortunes have been brought upon us by either misconduct or fraud, or both, cannot be doubted.

"If by the former, it is our duty to reform it. If by the latter, it is not only our duty to punish it, but to guard against it for the future.

"But it is said that particular committees have been already appointed to inquire into the transactions of two

of the banks that have failed, which renders the present inquiry unnecessary. Gentlemen will please to consider that the purposes for which those Committees and the present have been appointed are very different. The end proposed by those Committees is to give relief to the creditors of those particular banks, and to redress misfortunes which have already happened. The end proposed by the present Committee is to find out methods to prevent the like misfortunes happening for the future. The wisdom of prevention is far preferable to that of remedies.

"But it is said, Sir, that the public credit of this kingdom is in a flourishing condition, because our Treasury is full. It is from thence, Sir, I fear the greatest part of our misfortunes flow. The whole specie of this kingdom is computed, by those who are most skilled in that kind of knowledge, not to amount to more than 500,000*l*. By the last account returned to us from the Treasury, the sum then actually in the Treasury amounted to above 440,000*l*. Consequently there remains at most but a stock of 60,000*l*. for this whole nation to trade upon. The rest is swallowed up in that great gulph, the Treasury.

"All writers upon the subject of trade agree that good policy requires that the cash of a kingdom should be kept, if possible, increasing, because by that means a spirit of industry is kept alive, and the stock of labor, wherein consists all real power and riches, is increased. If this be true, the opposite conduct must produce an opposite effect, and that is the case in this kingdom, for it is demonstrable that the cash of this kingdom is in effect diminished in proportion as the wealth of the Treasury increases.

"If the money that ought to be in the Treasury is locked up in it, so much as is locked up is, for so long as it continues so locked up, the same thing to the nation as if was annihilated. For it is not the absolute quantity of money that is in any nation that makes the riches of it, but the quantity of money which circulates.

"If the persons concerned in the management of the Treasury venture to lay out any part of the public money for their own private profit, they must for their own safety lay it out upon such security as is the least subject to failure, though it produce less profit, and that is in some public fund. But as there are no public funds in this kingdom, they are under a necessity of sending the cash to another where there are. If this be so, it is evident the more money there is in the Treasury, the more may be exported, and consequently the more the nation will be impoverished.

"It is true, Sir, our bankers at home must get some share of the cash, otherwise they will not be ready to support the Treasury by their credit in case there should be any sudden demand upon it. But then, Sir, such cash circulates but through a few hands who make a monopoly of it, and become the only rich persons in the kingdom.

"I hope, Sir, it will not be supposed that I mean in what I have said the least disrespect to the gentlemen who at present have the direction of the Treasury. It is far from my thoughts, but one or other of the consequences I have mentioned must follow from a full Treasury, let who will have the direction of it.

"That this House has a right, nay, that it is the duty of this House to inquire into everything which relates to trade, and consequently into the public or general credit of the kingdom, without which trade cannot be carried on, I think cannot be doubted. We are the proper guardians of public credit, but the chief objection to this inquiry is that it may disclose secrets, which instead of supporting may destroy public credit.

"This is an objection, Sir, which would hold equally to any inquiry of this nature, and there is no difference between denying that the House has a power of inquiring and making use of an argument which, if allowed, would render that power altogether ineffectual.

"But Sir, I must say this tenderness for the bankers does not do them much honor. It betokens a jealousy that this inquiry might produce something to their disadvantage. How injurious the propagating such suspicions may be to their credit, and consequently to their business, is visible to everybody.

"But, Sir, in my opinion this inquiry will be so far from hurting that it will be of the greatest service to such of the bankers as have acted with honesty to the public, and such as have not I am sure it is not the intention of any gentleman in this House to protect. At present, Sir, people are so suspicious of bankers that they will not let money lie in their hands. This inquiry will remove those suspicions and restore them to that credit upon which their profits depend.

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"From such an inquiry there is nothing to be dreaded by any but those who are guilty. This inquiry can give no just ground of apprehension to any but such as are afraid to let secrets come to light, from the knowledge of which they draw mighty profits at the expense of the public.

"Some of our best writers upon the affairs of this kingdom are of opinion that bankers are a prejudice to its commerce. For my part, Sir, I cannot concur in this opinion; but certain I am that banks unless under proper regulations are so.

"That some regulations are necessary, we needed not the experience of our late misfortunes to convince us. What those regulations should be it is impossible to point out without going into the inquiry proposed. The knowledge of the disorder is generally the knowledge of the cure, and that is the principal object of this inquiry."

"THE DANGERS with which this kingdom has been threatened for a considerable time past from a foreign enemy have been so often and so forcibly represented to you in this House that it is unnecessary for me to say anything to awaken your fears upon that subject. His Grace the Lord Lieutenant was so sensibly affected with our distress, that immediately after his appointment to this Government, he repaired to this kingdom, resolving to share the same fate with us. The event has answered his and not the kingdom's expectations. His presence alone has hitherto secured us from the impending storm. But the danger is not yet over. It is nearer us than ever. The enemy are now much better prepared and much more inclined to attack us. Should he leave us at this time, it is in vain that he has come to us. He will leave us in a worse, a much worse, condition than he found us, and if it should happen that those who are to succeed him in his high station, for it seems it is not as yet thought proper to be made public who they are to be, should not be equally knowing in military affairs as his Grace, what must become of us in case of an invasion? I tremble to think of it. To avert this danger, we should offer up our prayers to his Grace to continue a few months longer among us. As his Grace came here for our interest merely, we cannot doubt his complying with the request of those for whom he has shewed such singular affection."

Between 1762 and 1770, the following letters were addressed to Pery by William Gerard Hamilton, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, Member of the Privy Council there, Secretary to the Earls of Halifax and Northumberland, and known as "single speech Hamilton."

"Hampton Court,
Ang. the 16th, 1762.

"MY DEAR PERY,
"You cannot yourself be more convinced than I am of the illegality and indiscretion of the late proceedings in Council with regard to the Embargo, nor more heartily concerned at the ill effects which may possibly have arisen from so ill understood a conduct. I am neither surprised nor displeased that you have expressed yourself with warmth upon so very interesting an occasion. But the sense of the injury will not, I hope, carry you so far as to make you direct your anger against those who are by no means the proper objects of it. We are not the channel through [which] applications of this nature have ever passed, and so far were we from being instrumental in taking off the Embargo from Corke, that I did not know it was petitioned for till I knew the petition was granted. Though I may justly disclaim any share in procuring a partial immunity for Corke, I shall take to myself the whole merit of remedying this evil in some degree by getting Limerick admitted to an equal privilege. In the light of justice I was immediately struck with the ill tendency of such a preference, and in the light of favour, no city in Ireland could stand before Limerick, every indulgence to which had been fully merited, and every application in whose favour we considered as long since virtually made by the disinterested service, by the open, candid, and very honorable conduct of the person who represents it. The truth is, Corke was early surreptitious, and therefore successful in its application. When the Limerick petition was presented, the Council saw what they ought to have seen sooner, that they were reduced to this alternative; they must either retract the permission they had given to Corke, or, by extending it to every other city which applied, entirely defeat the purpose of the Embargo. In my opinion they were at last very wrong in their determination, and at first very slow in their discernment. But this, my dear

Pery, was the real state of the transaction, all of which was carried on not only without our solicitations, but even without our privity.

"The doctrine of Embargoes is a subject I have been at the pain of considering, and I am clear that it ought to be practised as moderately and as seldom as possible. That you distress your own trade is certain, that you distress the enemy is disputable, and I believe it would be difficult to produce an instance of success on our side, or of failure on theirs, that could be fairly attributed to this precaution. But these are acts of State, upon the particular propriety of which it is not possible for those who are not in the first digestion of affairs to judge clearly, and not prudent therefore to speak decisively.

"You do me no more than justice, though I am sensible at the same time you do me honor, in entertaining the most favourable sentiments of my regard for the welfare and prosperity of Ireland. Whether I may ever have it again in my power to co-operate with you in reducing those sentiments to practice, though I am solicitous to know, I am unable to determine. My good wishes and my endeavours you may be sure you shall always have in whatever sphere it may be my fortune to act. I am not ashamed to own that my conduct in public will always be in some degree influenced by my private obligations and affection, and nothing can be in my opinion more profligate or absurd than to ground one's pretensions to public virtue by disclaiming every private feeling. I shall never forget Pery either in his candid and sincere support or in his generous and open opposition. I consider them both in the same light, because I know they both flowed from the same principle, and believe me that as long as you and Andrews and Hutchinson* are in being and in business, Ireland will never want attractions sufficient to make me prefer it to a situation of more splendor and of greater influence. Were it not for these inducements, an Irish employment would never be an object of my ambition, because I should no longer enjoy the assistance of those who made it a pleasure or the approbation of those who made it a credit to me.

"As soon as your commands are obeyed, which the Secretary of State assured me will be in a day or two, I will inform you of it. By my diligence in the affair I think I shall deserve, and remember that I bespeak, all your future commands. You must take it as a small earnest of my zeal and cordial inclinations in favour of every cause which you espouse, and of my earnestness to promote everything which has the remotest tendency to advance or support the credit and consideration which is justly due from every body to your character, and which is very particularly so from, dear Pery, your most faithful and affectionate friend.

W. G. HAMILTON."

"Hampton Court,"
Sept. the 25th, 1762.

"MY DEAR PERY,
"You will be pleased to understand that this letter is addressed at least as much to your gardiner as to yourself, for as I have been informed that the great Statesmen in your neighbourhood have of late taken a turn of improvement, I consider a gardiner as a sort of minister, and it is natural for a Secretary to think that a minister ought to be treated with at least as much respect as his master. I shall take care to send you by Mason a great variety of American seeds, and there is no danger of our being hereafter deficient in this sort of commodity, since the report is that we are to acquire still more largely in North America by this peace than was proposed upon Mr. Pitt's plan. In spite, therefore, of all your ingratitude in Ireland, you must be highly obliged to the Duke of Bedford in two very material points, in concluding a peace which will provide for your stock of trees, in which you are much stinted, and for the diminution of your people, in which you so much abound.

"I am much obliged to you for your very kind expressions and still kinder intentions, in case I should have the good fortune to return to Ireland. I had not before the receipt of your letter been informed of the opinion which it seems you could not give, and for which you are so kind as to apologize. Be assured that your friendship calls for no compliance which your honor can refuse, [or] imposes any opinion inconsistent with the most unbounded freedom. I value your good

* John Hely Hutchinson, Prime Sergeant, 1761; appointed Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, as successor to Francis Andrews, in 1774.

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opinion and that intercourse of friendship which subsists between us in consequence of it, more even from the pleasure than from the advantages which attend it, though they have been so constant that I am neither insensible enough not to feel, nor ungrateful enough not to acknowledge them. Be always as you are now, my friend. Treat me always as you did in your last letter. Over-rate any good quality I may happen to possess, and only laugh at any folly of which I may happen to be guilty. Wish to find me in the right, and oppose me when you have not attained your wishes. I desire your friendship on no other footing than that of deserving it, and this will, my dear Pery, be the constant and earnest endeavour of your most faithful and affectionate friend.

"W. G. HAMILTON."

"Privy Garden,
Nov. the 6th, 1762.

"MY DEAR PERY,

"OUR friend Hutchinson, who knows that everything which promotes your happiness must necessarily contribute to my pleasure, has by this last packet informed me of your marriage.* It did not surprise me, because it is just that match which they [who] wish your happiness the most, which are those who know you best, have long predestined for you. Permit me, my dear Pery, to congratulate you both, and to assure you that no one ever can, upon this occasion, join more sincerely, or partake more largely, in the general joy of your friends. It is needless for any of us to entertain the least degree of solicitude for your increase of happiness: that mutual affection and mutual merits have infallibly secured to you for the present, and left those who are the most anxious for your welfare nothing to wish you but the long and uninterrupted continuance of it.

"You must not, however, think that my regard for you has stifled all my humanity for others; or that, with so much reason for congratulation, there is no cause for condolence. I cannot help compassionating the poor Macartney, who must now add you to the long list of her unfaithful lovers, and who might really be tempted to do something desperate, if, at the marriage from Lucan as at the marriage in Gallilee, the water was turned into wine, and the Liffey only rolled with Madeira.

"In the meantime, I am endeavouring to draw something selfish from the subject of your joy and her sorrow. I flatter myself that taking a wife is a prelude to taking a place, and I think that Mrs. Pery, after having [got] the better of your private continence, may soften perhaps the rigours of your public virtue, instead of imitating the example of Mrs. Crooke Percival, as Lord Clarendon says it was she and not her husband gave judgment against the King in the case of Ship-money. Whether Mrs. Pery would act like the Lady may be uncertain; but I think it rather clear that you would have decided like the judge.

"In short, there is something that tells me that you will be always a little untractable abroad and always extremely pliable at home. There have been certain times of my life in which I have not been always without thoughts of the same marriage. But, often as I have strove, I could never bring my mind to it. I am now determined to defer it till we meet, if that is ever to happen. Then we will compare notes, and, in the meantime you, my dear Pery, shall solicit happiness in constancy, and I will court in variety. Whatever may be my situation, you will always have, what you must always be entitled to, the warmest good wishes and esteem of—

"Your most faithful
Affectionate friend,
"W. G. HAMILTON."

"Hanover Square,
March the 7th, 1765.

"MY DEAR PERY,

"THAT I, who have been Secretary to two Lord Lieutenants, should be abused in every company in Dublin has nothing in it either very new or very mortifying; but that you should join in that abuse is both. I will, however, give you, notwithstanding this ill treatment, all the information in my power upon the two particulars you desire, and concerning which I believe you to be as sincerely anxious as any man living—the situation of your country and the conduct of your friends."

"That there is not at present, whatever there may be in prospect, the faintest idea of taxing Ireland by the authority of the British Legislature I think I know to a demonstration. But when you are apprized of everything which has passed in Parliament upon this subject, you will be able to form your own judgment.

"When the proposal for imposing a stamp duty in America was first made, Alderman Beckford, the Dr. Lucas of the English House of Commons, apprehended he should increase considerably the number of opponents to that measure, if he could contrive to convey an impression that the taxation of America was not desired merely for its own sake, but as a preliminary also to the taxation of Ireland. This idea, though not altogether ill-conceived, was so very unably and miserably executed, that instead of creating terror it was productive of nothing but a great deal of laughter; and had the matter terminated there, the most anxious friends to Ireland could not, I suppose, have entertained a serious apprehension. But in some subsequent stage of this question, both Mr. Grenville and Mr. Yorke, I profess I thought very unnecessarily, took an opportunity of asserting strongly, and without any reserve, the power of the British Legislature to impose taxes upon Ireland. But while they maintained that, in point of mere right, the jurisdiction of the British Parliament was the same over Ireland as it was over America, they not only admitted but explained very much at large that in point of policy and propriety they were very different questions. This is the whole of what passed upon that subject; and even this was, I am persuaded, taken up in the course of debate, merely incidentally, without the least concert before, and without the least view to anything after. Though no one knows, or wishes to know, less of the particular measures of this Administration than I do, it is impossible to be ignorant of this general situation. That security, which might be endangered by their inclination, you may rely on from their want of power. And instead of forming schemes for the oppression of your country, or for the relief of their own, I am to believe their plans extend no further than how to continue themselves in situations which, though they are unfit to fill, they are unwilling to relinquish, and which they are sensible they hold by a very precarious tenure.

"I little thought till I received your letter that any argument could have been offered which would induce me to vote for taxing Ireland in the English Parliament, and I still less apprehended that you was the person who would offer it. But if the consequence of this measure is to be your removal from Dublin to London, and your exchanging Edmundsbury possibly for Hampton Court, I have been too long a Secretary not to know the force of bribes upon others, and too long a member of Parliament not to know the weight of them with myself, to suppose I could withstand so very powerful a temptation.

"As to my own conduct, which your partiality alone can make you consider as a thing of any importance, before you can form a judgment of the propriety, you must have patience to hear the principles of it. In the course of last summer, I received proposals from the Administration, and professions, the only thing they had to offer, from the Opposition. With the Administration I was determined not to engage; and it was, I believe, Mr. Pitt's opinion that, upon a plan of activity, the Opposition could not be effectual, and that it would serve only to connect the Administration, who possess the principal offices, with Lord Bute, who possesses the principal power; but that, if left to themselves, an unexpected event from abroad, or even without it, their mutual detestation of each other would infallibly break out, and probably disunite them. This opinion, going to a total want of union between the several branches of the Opposition, and to no man's repose half an hour's confidence in another, had been the occasion why this session has hitherto gone on quietly, but yet not prosperously for Administration, and why, through the course of it, the friends of Mr. Pitt have pursued this studied plan of inactivity. It is, however, my opinion clearly that possibly before the breaking up of the Parliament, but more probably before the next meeting of it, the whole system of Administration must necessarily undergo a very material change. In this situation, it is my own wish to steer between that Parliamentary profligacy which is so general, and your extreme stoicism, my dear Pery, which is so particular. I am neither for accepting an employment under every Administration, or for refusing one under all. Till I can unite the influence, the rank, and the emolument of office with public character and public good opinion, I will take no situation,—and

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* Pery's second wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Lord Knpton, sister to Thomas Viscount de Vesel.

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when I can do that, it will be indifferent to me what situation I take. You judge perfectly right in thinking that it requires but little fortitude to deliver any opinion in the English House of Commons. There are a few, and but a very few, men of extraordinary talents. The herd are wretched beyond conception, and Parliamentary abilities were upon the whole, I believe, never at a lower ebb. And I sometimes wish you would take a view of our Parliament, you would return so very highly satisfied with your own. Should I, which I think is very unlikely, have any degree of partiality either for the next Lord Lieutenant or his Secretary, I will give them a very strong proof of my friendship, by recommending them very earnestly to yours. If I should be particularly disinclined to them, which I think still less likely, I will in that case likewise recommend them to your attention, though with a very different view. And if I am totally indifferent about them, which is most probable, I will be totally silent about them.

"I have delayed my acknowledgment of your letter for some time, that my answer might reach you by a private conveyance, and Lord Newcastle has promised he would deliver it to you. Adieu, my dear Pery, and as often as you wish for information with regard to what is going forward in this part of the world, or have any commands which fall within my compass to obey, let me entreat you to have recourse to me. I value myself much upon having acquired your friendship. It would mortify me much to be deprived of it. I now rejoice at what I have often lamented, that we were not embarked together in the same system, and I recollect with pleasure that though our situations inclined us to be opponents, our dispositions led us to be friends. In this stage of our acquaintance, and after having been indebted to you for so many obligations, both of a public and of a private nature, I need not, I hope, repeat my acknowledgments, or explain the sense I entertain of them. In every instance, and in every profession of esteem and affection, no one has been more uniform or can be more sincere than,

"Your most faithful, obliged, and unalterable
friend,

"W. G. HAMILTON."

"Hamilton to Prime Sergeant Hutchinson.

"St. James's Street, Dec. the 2nd, 1769.

"MY DEAR HUTCHINSON,

"I HAVE within this half hour received information that Colonel H—, who is set out for Ireland, has left a servant in town, who is to overtake him at Chester, and who will deliver to him there the short letter I have now an opportunity of writing to you, relative to either Irish or English politics, since Mr. Smith's departure for Dublin.

"The report you have heard of Lord Gower's having been desired to accept the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland is true. The King, as an inducement to him, made him an offer of the vacant Garter. But his disinclination to any office of trouble, and to that office in particular, joined to the advice of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, of Rigby, and of all his friends, have induced him to resist the temptation. He has, likewise, some certain partialities which make him wish not to go as Lord Lieutenant, to the full as much as they ever made any one wish to go as Secretary.

"But, notwithstanding all these circumstances, I am far from thinking it certain that he will not be compelled to resign the office of Lord Chamberlain which he holds. Lord Bute wants it to become vacant, in my opinion, to take it himself. As he has been the occasion of the Duke of Devonshire's being removed from it, he thought it invidious to be put into that office while the Duke of Devonshire was alive. But that objection being over, this I believe will be his first step back again to public employment. But it is not his intention to stay long in so inactive a situation. You know I concluded that if Lord Gower was to be Lord Lieutenant, Wood is the man for Secretary. For about two days it was supposed that this arrangement had actually taken place. And I had the entertainment and, whatever malice there might be in it, I must confess, likewise, the pleasure of knowing that, in three or four companies of Irish gentlemen, more objections were raised to Wood's mean birth, to his public and private character, upon the mere supposition of his being Secretary, than I had ever heard against those who had been two sessions of Parliament in the country, and who had got one of the best employments out of it. The idea of a Secretary not in Parliament meets with universal approbation, and it is thought a great master-stroke in politics to leave you Irish gentlemen to quarrel amongst one another, without sending a person from England, who shall engross

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to himself the whole abuse of the session. In vain I declare everywhere that in the course of the two winters I sat in Parliament in Ireland, I never had a single offensive thing said to me, but, on the contrary, many flattering ones. Lord Halifax and Lord Northumberland agree in asserting that there never would or ever could be any confusion if the Secretary was out of Parliament. And what is extraordinary, Rigby is very sanguine in supporting the same opinion. The Primate's friends begin to flatter themselves that he will recover. But his physicians, whose opinion I have accidentally the opportunity of knowing very authentically, think it is impossible. From what cause it proceeds I cannot pretend even to conjecture, but I am very well informed that Lord Northumberland speaks of the Primate's death rather with pleasure than regret, and that even her Ladyship is far from shewing any signs of concern at it. I conclude that they have found him out in a thousand tricks, and that his Excellency suspects he does not make a very respectable figure in being beset and directed by her Ladyship's favorites and by the Primate's gang. The conversation of my Lord Lieutenant's family is in some particulars very amusing, and in others very mortifying, to me. You will scarce believe that the language which they hold is, that business will go on much better when the Primate is dead, and when my Lord Lieutenant takes every thing under his own management. As to that, however, you may imagine, I am very indifferent. But it is a constant topic with them to talk of the engagements which you entered into when you was last in England to support their Government, in case they returned to Ireland, and to ridicule the idea of any friendship subsisting between us, when your abilities are no longer necessary for my support, and my influence could be no further serviceable to your interests. I am as sensible, my dear Prime Sergeant, of the injustice they do to your feelings, as my conduct shall ever prove to you they do to my affection."

"DEAR PERY, Sep^r the 22nd, 1770.

"You are, I believe, too conversant with the Treasury in Ireland not to know that in every transaction, and particularly in every pecuniary transaction, Mr. Clements* is a gentleman very narrowly to be watched. I have passed over unnoticed a variety of little impositions, because, though they were disagreeable enough, and sufficiently provoking, I did not think them of a magnitude which would justify my coming to anything like a serious explanation with him. But as he has adopted, and for two or three years regularly pursued, a plan, by which I apprehend myself to be defrauded of no inconsiderable part of my income, I must now beg that, through your friendly interposition, the matter in dispute may be settled between us, and the moment that you are satisfied, I shall be contented.

"The whole of the case I have stated in the enclosed letter, with as much plainness as I was able, and with as much perspicuity as a head-ache would permit. I avoid therefore to trouble you with a repetition of it, and have only to desire that you would seal up and send my letter to Mr. Clements, as soon as, by an attentive perusal, you are become master of the contents of it. You will then be at the further trouble of conversing with him upon the subject of it, as soon as you are at leisure.

"Though it would be needless to explain in this letter all the particulars of our dispute as much as large as they are stated in the inclosed, it may perhaps be necessary, even here, just to mention what is the point in disagreement between us.

"My charge is, that since the 4s. tax has been laid, a greater sum has been deducted from the income of my office than the law required, and than he, of course, was authorised to detain. For the manner in which I maintain and make this charge out, I must refer you to the letter to Mr. Clements.

"Another method, however, suggests itself by which you may soon become a perfect master of this matter, and a complete judge of the merits of my claim. I have ordered the materials to be laid before you. They will be, what very seldom happens, both short and satisfactory. All my demands upon Mr. Clements arise from a salary of 1,200*l.* per annum, and from such fees as he has received from Hyndley, the Deputy, upon my account. These are the two articles which make the charge. The two articles which will make his discharge are "Receipts" under my hand for

* Nathaniel Clements, Member of the Privy Council and Deputy-Vice-Treasurer for Ireland.

† The Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Ireland.

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"Money remitted," and the payments he has made in satisfaction of the 4s. tax upon my accounts.

"I must observe, however, that if Mr. Clements should actually and *bona fide* have paid in to the Public Account all the money he has deducted from my income, he and not I am to be responsible, provided it turns out that the deduction made is unjust, and he will find it no great difficulty to re-imburse himself, provided this should turn out to be the case. But I suspect the contrary, and think it not impossible, but that you will find a very material difference between what I have paid to him, and he has paid to the public. If this should be the case, you will easily detect it by an examination of the paper laid before Parliament, which states how much all the Offices (and mine therefore inclusively) pay on account of the 4s. tax. If 396l. is the sum paid in, on the deductions from my office, then Mr. Clements will have dealt fairly by the public. But still, he will have dealt unfairly by me, that sum being more than I ought to pay, as I have explained at large in the inclosed letter to which I refer you. In order to judge how far Clements has paid in the money he deducted, it is absolutely necessary that before you see him the paper I mentioned should be consulted. I have ordered by this post my Deputy to send you an account of all the money he has paid to Clements since the commencement of the tax. I have only to apprise you that in adjusting the account the thing is to be attended to. As he detains the money in his hands some months after it is become due, before he remitted it, regard must be had not so much to the time at which it was actually paid, as to the periods at which it became due and was payable. As all this embarrassment has arose from the confusion between the two Accounts of the Fees and the Salary, I wish much that for the future they may be separated—that Mr. Clements should continue to remit the Salary, but my Deputy remit the Fees. If this came as a proposal from you, it would relieve me exceedingly. The object may truly be represented an inconsiderable one, and the motive as truly a wish to avoid confusion. You will perceive and approve my having studiously avoided saying anything disrespectful to Clements. I make no apologies to you, my dear Pery, for all this trouble. Apology for making use of your friendship might seem to imply a diffidence of it; and after so long a trial, and so many, it would be as inexcusable to doubt as to forget it."

John Ponsonby, in 1771, resigned the Speakership on the ground that he would not officially be the instrument of presenting an address from the Commons to Lord Townshend, whose Viceroyal administration in Ireland had met with his disapproval and had been censured by protests of that House. A considerable number of the members were in favour of selecting the Right Hon. William Brownlow, Member for Armagh, as successor to Ponsonby, while others advocated the promotion of Pery to the vacant Chair. The question came before the House on the 7th of March 1771, and on that and the next day the following proceedings took place, in connexion with the Speakership:

"The Right Hon. Sir George Macartney informed the House that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having been acquainted that the Right Honourable John Ponsonby, Speaker of this House, had resigned the chair, and requested the House to elect another Speaker, he, Sir George Macartney, was commanded by his Excellency, to acquaint the House that it was his Excellency's pleasure that the House do forthwith proceed to the election of another Speaker, and present him to his Excellency to-morrow morning.

"Accordingly the Right Honourable Sir George Macartney did name and recommend to the House Edmond Sexton Pery, Esq., as a fit person for his abilities for that employment, which was seconded by John Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., and the Right Hon. James Fortescue* also said he seconded the motion.

"Then the Clerk put the following question:

"As many as are of opinion that Edmond Sexton Pery, Esq., take the chair of this House as Speaker, say ay, when many ayes were said; as many as are of the contrary opinion, say no; and many noes being said, the Clerk, according to his duty and the practice, named the Right Honourable James Fortescue, teller for the ayes on the right, and Mr. William Brabazon Ponsonby, teller for the noes on the left.

"And the tellers having counted the House, reported that the

"Ayes on the right were 118.

"Noes on the left were 114.

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"Then the Clerk declared Mr. Pery duly elected Speaker.

"And then Mr. Speaker elect was taken out of his place by Sir George Macartney and Mr. Fitz-Gibbon, who led him from the bar of the House up to the chair, where, upon the first step to the chair, he made a short speech to the House, and thanked them for the honour they had done him, and afterwards sat down in the chair; and then the mace, which lay before under the table, was laid upon the table.

"And the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, ten of the clock.

"Veneris, 8^o Die Martij, 1771.

"A message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant by Bowen Southwell, Esq., Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod:

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"It is his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure that this House attend him immediately in the House of Peers.

"And Mr. Speaker elect, with the other Members present, went up to attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, where he spake to the following effect:

"May it please your Excellency,

"The Commons in Parliament assembled have, in obedience to your Excellency's commands, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and have elected me, and now attend to present me to your Excellency. It would give your Excellency no favourable impression of my sincerity, if I were to pursue the usual form, and affect to decline this important office. I confess it is the highest point of my ambition, and if I have the honour of your Excellency's approbation, I shall endeavour to prove by my conduct that I have not been more solicitous to obtain, than I shall be anxious to discharge the duties of it."

The following letters were addressed to Pery, in 1771-74, by Francis Andrews, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and William Gerard Hamilton:—

"Provost Andrews to Pery.

Mistley, July 14th, 1771.

"Yesterday I rec^d yours of the 6th, rejoice at Shiels' success exceedingly. He is prudent and won't lose his time in hunting after popularity unless as a commodity to dispose of. You see I consider you as one of us, or should not have sported such a profane sentiment. Had his Excy. read you my letter, you would find that I lamented without complaining. If Gamble's preference depends on the Excise scheme being carried into execution, he will continue unplaced a great while to his no small mortification. I am not surprised he is a little impatient, for the promise is four years old, which is more than half the purchase of his life, and it must be confessed he is a worthy sitting member. His Excy. is as mysterious in his love as in his State intrigue, and perhaps it would be better for his friends and his mistress he was a little more explicit in both. I think the Chancellor's over-ruling the plea is of no consequence in the determination of the merits. I am glad the plea was an English measure. This is the finest weather and the sweetest place, and the house and style of living do honor even to a paymaster. My love attends the family of Edmondsbury, where I hope to pass many days, as pleased as our time of life admits of.

"F. ANDREWS."

"Beckett, July 28th, 1771.

"Yesterday I received yours of the 19th at Caversham, a seat of Lord Cadogan's. To-day I arrived here, a seat of Lord Barrington's from whence Rigby and I shall proceed to Lord Weymouth's, where I shall stay some days, and hope to reach Ireland the 12th of next month. I never knew Rigby in better health, and he desires me to assure you that he most sincerely condoles with you. I intend visiting Averell this summer, and Vesey's company and yours will be no small inducements. That the Chancellor applied for the 500l. is extremely probable, and that you would have refused is certain. I shall try to submit the paper to Garrick. I had entertained hopes of seeing Swau in England, but I believe I shall find him in Ireland. I am just come from the Installation, which was truly royal.

"F. ANDREWS."

* Member for Louth, brother to the first Earl of Clermont.

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"Orleans, Aug. 11th, 1772. .
 "Next Sunday I leave this and hope to have the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hancock and Ellison at Tours that night. I had a letter from Ellison from Angers, where they now are. I shall write to you from Bordeaux and give you my opinion of the young gentleman. Lord Harcourt* is gone to England, I hear, and does not mean to return. Rigby's account agrees with Forrester's as to the time of Lord Townshend's return. I have just received a letter from his Excellency, but he says he cannot speak with any degree of precision about the time of his leaving Ireland. I heard of poor Mrs. Hill's death. How many people could I have served had I not made a bishopric for Averell my great point, and of how little use was it either to him or his friends. One advantage I have derived from it, a thorough conviction of the futility of human projects and the absurdity of our extreme solicitude about their success. You see, my dear Pery, I begin to moralize, and if I return to Ireland I shall reduce my speculations into practice. For one who neither wanted nor wished for himself, I have misspent my time abominably, but to know and confess one's error is half way towards amendment (*vous verrez*).

"I hear Gore is making the most of Limerick, but he is poor, has a large family, and his life is precarious. My best compliments to Tisdall and his family, to Forrester and all other friends, and love to Madam.

"*Di tibi remque, prolemque
 Et decus omne.*

"F. ANDREWS."

"Bordeaux, Aug. 21st, 1772.

"I arrived here yesterday and received a most friendly letter from Lord Grantham. By his advice I shall not go the usual route to Madrid, but pass through Burgos and visit St. Ildefonso, where the Court now is, and where he will have an opportunity of presenting me. From thence we shall go to the Escorial, and so to Madrid. He has assured me he will do everything in his power to make my stay in Spain as agreeable as possible, so that I flatter myself I shall make a favourable report of a Spanish tour.

"I expect to reach St. Ildefonso about the 20th of next month, and consequently must leave this about the 10th. I met Ellison at Tours, and as he chose to ride from Angers (out of economy) Mr. Hancock did not come with him. He gives me a very favourable account of the young gentleman's disposition. Not the least propensity to any vice—a principal point that. Application is not his forte, but he is more attentive and makes a greater progress at Angers than he has hitherto done; and if he learns to speak French fluently, to ride, fence, and dance gracefully, and escapes free from the vices which disgrace the present times, his mother ought to be extremely well satisfied. I gave Ellison my best advice on the occasion.

My health improves daily. Love to Madam, but compliments to Tisdall, etc.

"F. ANDREWS."

"MY DEAR PERY, Barcelona, January 21st, 1773.

"I ARRIVED here the 19th instant, where I received yours of the 12th ultimo, and am exceedingly obliged to you for the circumstantial account of Lord Townshend's departure,† and Lord Harcourt's reception. It is rather odd that a man who had so many great things to give away, and gave them all to the people of the country, should not leave a friend behind him. He had his oddities, but he had also many virtues not often found in men of his station. He has done many things which have disobliterated me exceedingly. These I shall endeavour to forget; but in other great points he acted with an honour and firmness that I never can forget; but somewhat too much of this. I believe we shall have an odd session of it, there are fine inflammatory materials for opposition. So Lord Harcourt has as yet shown a leaning to no party, and hopes by that means to win them all. The Duke of Bedford at first proceeded on that principle. You know what was the consequence. I had a letter from Lord Townshend relative to that cursed affair of Lough Swilly, in order, I suppose, to explain it, but it has only served to confound it. He talks of having received a fresh application from the excise

board about it. What, have they petitioned for a landing place? Whether there is any foundation for the other cause which has been supposed to operate, I will not take upon me to determine, but from my letters, both from England and Ireland, the report seems to have gained ground; but yet, my dear Pery, why this point should be carried against Derry, I cannot see any substantial reason. I had an account of the Pension story before, I am convinced she never made any such request. As cool as Tisdal! How like Townshend that was. Dublin has acted a very foolish part, but then it falls short of London in point of folly, as much as it does in point of size. How I shall laugh to see Flood supporting. Let me bring home but health, etc. (thank God, I have a fair prospect), take my word for it, I shall never hurt by too close an attendance on Parliament. I rejoice to hear that you and your sweet wife are well, and long may you continue so. I really consider my own happiness as much interested in that point. As I am now almost within call of post horses, I look upon my Spanish adventure as happily achieved. The most disagreeable circumstance in the whole is the many tedious hours you must pass upon the road, which cannot be avoided, but by proper precautions you may in a great measure supply the want of accommodations.

"However, the fine climate has made me sufficient amends, and I think I may craze one winter out of the calendar of my life. I shall reserve the narration for some of our evenings at Edmondsbury.

"In the affair of the Commissions, Sir William's behaviour was manly. Will Ponsonby never have done playing the fool? I hear Lanesborough has entertained Lord Harcourt. Undoubtedly you were a guest. I wish my friend was back in his old place. I hear French has paid Herts the money, it was more than I expected; I am sure I should not have called for it till it was convenient for him. I never find any want of money but when my friends want it. I hope to be at Bezières with Burton about a fortnight hence, where I shall stay to repose. I do not think of seeing England till the sun has made some progress in the northern signs. My family inform me you are kind enough to visit them, for which I thank you.

"Yours ever,
 "F. ANDREWS."

"William Gerard Hamilton to Pery.

"DEAR PERY, September the 8th, 1773.

"NEITHER having at present, nor being likely to have, any more confidential channel of communication, I write to you again by the post. Upon a further recollection of everything that passed between Blaquiere* and me as to my office, it is my clear opinion that he was better pleased with my refusal than he would have been with my acceptance of the offices which were made to me. It is matter of mere conjecture, but from his conduct I am persuaded that the fear of disobliging more than one person who wanted it, was his inducement to treat with me, and that the apprehension of offending Hutchinson made him pleased that the treaty ended in nothing. Had my employment been at the disposal of Lord Harcourt, the many competitors for it might have created more difficulties to Government than it would have removed. But that it can not be obtained is an answer equally satisfactory to them all. I might have known for what particular person it was intended, but I desired expressly that no such secret might be communicated to me; being unwilling that my refusal should be ascribed to my dislike of the person destined to be my successor, about whom, independent of my very sincere wishes that the Prime Serjeant may be pleased in everything, I am and must be perfectly indifferent. Assure him that I shall on all occasions be happy to pay the most friendly attention to his interests, his feelings, and his very punctilios; but that in return I hope he will not require me, if any future occasion should occur, which I must repeat I think extremely improbable, to sacrifice the solid and substantial interests of myself and of those who are to come after me; for the tendency of what was proposed pointed to a security for three lives. I need not repeat the request of my former letter to communicate with no one but the Prime Serjeant on this subject, or desire you not to transmit to me any proposal by whomsoever you may be applied

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* Simon, Earl Harcourt, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1772, as successor to Viscount Townshend.
 † In December, 1771.

* In reference to Sir John Blaquiere and Lord Harcourt's administration in Ireland, see Appendix to third Report of this Commission, pages 435-4.

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to, which you think it is unlikely I should accept. You will hear from me again in a few days.

“ W. G. H.

“ By the importunity with which I was pressed to come to an immediate determination, I conclude some gentleman very prudently intended to be in possession first and to support afterwards.”

Provost Andrews to Pery.

“ Aix, Decr. 28th, 1773.

“ Why trouble you, my dear Speaker, with a tedious detail of crosses and disappointments? I have not had one pleasant day since I left England. I, that never used to meet with a difficulty, find them everywhere; which is saying, in other words, I have not the same strength of body or mind, and, prithee, why should I expect to escape the common lot of humanity. After a disagreeable journey, I arrived here the 18th ult., and, as I was setting out for Aix, the next morning early, I tumbled over the shafts of [the] carriage, and received a violent cut and contusion on my shin bone. As for some days the appearances were favourable, I avoided sending for a surgeon, who, I was told, would make a job of it. But, after a month's confinement, I was obliged to have recourse to one, and he assured me I shall be able to set out for Nice next Friday. Captain Carey, whom I knew at Gibraltar, seeing my distress gave me up the only tolerable chamber he had, and he and his good little wife shewed me every mark of attention. But still I am confined to one room to sleep, eat and drink in, with some disagreeable et ceteras which our frail nature renders indispensable. Cleanliness and fresh air are great blessings. Want of exercise does not agree with me, but I am in hopes Nice will set everything to rights. And what is it I am pursuing? A phantom. I flatter myself it is health, but I fear it is long life. I am running away as hard as I can from Death. If ever I return to you, I shan't quit you in haste. But somewhat too much of this.

“ I congratulate you on the hurry of the session being over, and I hope the country will soon feel the good effects of your deliberations. I am glad that the Stamp Act is past. I had strong doubts about the rectitude, or even the utility, of the Absentee Tax, and much stronger about its passing.

“ I have promised Rigby to be in England in May, and I mean, *Deo volente*, to keep my word.

“ What is the present price of Apostasy? I want some anecdotes.

“ F. ANDREWS.”

“ MY DEAR PERY, Antibes, January 2nd, 1774.

“ I was so impatient of confinement, that, though my leg was not quite healed, I left Aix last Friday. I made short journeys and arrived here to reach Nice to-morrow about ten in the morning, where I have a good house secured for me. I wanted exercise and fresh air exceedingly, and I already perceive the advantages of them. Just before I left Aix, I received a packet of letters (which by my directions had been transmitted from Nice) in which were yours of the 20th and 26th of Novr., for both of which I am much obliged to you. Gamble informed me you spoke like an angel in favour of the Absentee Tax. Your account of the conduct of several members squares with the opinion I had conceived of them. The Castle seems to me to have managed matters very well, and, as a Patriot, I have always wished and drank a happy and easy Administration. You know, my dear Speaker, that many of the grievances and the greatest part of our debt are owing to Oppositions, founded on personal motives. Whether the Country may have derived any advantages from those Oppositions, which overbalance the inconveniences, I shall not pretend to determine.

“ So Flood has declared himself, and has submitted to take his place in the “ Freeman's Journal,” in order to get a better from the Castle. There is nothing our little friend the Prime [Sergeant] would not do to prevent Flood's having the conduct of affairs. I have often thought that the too great solicitude of Government to secure individuals has defeated their intent. The reason is obvious.

“ By the accounts I have received of the Duke of Leinster's will, I fear his son's present income will be narrow. I am not surprised that few are ambitious to represent the city of Dublin. I congratulate you seriously on the prospect you have of a quiet session. I wish to hear from you as often as you have leisure. Direct to me at Monsr. Le Clerc & Cie. à Nice.

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“ And now a few words as to my own health, as I am perfectly persuaded you are kind enough to be interested about it. Though my tedious confinement has prevented me from reaping all the advantages I expected from this climate, yet I may venture to pronounce myself much better than when I left Ireland. The weather has for some time past been uncommonly bad, but I expect better on the other side of the bar, and from the regimen I intend to follow, I flatter myself [I] shall pass some pleasant days at Edmondsberry.

“ Yours ever, etc.

“ F. ANDREWS.”

“ MY DEAR PERY,

Febry. 1st, 1774, Nice.

“ I HAVE just received yours of Decr. 30th, with the Stamp Bills. When the Parliament have done the needful and granted the supplies liberally, Administration should not be captious in quarrelling either with the mode or the phrase, but rather extremely cautious in making any alterations. Seventy alterations! It is impossible they would have been necessary, and, of course, were absurd. But still not more absurd than the Castle supposition. Had the Bedford party any intention ever to affront Lord Harcourt, I think I must have found it out, some way or another, even though they intended to conceal it from me; but, on the contrary, I have all the reason in the world to believe they wished him success. Nay, I have letters from Rigby highly approving the manner in which the King's business had been done, not without an encomium on the Secretary's conduct.

“ I am extremely pleased with your account of the Triumviri. That Hutchinson should conduct measures suggested by Flood under the orders of Blaquiere, I am almost ready to cry out,—*Rem prodigiosam et prorsus incredibilem!* But I have more than once seen the wonderfull effects of interest. The Attorney's retreat whether voluntary or involuntary, is not unbecoming. I am not surprized that the city of Dublin have preferred Morres* to Geale, because he was clearly the unfittest person. They are now completely represented.

“ I wrote to you from Antibes with an account of my situation. My leg is quite healed, and I can use it as well as ever. The only disagreeable symptom that remains [is] that towards night my ancles swell, but in the morning they appear of their usual size. This is certainly a fine climate, though the weather has been uncommonly bad this season. When it rains here, it pours, and continues for a long time. After a rain of 56 hours, it began to clear up this morning. Though my house is not above two hundred yards from the gate of the city, yet a few hours rain makes the roads so dirty and slippery, that I dare not venture out in my chair (the chairmen being extremely awkward) without risking an overturn.

“ You will easily imagine there are no persons of any great consequence here, when the Bishop of Clogher† and I keep much the best tables. Whoever thinks this a cheap place (provided they live well) will find themselves mistaken.

“ I live very temperately, take a good deal of exercise when the weather permits, and drink very little wine unmix'd with water. If I return in good health and find you and your family so, we may still hope to pass some pleasant years together.

“ F. ANDREWS.”

“ MY DEAR PERY,

Nice, Febry. 23rd, 1774.

“ I HAVE received yours of January 27th, and intreat you to banish all your gloomy apprehensions about me. I really have none about myself. I flatter myself I shall return to Ireland with a sufficient share of health and spirits to discharge the duties of my place and to relish the conversation of my friends; and unless I turn out a very disagreeable dog indeed, I am sure my good friend Mrs. Pery will always be glad to see me at her fire-side. I wrote you an account of my health. It remains *in statu quo*—my leg is quite healed, no symptom remaining but a swelling in the ancle towards night. I have bathed twice. It was extremely agreeable. If there is the least wind, the swell is so great and the breakers so troublesome that it is difficult to find a tolerable bathing place. Gamble informs

* Redmond Morres, elected member for the city of Dublin, in 1774, to fill the vacancy caused by the accession of William Robert Fitzgerald, Marquis of Kildare, who had previously held the seat, to the Dukedom of Leinster.

† John Garret, Chaplain to the Duke of Dorset; appointed Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, in 1752, translated to Clogher, in 1758, and died at Dublin, aged 73, in 1782.

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me that you were obliged to adjourn for want of numbers. A thin attendance is a sure proof of a strong Administration. I do agree with you that Government frequently lessens its members by the manner of bestowing employments, but I am sure it would be much weaker if it had not those places to give away. Sir Archibald Acheson's* son was seized with a fit, and vomited a great deal of blood. We were very solicitous about the event, but he has quite got the better of it.

"I should have written to his father upon the occasion, but so many wrote him an account of it, that a letter from me was quite unnecessary. I am exceedingly glad that Belvedere's† mind has taken so happy a turn. Had he carried his resentments into the other world, he must have been always one [of] the Perturbed Spirits. How does our friend Lanesborough relish his being past by on these occasions, especially when it is so difficult to find out a place which he will accept of, and to make a new one for him is totally inconsistent with the present scheme of economy.

"So Blaquiere gives the word, and the P[ri]me[S]tergeant marches and halts as commanded. What strange events are produced, quotes voluit Fortuna jocari. I have a letter from Lord Ely, with an account of Lady Ely's miserable state of health, but he still seems to entertain strong hopes of her recovery. If she should make a vacancy, he cannot possibly find a more amiable successor. I return home with a full intention of retiring from all business but of my place, and the loss of any little importance I might have had will be more than compensated by the tranquillity I shall enjoy. General Sheppel and young Hale are now with me, and in a month I expect a visit from Sir Wm. Lynch.

"Yours ever, etc.

"F. ANDREWS."

"April 6th, Nice, 1774.

"The last courier brought me yours of March. From every circumstance that has come to my knowledge, I must highly approve of your conduct in regard to the explanatory Tontine Act. Indeed, I never had the least doubt of your taking the honourable part, and with what was suitable to your situation, and that you would support it with spirit and ability. Will. Gamble had given me a very particular account of the occurrences of that day, of the prodigious effect your speech had upon the members, and the very high compliments which were paid you by all parties. I don't think the Castle have gained much by this victory, and whoever lives to see the next session will find them involved in difficulties which they are not now aware of, and which will cost them promises, places, and pensions to get over. And yet the operations of this session, so important, so liable to popular objections, carried with such an amazing superiority and without the usual means, make it presumptuous to speak decidedly on the events of any future one.

"I shall leave this next Sunday, pass through Toulon and Marseilles, and stop two or three days at Lyons. My present intention is to go through Champagne, and not to take Paris in my way, so that I may probably reach the Pay Office early in May, where I hope to receive a letter from you with an account of the time you imagine the Parliament will be up, and when you think you can be in London, as that may have great weight in determining my motions.

"Exclusive of the accident I met with at Aix, I have got through the winter very well. My stomach does not digest animal food as well as formerly, but I am convinced that change of air, exercise, and great temperance will enable me to enjoy my friends for a few years longer with a reasonable degree of satisfaction. Politics I have totally done with, and I must give up all business which requires any intense application; but I flatter myself I shall be able to discharge the duties of my place with propriety. The loss of my little importance gives me no uneasiness, as I am sure I shall not lose a friend that is worth keeping by it.

"F. ANDREWS."

Pery appears about this time to have been the first to conceive the project of obtaining freedom of trade for Ireland, and of procuring a public disavowal of the supremacy of England over the Irish Parliament. When presenting the Money Bills in 1774, Pery, in addressing the Lord Lieutenant, dealt upon the in-

justice inflicted on Ireland by the restrictions imposed upon her trade. He described Ireland as being then a kingdom destitute of resources, and he expressed a hope for the remission of the restrictions which the narrow and shortsighted policy of former times, equally injurious to Great Britain and Ireland, imposed upon the Irish manufactures and commerce. Pery observed that it aggravated the sense of the misfortunes of the people of Ireland to see the rivals, if not the enemies, of Great Britain, in the undisturbed possession of those advantages to which the Irish think themselves entitled, upon every principle of policy and justice. It is, he added, the expectation of being restored to some, if not to all, of those rights, and that alone, which can justify to the people the conduct of their representatives in laying so many additional burdens upon them in the course of this session.

On the assembling of the new Parliament in Ireland on the 18th June, 1776, Pery's re-election as Speaker was proposed by Sir John Blaquiere, Secretary to Earl Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant, and seconded by the Right Hon. James Fortescue. Pery was elected by a majority of 43 votes, although opposed by the friends of Ponsonby, the former Speaker.

The following correspondence of Speaker Pery serves to illustrate many circumstances connected with the serious political and industrial questions in relation to Ireland which embarrassed the English Government from this period to 1779. At the close of that year, the Parliament in Dublin declared that it was by a free trade alone this nation was to be saved from impending ruin. The correspondence includes letters from Lords North, Townshend, Longford, Hillsborough, Bristol, Nugent, Lucan, Buckingham, Beauchamp, Edmund Burke, George Germaine, J. Jenkinson, W. Knox, Thomas Waito, W. G. Hamilton, and T. Monck Mason. Among these may be specially mentioned a contemporary letter of Lord Townshend, descriptive of Lord Chatham's sudden illness in the House of Lords in 1778; proposals from the eccentric Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, for Governmental arrangements with the Roman Catholic Clergy in Ireland; Edmund Burke's letter on Irish political affairs in 1778; and the correspondence between the Prime Minister, Lord North, the Marquis of Buckinghamshire, Viceroy for Ireland, and Pery.

"Lord Townshend to Pery.

"DEAR SIR, Portman Square 25 March, 1778.

"I HAVE taken occasion upon some very melancholy deliberations, or rather altercations in our House of Parliament touching America and the state of the nation, to suggest, and indeed strongly recommend, a due and timely attention in both Government and the Legislature to Ireland.

"It is not popularity I seek. I know its value. It is generally a very capricious mistress, treated by and treating its admirers as such. But I shall always be happy to do any essential service to Ireland. However, I am convinced that a man will always be more respected by Government for distressing than assisting it, and I should be happy for your opinion upon any fair and probable measure, or system of measures, which may contribute to the mutual advantage and affection of both countries. The times may favour—I am sure require it. However, it has been the invariable system to trifle and procrastinate, whoever has been in power.

"Favor me with your thoughts frankly, for I think you have no doubt but you may trust me.

"We are at a sad crisis here, and whether it be that our stamina is really wore out or that our management is perplex, we feel and look as if we despaired,—nay, as if we dared not even be informed of our situation.

"I hear it is reported, and with much pleasure, that you are to have troops sent over to Ireland; indeed, we owe you them. Who is to command these I know not, but the first stroke may be expected there.

"I know the state of your forts there well; but they, though dilapidated, are not so weak and contemptible as our own. Besides, you have strong positions there and we have even wisdom enough to attack Ireland. They are an active and hardy people, which, in such case, always affords a resource.

"With truest regard,

"Dear Sir,

"Your most faithful friend,

"TOWNSHEND."

P.S.—Since writing the above, I hear the French have stopt all our ships, packets excepted, and we may expect the same from Spain to-morrow."

* Sir Archibald Acheson, created Baron Gosford of Market-hill, Armagh, in 1778.

† George Rochfort, who became second Earl of Belvedere, county Westmeath, in 1772.

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"DEAR SIR, Portman Square, 3 April, 1778.
"I AM happy since I wrote to you to find that the good work of affectionate correspondence is begun in the House of Commons, and that the prudent opinions and warnings are not lost at this critical hour to our rough, hardy, and, I think, affectionate brethren of Ireland.

"It had been better and I wish it had originated from Government, and chid the Administration of Lord Buckinghamshire. But, alas! what Government has for many years past seen or considered any measure before the exigency impelled, may I add alarmed, and brought it into existence.

"Now, my worthy friend, let us wish devoutly that our well meant though tardy presents to Ireland may be cordially received. If such communication accords with what I hear to-day of their generous efforts at this crisis (which seems to reproach the pusillanimous latitudes of English reservations), it will be happy for this country, and may the uncouth Irish retrieve what the red heeled luxurious rascals of this pampered hermaphrodite nation were on the point of losing.

"Governor Johnson succeeds to-day to Mr. Jackson. The Commissioners have kissed hands, and why not? for God knows it is all nonsense, as it has all been a long time past. Why not add three more chamberlains to my friend Hoslar? or make fourteen more Irish Bishops? I'm afraid the first would not defend Ireland, nor peradventure the fourteen new sees occasion more Protestants. But the best joke of all is that Johnson thunders against the independence of America longer than half his friends are for it. The Ministry wish some rash patriot would propose it, and they would be happy to avoid a war with France by submitting to America in the wholesale way, and yet they sent Governor Johnson, who execrates the idea. Charming inconsistency, delightful half measures, political poitroons, is there not such a thing as a hermaphrodite in politics? Centaurs and Minotaurs have been allowed. Are ministerial hermaphrodites less fabulous, when war and peace, supremacy and submission, chastisement and negotiation, execration and embassy, and lastly provocation and insult are followed by indiscretion and suspense?

"As soon as I can hear what the heads of our Bill are I will send them you.

"You have spoke out in Ireland with a spirit worthy of yourselves. If you see my friend Mr. Gardiner, show him this letter.

"I am,
"Dear Sir,
"With truest regard,
"Yours faithfully,
"TOWNSHEND."

"DEAR SIR, April 7th, 1778.

"I AM this moment returned here from the House of Peers, and found your letter on my table, and in return inclose you what I have picked up from a member of the other House, on my return from our own, where Lord Chatam has been at the point of death just as he was preparing to rise, as it seemed to me, who was opposite, to reply a second time to the Duke of Richmond.

"Lord Chatam came into the House very feeble, seemingly to me, who met him as he came in, and spoke to him. His first speech was very short and spoke in great pain, and he appeared to me to sink under the oppression of his disorder. However, there was much animation and decision. He lamented the critical and wretched situation of the British Empire; but he reprobated and disdained the indecision of the ministers, and the degrading and degenerate language of the Houses of Parliament, and of the motion, hoping that every man who retained a spark of British spirit would oppose the disinheritance of the House of Brunswick (and then went to the descendants of the Princess Sophia—to the King's sons, brothers, etc.) of their territories.

"This, after some pause, he particularized by a dismemberment of one-third of their dominions, viz.—America—and reprobated the idea of offering independence. His voice sank afterwards.

"The Duke of Richmond replied, and, as some think, he made some allusions to the good state [in which] he found the Treasury, in Mr. Pelham's time, which enabled him to obtain the great advantages this country experienced under his administration.

"In the course of the Duke of Richmond's reply, I observed him [Lord Chatam] particularly animated upon other points, and he appeared to me preparing to

rise, when a deadly convulsion strack him. Many crowded round him. I ran for water, which I procured immediately. The House adjourned, which was very full, to give him air, and, indeed, very properly, out of respect to him and themselves, and adjourned to to-morrow. In about a quarter of an hour, he was carried out with little expectation of life. His physician was soon found, and in about an hour he began to know people, and was at 8 o'clock much better. It was a melancholy scene, with all his sons and friends around him at the instant.

"It would have been a great and interesting day for the country, if it had not been prevented, and I yet hope to hear him again upon it, for he seemed to be on right ground and we want animation. It would have been a fine day, if it had been pursued. You Irish vote and act nobly, enough to shame us. I hope the enclosed will please you. Adieu. You may read this to Scott.

"Yours faithfully,
"TOWNSHEND."

Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Pery.

"MY DEAR SIR, Dublin, 9th April, 1778.

"SOME things have happened since you left us which I think you ought to have a knowledge of, and though I doubt not but you will hear something of them, yet I am not sure that you will be told of them with precision, and, therefore, recollecting what passed when we parted, I sit down, though straightened in time, to give you some account of them.

"I know your zeal for this country (to say nothing of our friendship) and I wish you to be possessed of facts, so as to shew that you are conversant of the movements that happen here in your absence.

"On Monday, Mr. Mitchell's house stopped here. I do not call it a bank, because I do not know that it assumed that name, and yet report may speak of it as such. That day, or the next, Mr. Birch (the Mr. Birch, for how otherwise to describe him I do not know) also stopped, and published an advertisement: one of them I enclose to you. Others, of less note have fallen, or are falling, as is said with him; not because they are concerned in public credit, but because they are concerned in the private credit and particular concerns of Mr. Birch. In this predicament, according to some, Mr. Mitchell falls; but how that is I do not know any more than I do the other. Mr. Underwood, who is said to have received some shock, has been affected by Mr. Birch.

"Such failures as these will not, I suppose, create any convulsion in the publick, or much alarm you, and I should not have thought it necessary to have troubled you if this had been all. But it has happened that there has been a great run on Finlay's bank; such that they found it expedient to confine their payments on Tuesday last to notes of 10 pounds or 10 guineas only. Old Hercules Rowley, and others of great worth, stood forth in the shop and put their names upon notes of a higher value as a guarantee. On that evening, as I understand, there was a meeting of the merchants and others, and the result was to lay the matter before Government in the morning, if the run continued. The run continuing, it came before us at the Council Chamber, where a committee being entering upon Bills, my Lord Lieutenant came in, and the matter became the subject of serious discussion.

"It was proposed by some that whatever should be done as a declaration of credit should be general to all the banks. I thought this injurious to banks who did [not] desire it. Nay, I thought it injurious to publick credit, because it supposed a weakness which did not appear to us, and which I conceived did not exist, and it made that general which was only particular.

"Others thought in the same way. It was proposed to send to the banks of Messrs. La Touche, Gleadowe, and Co., and Lawless and Co., and it was done. Messrs. La Touche and Co. came: they declared they wanted no assistance. They were prepared for any run which could come upon them, and that they should think any declaration to support them was injurious to them and would hurt publick credit. They declared themselves ready to stand forth as supporters of the bank run upon, but would not be in the predicament of the supported, they wanted no support.

"A very little discussion soon settled what was fit to be done. Finlay's bank being one that deals, as I understand, diffusively in the notes and in the dis-

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counting of mercantile paper, and the fortune and substance of the bank being understood to be above all doubt or suspicion, it was thought politic and wise to make a declaration in favor of this particular bank, and, as you will see in what I send to you, which, as was understood, would be perfectly satisfactory to a great body of the Honorables who wanted to see the Castle take the lead.

"The declaration wished for was even called [for] and signed. It had, I believe, an immediate good effect, and to-day, as I understand, the run has subsided, and everything is perfectly quiet.

"... I asked the bankers whether they perceived anything tending to shake public credit. They answered that at present they saw no appearance of it.

"In this matter my Lord Lieutenant conducted himself most becomingly.

"Tell me what we are to hope or fear.

"My dear Sir,

"Your affectionate and faithful

"humble servant,

"LIFFORD."

"Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, to Pery.

"DEAR SIR, Rome, May 15th, 1778.

"I was made very happy this morning by reading in the public papers that you were arrived in London upon business of a publick nature: the interests of Ireland and of humanity could never be placed in abler hands, nor under the auspices of a warmer heart or of a cooler head, and I will venture to say upon my own knowledge they never were attended with a more important crisis.

"Ireland, if the war with France takes place, must almost inevitably be thrown into the greatest confusion. The first blow will certainly be directed there, and the Roman Catholics, exasperated by repeated disappointments, are ripe for an almost general revolt.

"Whether this disposition originated here, or was only stimulated and encouraged here, I cannot say; but of this I am very well informed that no encouragement is wanting, and that, some few prudent persons excepted, the hopes of the remainder are as sanguine as their exhortations are animated.

"The real intention is to render Ireland independant, and to establish, as in the Swiss Cantons, a reciprocal toleration of religions, to abolish all tithes except such as are to be paid by the Roman Catholics to their own clergy, and to throw themselves under the protection of France and if possible of Spain.

"If this attempt should not succeed, their project is then to make as general an emigration as possible, and to settle in that part of Spain which was offered to them some years ago, or else in a part of the Pope's territory which is within 40 miles of Rome, and now actually preparing for some very extensive colony, and, if my friend is not egregiously misinformed, this colony will be from Ireland.

"The disgust which prevails here upon the baffling every attempt to relieve their countrymen is better conceived than expressed. Their case seems now to be desperate, and I much fear their conduct will be equally so. No one knows better than yourself the disadvantages arising to Ireland from the opprobrious solecism of our Penal Laws against Papists, and I flatter myself no one is more willing, as I am certain no one is more able, to rescue us from this impolitic tyranny. A reasonable concession in time might secure that allegiance and that fidelity which the fate of war may perhaps hereafter totally deny us.

"I have wrote very copiously to Lord Hillsborough* on this subject, as I flatter myself his Lordship's sentiments are as liberal as I know yours to be, and the noble use which he makes of his great property in Ireland shows that he has no interests distinct from those of his country.

"Could you, at this perilous crisis, obtain a legal exercise of that silly but harmless religion which they now exercise illegally, and a revocation of that impolitic statute called the Civil Act which has so reduced the list of the Popish nobility, that all the influence [of] the Popish people and gentry is thrown into the hands of the clergy, I am very well persuaded the French upon their landing could not procure an insurrection of fifty Papists.

"Nothing can be more reasonable than their demands, and in my opinion nothing more politic than our

* Wills, first Earl of Hillsborough, in the County of Down.

acquiescence. This toleration should at least be granted to such as have taken the new oath of allegiance, were it only to create a schism among them, and hereafter confined to such as are educated in the French seminaries in preference of Portugal, Spain, and Italy, where the Four Propositions of the Gallican Church are not taught. Such a measure would necessarily divide the Papists at present, and render them perfectly harmless hereafter. Whereas by not attending to that manifest distinction among them of disciples of the Church of Rome and abettors of the Court of Rome, we have united against us two very contrary parties and confounded under the same penalties the most harmless sect with the most dangerous faction. Policy as well as justice call upon us at this perilous crisis to make the distinction, and, by the stroke of a pen, to baffle the most alarming efforts of our common enemy. I hope we shall be too wise to act the second part of the American tragedy, and wait till our enemy compells us to terms of moderation. Their disappointments have certainly rendered them desperate, and their despair will, I hope, render us prudent.

"In the mean time, 'Cave ne quid detrimenti Respublica capiat,'—for if ever Ireland was on the brink of a precipice, it is now tottering. But a steady head like yours can rescue us.

"Since I have been writing, intelligence has been brought that overtures had been made to the Chevalier to persuade him to go on board the Toulon fleet, which is to join that at Brest. But, although the information comes from his brother's family, I have reason to believe it is not founded, but that what is truly and unalterably so is the perfect esteem and attachment with which I have long been, and still am, your most sincere friend and servant.

"If you wish for any additional intelligence, my banker will transmit your letter to me here."

Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, to Pery.

"MY DEAR SIR, Rome, July 21st, 1778.

"I LITTLE expected to be under the necessity of troubling you again upon the subject of our fellow citizens of the Popish communion, but the unfortunate omission made by Mr. Gardiner, and the extraordinary triumph of this Court upon the occasion, who plumes itself upon the preservation of its dearest prerogatives since the Test Act has not been forced upon their clergy, renders this application to you necessary, and indeed to whom should a well wisher to the interests of Ireland address himself, but to him whose zeal for her interests can be equalled only by his great ability to promote them. 'Tis the exertion of these abilities which I now implore to rescue us from the fatal effects of that mutilated Bill which Mr. Gardiner presented to the Commons last month, and which by this time is become a Statute.

"As soon as Sir G. Saville's motion in the English House was known here, and the notice of it arrived by an express, two more were immediately dispatched to prevent the effects of a similar Bill in Ireland, and above all to command the Popish clergy to decline a toleration which was to be purchased by a subscription to the Test Act passed in the year 1774; it seems, and you may rely that I received my information through the very purest channel, that on the passing that memorable Act, Doctor Carpenter, the Popish Archbishop of Dublin, applied immediately to Rome for instructions to regulate his conduct.

"The affair was agitated in a certain Council, composed of seven Cardinals, and here called the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, in which all matters relating to Ireland are ultimately regulated, and it was here determined almost unanimously not to allow a subscription to the Test. The Secretary to this Council, a man with whom I have been particularly connected ever since my arrival, was directed to express their dislike of such a subscription in the strongest terms, and to omit no arguments or threats which might deter the clergy from acquiescing. But before this rescript of Papal authority could reach Ireland, Dr. Butler, a man of family, and titular Metropolitan of Cashell, one educated in the principles of the Gallican[s] and strongly attached to the liberties of the Irish Church, had, after a strong contest with Dr. Carpenter, in a national synod held in Dublin, not only persuaded his own suffragans of Cashell, with all their clergy, to subscribe the oath, but had even induced the titular bishops of Meath and of Wexford, two suffragans of Dr. Carpenter's, and many private priests of that diocese to follow their example.

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"This refractory behaviour was immediately notified to Rome. In the answer, Dr. Carpenter was commended and thanked for the steadiness of his conduct, and Dr. Butler, with his followers, were proscribed as schismatics: Test or no Test has ever since decided upon the promotion of every Popish ecclesiastic in Ireland, and a friend of mine who had long been soliciting the coadjutorship of Armagh, has been excluded hitherto upon the supposition of being a subscriber.

"From the time of Dr. Butler's taking the oath to the opening of the present sessions, great alterations had passed between him and Dr. Carpenter on that subject, both in manuscript and in print, of which it will be easy to provide yourself with a sample.

"Butler is now stigmatized as a schismatic, whilst Carpenter, with more reason, has been twitted with disaffection to Government.

"The objections to the Test are founded on two points. First, the injury done by it to the Stuart family, most of whose friends at this Court would readily swear allegiance to the Parliament King, as they call him, but cannot be induced to abjure the lawful one. The next but most powerfull objection derives from the irreparable injury brought upon the Pope's supremacy, who being stript by this Act, as he is by the four propositions of the Gallican Church, of all his dearest and his only formidable prerogatives remains like Pompey in his decline, 'Magni nominis umbra.'

"You may easily conceive that all the Irish Friars and ecclesiastics, who looked up to the Court of Rome for that promotion which we continue so supinely and so injudiciously to let them receive from it, make a merit of supporting her in privileges without which she could not support them; and therefore as a very great man told me here one day, 'Rather than permit an abridgement of her privileges, Rome would forego a toleration of her religion.' Here, Sir, is the secret but true history of the Irish Parliament not keeping pace with the English in their indulgence to her Roman Catholic subjects.

"Dr. Butler and his loyal party have unwittingly been sacrificed to the powerfull intrigues of Dr. Carpenter and his adherents, whose interest it must ever be to prevent Government from distinguishing their friends from their foes, till that critical and perhaps not very remote day, when we shall feel to our cost how ignorantly we deserted the one and how supinely we have been deluded by the other. But I flatter myself that both English and Irish Governments will discover their error in time, and not let slip this most critical moment for emancipating finally the Catholics of Ireland from the dominion of the Court of Rome. It is, indeed, of the greatest consequence at present, because all the benefices of any value in the Irish communion are now obtained through the influence of the Court of France, and I leave you to judge whether policy or only humanity has the greatest share in the exertion which that Court makes of her influence at Rome upon every vacancy in Irish benefices.

"The usual channel for such promotion was through the Nuncio at Brussels, but France finds it a more usefull policy at present to fix one brother in a bishopric in Ireland, whilst another remains in an Irish regiment in France.

"The Popish bishoprick of Limerick has been lately bestowed on Dr. Butler,* Lord Cahir's brother, entirely through Cardinal Bernis, in opposition to two very powerfull candidates.

"The see of Meath is actually filling up under the same auspices, and a friend of mine, after failing in his solicitations for the coadjutorship of Armagh, has at length had recourse to some friends at Versailles; [he] is to be presented by me to the Cardinal de Bernis, and is now sure of success.

"To permit his Majesty's subjects to owe their subsistence, their honors, and their dignities to the influence of France and the protection of Rome, is a solocism in politics that nothing but the greatest supineness could tolerate. The King of Prussia in his territories of Silesia and of Poland, and the Dutch in their three Popish bishopricks of Utrecht, etc., etc., allow of no such intrusion, but wisely themselves appoint to so important an office as the inspection of their clergy, subjects on whose allegiance they can rely and whose interests they do not permit to separate from that of the State.

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"The methods to remedy effectually this evil are in my opinion simple and feasible. After the very first prorogation let Parliament be assembled, that the nation, by so extraordinary a measure, may be alarmed at its danger, and let a Bill be introduced to legalize the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in such ecclesiasticks as have already subscribed the Test Act, or shall subscribe it within one month after passing the statute. I limit the subscription within this period that no time may be left for despatching consultants to the Court of Rome. Matters, being previously concerted with the proper persons, may be hurried through the forms of the House with all possible dispatch. It will be a thunderbolt against the Popish faction, and such a triumph to the loyal Dr. Butler and his party as will both multiply his friends and confirm their courage.

"When the sting is once taken out of Popery by means of the Test Act, and nothing remains but the harmless speculative opinion of transubstantiation, and the seven sacraments, I would propose a second Bill which should immediately follow the first, and without which the first, though useful, would yet be imperfect.

"This second Bill should empower the King or his Lord Lieutenant in Council to appoint all archbishops, bishops, and priests of the Romish communion to their respective benefices. This is the practice of the King of Prussia in Silesia and in his new acquired territories of Poland. This is also the practice of the States General in their three bishopricks of Utrecht, etc., those wise Calvinists seeing no inconsistency, but much policy, in the privilege of appointing inspectors over the clergy of a different communion from their own. Each diocese, upon the vacancy of a see, presents to the King of Prussia the names of three priests, out of which the King chuses one to succeed in the diocese, and vice versa, upon the vacancy of a parish, each bishop presents the names of three priests, except when there are lay patrons among the nobility, and the King equally chuses one. I would add to this practice, if adopted among us, that each of the three candidates should produce a certificate of his good behaviour from the Protestant bishop of the diocese, or from his Vicar-General, and a memorandum that he had taken the oath of allegiance prescribed by the test before such bishop or his Vicar-General, and that every such archbishop, bishop, or priest should be registered according to the statute of Queen Anne.

"In order to give this clergy an attachment to Government as well as a dependence upon them, I would propose, in imitation of the practice at Heydelberg, Francfort, Oppenheim, etc., etc., that every priest should be obliged to receive for himself and his successors an endowment in land to the amount of 25 acres, and each archbishop and bishop, 40. No priest unappointed by Government to be capable of such endowment or of suing for it.

"Your sagacity, my dear Sir, will see at one glance the benefit of such an endowment, how much it will benefit tillage, and how greatly the providing such a subsistence for the priest will relieve the poor Papist who now maintains him, so that if the quantity was increased from 20 to 40 acres in each parish, and the quality of the land stipulated to be boggy, moorish, etc., ascertained by the Protestant rector, ever jealous of his tithes, and determined by a map to be lodged in the bishop's registry, perhaps the benefit would be more essential.

"If Parliament consents to such a regulation, and I fancy it must be at least as beneficial to Ireland as to Holland and the King of Prussia, I would then venture to go a step further in order to complete my code of Popish laws, and propose one more.

"In order to perpetuate the political orthodoxy of our Irish priests, I would establish in each province a convent of any friars but mendicants, to be endowed ad libitum by any persons whatever. This convent should serve as in the Venetian State, and as among the Jesuits, for a seminary of young priests to be no longer reared abroad in foreign and exotic principles of we know not what nature, but in the sound Low Church principles of the Gallican church, this seminary to be under the inspection of the Protestant Metropolitan by himself or his Vicar-General, who shall prohibit the teaching of any books inconsistent with the new liberties of the Irish Church as expressed in the Test Act.

"This idea I submit to older and wiser heads than my own, observing only that it seems necessary, when we have built a fine pinery and furnished it, to be provided with a succession house.

* John Butler declined the promotion, and in 1779 the see was filled by the appointment of the Vicar-Capitular, Denis Conway.

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"I will not add to your trouble by an ill-placed apology for it. The matter is too important to need one, and if I have penetrated a little further into it than the rest of my brethren, my information arises from an uninterrupted attention to the subject during ten years, and because I have spared neither time, nor pains, nor money to ascertain practices which I only suspected, and to see executed regulations which I always thought practicable.

"I am certain there is no other method of emancipating Ireland from the Roman yoke but by discriminating the harmless member of the Church of Rome from the dangerous partisan of that ambitious and wily Court.

"Reduce Popery, as [France and Holland have done, to a sect of speculative dogmas, and you will render an Irish Papist as innocent as a Dutch or French Papist.

"How feasible this measure is, I beg you to read in the third vol. of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, at the Article Jansenist, which you may peruse in ten minutes at Faulkner's shop [in Dublin]. There you will see and may show others how Catholics may cease to be Papists and become loyal and excellent subjects to Protestant legislatures, and if we do not achieve the same great work in Ireland, it is not owing to the greater malignancy of the disease, but the greater unskillfulness of the physician. Popery is the same malady in both countries, but if in the one you will use balsams, and in the other cansticks, you must expect sound flesh in the one, and scars and sores in the other.

"Policy and gratitude demand of us an immediate toleration. The firm and exemplary allegiance of Dr. Butler and his clergy require some." *

Earl Nugent to Pery.

"MY DEAR SIR, Gosfield, July 23rd, 1778.

"You will forgive me when I inform you that prest by the necessity of the occasion, I ventured to communicate your letter, inclosed in one from myself, to Lord Gower, who I thought was in London. But unluckily he was at his seat in Staffordshire. However, he immediately forwarded both letters to Lord Weymouth, who presides at Council in his absence. I find by Lord Gower's answer, which I received yesterday, that the equalizing Bills will, as I apprehended they would, undergo a very minute discussion. I heartily wish that the documents attending them may prove sufficient to answer every objection that may be started against their various provisions, and that the measure I proposed will be proved unnecessary. I think with you that were Ireland to be heard by counsel, it would be very humiliating and intolerably improper. If what I writ conveyed such an idea, it was far beside my meaning, which was confined to a wish that whatever of that kind was necessary should be done in the name of the merchants of Ireland concerned in interest. I tremble with you for the event of those distresses which probably must drive your starving manufacturers into desperation. The cause which you assign for the sudden ruin which has burst upon them from the immense imports of coarse woollens is, past all doubt, the true one, although it escaped the observation of all those with whom I have conversed upon the subject. This renders the case of your manufacturers most desperate, as they can only be relieved by opening a vent for the manufacturers of Great Britain as well as for those of Ireland. Under these circumstances, a free export of Irish woollen cloths to Great Britain would be of no avail; and, without a vent, every encouragement to manufacture will increase the evil by clogging warehouses with still greater quantities of unsaleable goods. Your miserable home market, where the multitude are uaked and feed on potatoes, must continue glutted.

"The idea of offering a paper currency under the authority of Parliament, and secured by deposits of superior value, which has appeared in the newspapers, although I fear very ineffectual on the present melancholy occasion, may, in my poor opinion, be improved and applied, as a general medium of commerce, to eke out the scanty supplies of sterling money in Ireland, and to supersede the necessity of trusting to the precarious security of bankers' notes, which by late failures have brought ruin upon many and occasioned distress to all.

"I wish the experiment would be fairly tried, at first in a narrow compass, and if it be found to succeed in deposits of goods, subject to much trouble, difficulty

he Remainder of this letter is missing.

and fraud in the execution, why may it not be hereafter employed to immovable effects mortgaged to the public at a lower interest than that [which] depresses the trade and drains the cash of Ireland in remittances to English creditors. I am now in correspondence with a very ingenious man, and not ignorant in the affairs of Ireland, upon that subject. I wish you would start the difficulties and objections which occur to you in the execution of such a plan. Many have presented themselves to me which I think may be obviated, and that what is now in a great measure dead and unwieldy stock may be brought into a circulation of small sums, for which lauded property and public faith will be a tolerable security.

"I have the honor to be, dear Sir,
"Your ever faithful and most obedient servant,
"NUGENT."

Edmund Burke to Pery.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"It is high time that you should rest from your labours. I most sincerely congratulate you upon the fruits of them. Your prudence, your steadiness, and your perseverance have well seconded your public spirit; and altogether have produced their natural effects. May what you have done be as beneficial to the country as it is honourable to yourself. Indeed, I have no doubt that it will, as soon as the removal of the general calamity of the times will suffer the causes of internal prosperity to operate.

"I have not had means as yet to send you a detailed account of my transactions in consequence of the advances and intimations I have had the honour to receive from you. They have not been neglected by me; nor been wholly without effect with regard to others. In that I speak within measure; and it may excuse with you whatever errors I may have fallen into, from my great anxiety for the success of the business, now, I take it for granted, brought to so happy a conclusion.

"The Irish House of Commons has done itself infinite honour. Its longest session has been its best, as somebody has said of the performances of a great man of antiquity. It gave me great pleasure to find, as I do from many accounts, that, without derogating from the talents of the gentlemen who dissented from the Toleration Act, the far greater weight of the abilities and eloquence of the House was on the side where eloquence and ability ought ever to be, on the side of liberty and justice. You are now beginning to have a country; and I trust you will complete the design. You have laid the firm, honest, homely rustick of property; and the rest of the building will rise in due harmony and proportion. I am persuaded that when that thing called a Country is once formed in Ireland, quite other things will be done than were done whilst the zeal of men was turned to the safety of a party, and whilst they thought its interests provided for in the distress and destruction of everything else. Your people will begin to lift up their heads, and wait and think like men; and the effects will be answerable.

"Adieu, my dear Sir, let your success encourage you to complete the great work—the redemption of your country. I can do little but by my good wishes, but them you will always have most sincerely.

"I am, with the highest esteem and regard,
"Your most faithful,

"And obliged humble servant,
"Beconsfield, August 12, 1778. EDM. BURKE."

Lord Nugent to Pery.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"WHEN I was honoured with your letter, I had received information which I could absolutely depend on, that the Bill in favour of the Roman Catholics was to drop in Council here, and that the equalizing Bill would be reported with such amendments as would, if agreed to, certainly damn it in your House. Thus circumstanced, I found myself in the hard dilemma of suppressing means which I was sure would act most powerfully towards an alteration of councils necessarily productive of greater discontents in an already discontented Parliament, and of despair in a starving multitude chiefly composed of Papists, or of communicating your letter without your consent, which it was impossible to obtain in time. I read it over and over before I yielded to the necessity of violating the sacred rights of a private correspondence, and every repetition impressed me with deeper apprehensions of the most fatal catastrophe, while every word did you honor. Had you managed

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your expressions more, you would have weakened what could not be too strong to inform and rouse Administration. Had they been confined to my eye only [we] should have trembled together without averting the evil; and the very circumstance of a private correspondence communicated to the minister rendered the information less suspicious than if immediately directed to him by the author. Yet I meant your letter only for Lord Gower, who is my particular friend. But unluckily as was at Trentham in Staffordshire, and did by me just as I did by you, compelled by the same necessity.

"I have dwelt long upon this point as I am deeply concerned in your conviction that I have not rendered myself unworthy of your correspondence. But whether I succeed or not, for God's sake depart from your resolution of waiting in silence for events which you foresee not far distant. You are the mouth of the people of Ireland. You know the affairs of that kingdom, and you are known and respected in this. Your testimony and opinions have weight. It has been proved in the subject of this letter. They may have failed of doing the service you intended, and may again fail in other instances, from various causes. But reason and truth, though for a time neglected, will prevail, at least for the advantage and honor of the adviser. The timid counsels and time-serving policy of some courtiers of favor, have concurred with opposition to undo this country, and sink their own characters.

"You forgot to enclose Mr. Daly's motion. If it was for an address to the Crown, such as he first mentioned in the House, it was a repetition of an American measure; and I am glad it failed, although I have a high respect and personal friendship for him. Whatever the event of the Roman Catholic Bill may be in the House of Lords, the friends of the Protestant Dissenters in Ireland have surely much to answer for. God defend their brethren here from such friends, although I sincerely believe them very honest men, and, short of the repeal of the Test, that which would set both kingdoms in a flame, I wish them everything they can desire.

"I expected no opinion from the Lord Lieutenant concerning my hint of a national bank for landed securities. It may possibly be impracticable, but of this I am sure that without some more solid [security] for money than bankers' notes, Ireland can never be a trade country.

"I have, I am afraid, tired you, but upon such subjects and writing to such a correspondent, it is not strange that I should scarcely leave room for the sincere respect with which I have the honor to be,

"Dear Sir,

"Your faithful and obedient servant,

"Gosfield, August 12th, 1778.

W. KNOX.

W. Knox to Pery.

"Dear Sir, Whitehall, 9th October, 1778.

"Soon after I received your very obliging letter, our friend Sir Lucius repeated his visit to this metropolis, and as he seldom travels in vain for his country's advantage, an opportunity offered, while he was here, of liberating Irish butter from the embargo, and he did not suffer it to slip. The beef is still wholly subject to it, and I find, by a letter I have received from him since, that its being so is of very mischievous consequences to Ireland. The Attorney-General, who is now here, tells me the same thing. And as I never can suppose Government mean to do mischief, though they often do it, I wish to be able to show the evil and point out a remedy.

"There are two objects to be attended to in any proposition that we make them—the securing a sufficient supply for our own forces, and the preventing the French availing themselves of our beef to victual their ships and colonies. The embargo effectually secures both; and if we cannot show some other way of doing it, I fear the embargo will not be removed.

"You are able to give Government the best information upon this subject, and I very willingly offer my best endeavours to have your advice listened to. The present is a season of recess, and any matter of this kind can now be easily brought into consideration. The sooner, therefore, that you make your proposition the better.

"I am not afraid that we should not prevail to have the small beef sent at large, if we could draw an effectual line between it and the kind our own people are supplied with, for I think the first object I mentioned is of much greater importance than the second; and if that could be obtained, the other might be less regarded.

"I am going to Bath to drink the waters the remainder of this month, and hope to be honoured with your

commands upon my return, which will give great pleasure to, and be punctually executed by,

"Dear Sir,

"Your most faithful and obedient servant,

"WILL. KNOX."

Thomas Waite to Pery.

"(Private.)

Dublin Castle,

"Sir, 26th December, 1778.

"I AM commanded by my Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that His Excellency hath very lately received intelligence that a person, stiling himself to be Monsieur Sturler and pretending to be of a good family in the Canton of Berne in Switzerland, is lately come over from France to this kingdom, and, by the account of the person who gives the information, spends a great deal of money, which he could not do without some considerable support, and is understood to be particularly ingenious in making artificial flowers. And there being strong reasons to apprehend that he has been sent to Ireland to be employed in some very dangerous business, His Excellency has commanded me to signify to you his wishes that you would cause enquiry to be made, in as secret manner as possible, whether any person answering that description has lately made his appearance at Limerick, or in that neighbourhood, and in case that he has that you would employ some trusty person to watch his motions and connexions, and to give you an account of his and their proceedings, which my Lord Lieutenant desires you will be pleased to communicate without loss of time.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"THOS. WAITE."

"Right Honorable the Speaker."

Marquis of Buckinghamshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Pery.

"Dublin Castle,

"Sir, Feby. 21st, 1779.

"As there is some solicitude in England respecting the Independent Companies, you would oblige me much in privately procuring me nearly a correct account of the number of men under that description in the parts of Ireland where you stand most intimately connected, and how they are commanded.

"Nothing which comes from you shall transpire any farther than you may chuse it should.

"I have the honor to be, with great trust and respect,

"Sir,

"Your most faithful and most obedient servant,

"BUCKINGHAM.

"Rt. Honble. Mr. Pery."

"Private.

Dublin Castle,

"Sir, 3rd July, 1779.

"I AM favored with your letter of this day's date, and return you my best thanks for your obliging attention.

"On the 28th past, I received a private letter from Lord Weymouth signifying that, according to the intelligence which his Lordship had received, Cork was one of the objects of the invasion said to be projected by France, on account of the provisions and victualling transports, and the distress that must arise to those kingdoms, in case of their success, from the want of supply of provisions to our fleets and armies; to which was added that Kinsale is deemed to be the more proper port for landing a force, as it is the better harbour, and more easy to get into and out of it.

"This intelligence I sent in a private manner on the 29th to Lord Shannon, requesting his Lordship to make such use thereof as he should judge advisable for the public service; and on the same day signified it in like manner to the Commander-in-Chief, with directions to him to communicate the same to General Mocher, who commands his Majesty's forces in Munster, for the like purpose. And being satisfied that, in consequence of these communications, every proper precaution would be taken by his Lordship and the General, it did not seem to me to be advisable to divulge this intelligence in a more public manner, having no commands from His Majesty thereupon, least it should occasion a general alarm,

* Right Hon. Thos. Waite, Under-Secretary to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Lieutenant.

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and affect public credit in a manner that might have very fatal consequences to the kingdom in general.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,
"BUCKINGHAM.

"Right Hon^{ble}. the Speaker."

Pery to Lord North.

"MY LORD, Dublin, 14th July, 1779.

"It is my duty, though not in my department, to inform your Lordship of the desperate state to which this kingdom is reduced.

"If it is attacked in its present state, it will certainly be lost, perhaps without a blow. I have some reason to believe that very tempting objects will be held out by the enemy, which many, from resentment at the conduct of Great Britain, from fear, as well as other motives and connections, will be disposed to accept.

"There is, however, in this kingdom a sufficient fund of loyalty and attachment to the British Constitution to preserve it; but that spirit is not only not encouraged but depressed, which has produced general discontent. The Treasury is exhausted, as was long foreseen and foretold. There is no money to enable the army to take the field. Even if that could be provided, which I am persuaded cannot be done without the assistance of Great Britain, 7,000 regulars are the utmost which can be brought to act against an enemy, though, I confess, upon paper, you have an army of near thirteen thousand. How insufficient this force is for the protection of a kingdom, the coast of which is so extensive, and where there are so many places in which a landing may be effected without danger, your Lordship will judge.

"If Great Britain cannot spare troops from its own defence to protect Ireland, it seems reasonable to allow Ireland to defend itself. The people of all ranks are ready to do so. The restraining them is imputed to suspicions of disaffection, which may produce real disaffection.

"I submit it therefore to your Lordship whether it is not more advisable to arm the people of this kingdom under his Majesty's authority than to suffer them to arm themselves without it, for which they have so fair an excuse, and which they have already in part executed. None will then be entrusted but those in whom the Government can confide, and who will take the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty, whereas there are some now in arms, I hope the number is not considerable, who I am well informed will not take those oaths.

"If the measure I have mentioned should be thought expedient, no time should be lost in carrying it into execution. In what manner that should be done, whether under the last Militia Act in this kingdom, or under the general authority of the Crown, your Lordship is the best judge.

"Your Lordship will perceive, from the nature of this letter, that it is intended only for your own private eye. I may perhaps be considered as officious for meddling in this business. If I am, I shall comfort myself with the full persuasion that I have done nothing but my duty.

"Lord North."

"I am, etc.

Lord George Germaine* to Pery.

"DEAR SIR, Pall Mall, July 15th, 1779.

"I do not wonder Lord Buckingham is cautious of giving any direct encouragement to the raising an armed force without the immediate authority of the Crown, as many remarks have been made upon that measure in Parliament here. In my humble opinion, if the measure is wrong, it has taken too deep a root to stop it in the present situation of Ireland.

"I hope and trust that much benefit will arise from this extraordinary army, if either France or Spain should invade Ireland; and I think it ought to be the wish of Government to see such an armed force under the command and direction of the friends of the Constitution. I should therefore be sorry if you declined putting yourself at the head of your friends, when called to it by them, for in truth the safety of the country will principally depend upon the zeal and exertion of individuals, as the regular troops are by no means equal to the supplying of garrisons and to the duty in the field.

"If our fleet is successful, there will be no invasion. But if any misfortune happens to us at sea, the enemy will probably lose no time in attacking us at home.

"I am, dear Sir,

"With great truth and sincerity,
"Your faithful humble servant,
"GEO. GERMAINE."

LORD
EMLY.

Pery to Marquis of Buckinghamshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"MY LORD,

17th July, 1779.

"YESTERDAY I received a letter from the city of Limerick, acquainting me that the Roman Catholic inhabitants there are ready to raise a considerable number of men, to be incorporated with such regiments as Government shall direct, and for that purpose to follow the same plan and to give the like bounty as I had proposed to do.

"Your Excellency will remember that the plan I mentioned to you was, that the men were to list upon the conditions of not serving out of the kingdom, and of being discharged at the end of the year, at which time they were to receive three guineas from me over and above what they may be entitled to from Government.

"Upon these terms, I am confident, a very considerable number of men will immediately be raised in the city of Limerick, and I think it very probable that the example will be followed in many other places, and the deficiencies in the army filled up in a few days.

"But I cannot venture to promise these conditions to the men without your Excellency's authority, which you were pleased to tell me I should have. It will likewise be necessary that your Excellency should direct to what places the men should be sent as they shall be attested.

"It is a very pleasing circumstance to see the spirit of loyalty so strong in the people of property among the Roman Catholics. It should not be permitted to languish for want of some marks of the approbation of Government.

"Ld. Buckingham."

"I am, etc.

Pery to W. G. Hamilton.

"SIR,

Edmundsberry, 20 July, 1779.

"I HAVE received your letter of yesterday, containing his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's directions upon the subject of my letter to him of the 17th instant.

"I must observe to you that no notice is taken of one most material circumstance in my letter, which is that the men are to be enlisted upon condition of not being removed out of the kingdom, without which I am confident it will be very difficult, if not impracticable, to prevail on the men to enlist. I have talked to some of the military gentlemen upon this subject, and they tell me it will not be attended with any prejudice to the service, for if it shall happen to be necessary to remove any of the regiments in which such men shall be incorporated out of the kingdom, there will be no difficulty in exchanging those men for others not under the like circumstances, who are in regiments which are to remain in the kingdom. I beg the favor of you to communicate this matter to my Lord Lieutenant, and let me have his Excellency's directions upon it.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,
"EDM. PERY."

Lord North to Pery.

"SIR,

Bushy Park, Aug. 3, 1779.

"I AM much obliged to you for your very friendly letter, and important information.

"I am sorry to think that the Irish should conceive that they have any motives for resentment either against his Majesty's servants, or against the British nation at large. If they will look back to the transactions of this century, they will find more attention paid to the interests of Irish individuals, and of the kingdom in general, within these last ten years than in all the rest of it. Both the Legislative and Executive powers have been disposed to favour Ireland; but, because the system which has prevailed for ages is not entirely overturned at once, they listen to the suggestions of the enemies of both countries, who wish as ill to Ireland at the least as they do to Great Britain.

* Secretary of State for the Colonies, Clerk of the Council in Ireland, &c.

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"I have no doubt but France and Spain will accompany any attempt they may make upon Ireland by a manifesto full of as tempting promises as possible. Entire liberty of trade, entire liberty of religion, and independency, will be the subject of it. But I cannot think it possible for any sensible Irishman to wish for a separation from Great Britain, or to suppose it possible for Ireland really to enjoy the other advantages, or indeed any political blessings, when unconnected with this country.

"I do not myself, nor do I believe any of his Majesty's servants, harbour a suspicion that the gentlemen who have armed themselves have any hostile intention against the common cause of Great Britain and Ireland. I speak in general, for it is possible there may be some disaffected associations, but I cannot think that they are in the least considerable. I wish, however, that every armed [man] in the country were under the authority of the Crown. That all armaments whatever should be under that authority is, I conceive, one of the most important and essential principles of the British Constitution; and, though I expect much benefit from these Associations, in the present moment, I am not [satisfied] that the precedent is [not] dangerous.

"I understand that the Lord Lieutenant intends to grant commissions to such of the associators as are desirous of it, and would have before this time proposed a more regular and constitutional defence for the kingdom if he had not been prevented by the want of money. You will find that we have endeavoured in part to remedy that evil. The proposition of applying British money to the support of the Irish army is so new and unprecedented that I could not immediately come into it. Nothing certainly deserves so sacred a regard as the appropriation of Parliamentary grants; and, therefore, it was natural that I should pause before I consented to apply any public money to a service to which none had ever been applied before. But, upon a full consideration of the matter, I think myself well justified in the step I have taken, and hope that what we send will at least be sufficient to put your army in motion. Whatever reports are spread to the contrary, Ireland may be sure that we have her protection and welfare sincerely at heart.

"I have the honor to be,
"With the greatest respect,
"Sir,
"Your most faithful and obedient servant,
"NORTH."

Perry to Lord North.

"MY LORD, Limerick, 13th Aug^r 1779.
"I AM honored with your Lordship's letter of the 3^d instant, which I must not omit acknowledging, however unwilling to take up one moment of your Lordship's time.

"The proposition of applying British money to the support of an Irish army is certainly new and unprecedented; but I cannot avoid expressing my fears that it is a precedent which must be followed or the army reduced.

"Whether this subject has as yet undergone any investigation I know not; but it is full time that it should, for I am persuaded it will be found a most difficult one, let the disposition of Parliament be what it may.

"The body of this nation is sincerely attached to the British nation, and still more to the British Constitution. I trust it will ever continue so, and I have the satisfaction of telling your Lordship that the late Act of Parliament passed in this kingdom for the relief of the Roman Catholics has had most salutary effects, of which there is a strong proof in the subscription made by the Roman Catholics of this city for recruiting his Majesty's army, which example I hope will be followed by many other parts of the kingdom.

"I am, etc."

Lord Lucan to Perry.

"Hampton Court, 21st Aug. 1779.

"MY DEAR SPEAKER,

"I HAVE been in the country ever since my arrival in England, else I would have wrote to you before, but I imagined that your friends resident in London would have anticipated anything I could have informed you about.

"At present, we stand in a very critical situation. Every moment is full of expectation—a battle expected at sea, a decision of everything worth fighting for. The fleets are certainly looking out for each other, and the

French only wait the event to follow their object, which, happily for Ireland, is an attack upon this kingdom. The 'Ardent' is thought to be taken in endeavouring to join Sir Charles Hardy. The 'Ramilies, though there is no account of her, is supposed to have joined him before now.

"If anything is new in London, I will make Sir Ralph Payne, who dines with me, write it to you this night from town.

"They would not believe me, upon my return from France, that there was any intention of invading England, that Ireland was not their object, and that Plymouth and Portsmouth would certainly be attacked. I had it from good authority in France, but here it could not be credited. Last week our people began to talk with their usual *fierte*, thinking it was all at an end, and laughed at every idea of an attempt either upon our fleet or coasts. At present, countenances are greatly changed, even the highest, and they are in the utmost despondency.

"If Administration have time and leisure, this next session of Parliament, I understand from the best authority that an union between Ireland and England is to be agitated and settled if possible, and that the first step for this purpose to be taken is the naming of deputies by each House of Parliament to consider of such union, or *incorporation*, which is the word now made use of.

"They say that the time is come for this measure, for if it be not carried this year into execution, that there must be a free trade given to Ireland, without any terms made for England; that Ireland will, it is feared, insist upon all restrictions on trade being taken off, and, if opposed, may become very troublesome, considering the present circumstances. It is said that such advantages will be offered that it will be impossible for Ireland to refuse such union. What those advantages are I cannot draw out, nor can I learn from anyone, who has thought of the plan, or if anything of this matter has been digested. You are the person, I find, they consider much upon this business, and they think that you will expect too great terms for Ireland—all which is much to your honor.

"Ever yours most affectionately, etc.

"LUCAN."

W. G. Hamilton to Perry.

"DEAR PERY, Oct. the 4th, 1779.
"By a variety of accidents your letter did not reach me so early as it might have done by a week. I received it, however, this evening, and I thank you for it as it found me alone, and at leisure; and as the particulars it mentions may probably be a subject of conversation, and possibly of treaty, I shall now once for all communicate to you my sentiments upon that matter. I make no apology for this trouble, from the very affectionate and friendly part which I know you will always take when my interests may be nearly concerned.

"Sir Charles Bingham having intimated to me the jealousies conceived, I profess I think a little unreasonably, by Hutchinson, and the impropriety of which I hope you will endeavour to explain to him, I thought it necessary to desire that he might be made acquainted with the two letters which I wrote to you at the beginning of the last month, but I apprehend that such communication for the future may not only be unnecessary but improper.

"The language held to you by Blaquiére is a conclusive proof of his intentions, but rather a presumptive one of the contrary. The manner in which I have always felt, and therefore always expressed myself, when your conduct and character were, as they have very frequently been, the subject of our conversation, must have induced him to suspect, and I hope with great reason, that a very free and friendly intercourse was likely to subsist between us. To repose a sort of false confidence, to tell you, not what was really intended, but what he would have me think was intended, was exactly the degree and species of cunning in which he is by no means deficient, and I am persuaded you will agree with me that his last conversation was, in many parts of it, meant rather as a disguise than an explanation of his real sentiments. For I know authentically that those unreasonable terms which Lord Harcourt could never venture to mention to his Majesty, in fact and in reality, have already been mentioned to him. But, though I know they have been stated, my intelligence does not go as far as to say they have been recommended. My persuasion is that, during the course of the session, the Castle will circulate everywhere that all thoughts of my employment are at an end, but that they will again

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negotiate at the close of it, after having given all secret encouragement to the old and silly expedient of raising objections against my patent. If any proceedings of this sort should fall within your observation, you will be kind enough, both to them and to me, to intimate how disingenuous a part they are acting, and that they will infallibly not accomplish by it, but defeat their own designs. Lord Mountmorris lately told me, without the least knowledge or suspicion of what had passed, that Bush (who once lived in close confidence with Flood) had frequently assured him that the attaining my employment was the great pursuit of Flood's politics, and the first object of his ambition; and at the end of the session, with two years intervening before Parliament will again meet, the Castle will, I think, disregard Hutchinson's discontent; and Flood, the unpopularity of burthening the establishment. From your narrative of the conversation with Blaquiere there is one thing which appears a little unaccountable. He seems to have mentioned only his offer of a pension for life, and to have omitted entirely the intimation he gave about a pension for three lives, or for years, which seems the rather extraordinary, as the impression I know he has laboured to convey is, that the negotiation ended from the exorbitance of the terms demanded. But that I could not accept of a pension for life, which is in a degree disreputable, in exchange for an employment for life, which is extremely honorable, will, I apprehend, be understood in general, not as instance of my unreasonableness, but a proof of my understanding. What induced him, therefore, I suppose, to suppress the latter circumstance was a disinclination to trust you with the secret of their having been willing, if their end could have been obtained, to place this additional charge upon the establishment, the knowledge of which would have brought on a degree of odium, in which Flood and the Castle would have been equally involved.

"In all negotiations, where it is the object of one man to have what another is in possession of, and where he happens to be not the proposer, but the person applied to, it is, I think, fully sufficient to specify distinctly the compensation expected, without descending into the reasons upon which he makes that demand, for which, under the circumstances I have mentioned, no one, I think, has a right to call on him. But as I desire a compensation which is honorable, and do not wish for one that is extortionary, I shall beg leave to explain to you why I have refused, and shall continue to refuse, the proposals which have been made, and why I form those expectations of which you are already apprized.

"The first proposition of an equivalent by way of pension for life, proceeds upon suppositions which are, in my judgment, evidently false. For upon this subject I entertain two, I am sure very well considered, and I think I can upon any occasion prove, two very well grounded opinions. The first is, that the grant of Chancellor of the Exchequer is clearly legal. The second is, that pensions for life, and for years, are clearly not so. By this proposal, therefore, according to my idea, my legal title instead of being strengthened would be weakened, and I say nothing can be more reasonable [than] that you should increase in point of value, where you diminish in point of security. In fact, however, I think I can shew that I do not desire a shilling more even in value than what I am strictly entitled to, and that my single condition is a longer tenure and not a better income. For, my dear Mr. Speaker, in whatever view the Absentee Tax may be considered in Ireland, where, it must be confessed, nothing can be more natural than the prejudices which are entertained, there is in England but one opinion upon that subject, and that is, that on the part of the Crown, it was a gross and most notorious breach of faith with its grantees, having neither of the only two possible apologies for its defence, the merit of generosity, or the plea of necessity. Upon my stating this matter fully to De Grey, who was then the Attorney-General, he thought it impossible that the Crown should give its consent, and reported strongly against it. It was not through design, but merely through neglect, that it was permitted to pass into a law. When the Crown, therefore, condescends to ask a favour, and Government desires that you would accommodate them, is it not unreasonable for a person who conceives himself injured, to say, I am willing to comply with your request, but in the negotiation upon this matter restore what your violence took from me, reinstate me in the situation [in] which you yourself had put me. But first to seize a part of your property, and then to propose a treaty for the remainder only, appears to me to be adding a mean thing to a wrong one, and grafting an ingenious proposal upon an unjust action.

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"When the matter then is thus considered, and I apprehend it is very fairly considered, you will see what it is that I ask, and what it is that I sacrifice. In consequence of a proposal made, not by me, but by them, I desire what may be, but observe at the same time what possibly may not be, a better security, I mean to say a longer tenure than what I already have; for if I survive my two nominees, the addition of their lives would in that event be neither of any advantage to me, or of any expense to Government. What I apprehend I sacrifice is, in the first place, the possession of a very honorable office; in the next, a small increase of income certainly, and possibly a very large one. The fees of my employment have been gradually augmenting, though not in any considerable degree, for these last seven years, and if Government would nominate an able or a popular lawyer, or, what would be still better, one who was both, to be Chief Baron; or if you had been, as I intended, at the head of the Exchequer, instead of being Speaker, every man conversant with that Court will admit that the produce of my office would rise to a very considerable amount. Whereas a pension is a thing fixed, incapable on any events of an increase, though liable perhaps in many to a diminution.

"I have now stated with the utmost plainness and simplicity everything that was either material or unimportant upon the subject, and my letter is grown into the size of a memorial. I did it, however, for two reasons. First, that our correspondence, for the future, should not, unless something new arises, be embarrassed with this transaction. And, next, that you may be in full possession (to use as occasion shall require and as your friendship and discretion shall direct) of the reason which I hope likewise you will think the justification of my claim.

"I cannot help adding to the length of this letter by mentioning that you would have been much delighted could you have been a witness to our interview. It was opened with a very long prepared speech. Hints were thrown out about my patent, and about the impossibility of obliging Jephson, or of complying with another very frivolous request which I had made, and the whole was in my opinion managed without the least apparent frankness, or the least real dexterity. But as I did not intend to be seduced by his address, I was not at all disgusted by his want of it. Nothing will explain to you more clearly how little qualified he came to the conduct of such a negotiation than that one of the propositions, a pension for years, by the acceptance of which he did not know that I should have been incapable of a seat in the British Parliament. A pension for lives likewise he conceived not to be a grant for three concurrent lives, but that the second life was not to be nominated till the expiration of the first, nor the third till the determination of the other two. I said little, for where it is difficult to explain, it is unpleasant to converse.

"In most points of conduct, I believe, we generally act upon motives by which we ought not to be influenced, and which we are ashamed to disclose. I for a long time felt, what I feel no longer, a principle (if it deserves so respectable a name) of this sort, which weighed much with me against the acceptance of any compensation whatsoever for my employment, and that was the vanity of being, what no man ever was, Chancellor of the Exchequer in both kingdoms. This sort of frivolous ambition, though not strictly justifiable, is extremely natural; and it is a weakness which has at some times laid hold of very great minds, and is to be defended by very high authorities. Lord Hardwicke valued himself exceedingly, not on having been both Chief Justice of England and Lord High Chancellor, but upon having presided in both Courts upon the same day; and I heard him own that he wished to retain the seals three weeks longer that he might have had the satisfaction of holding them a few days beyond Lord Ellesmere, the only predecessor by whom he was exceeded.

"I shall now, my dear Pery, dismiss you more tired I am persuaded with reading, than even I had been with writing, this letter, and requesting only that you would suggest as your own advice both to Hutchinson and to Sir Charles Bingham that the less they say with regard to my office, and the less they appear to know of anything that has passed, the more discreetly they will act themselves, and the more kindly towards me. But if this should become a general topic of conversation, and they are laid under a necessity of speaking upon it, I wish it may be industriously declared by them that they speak their own sentiments, and not mine, and that what they say proceeds not from knowledge but

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conjecture. One impression, I profess, I should not be sorry to have conveyed, that they who carried on the negotiation could certainly never mean it should succeed, and that when a nation was treating with an individual, to propose as a compensation what should be barely the same in point of income and inferior in point of dignity, was an undoubted evidence that their object was not the attainment of the office, but only an evasive performance of their promise to the person who wanted it. Upon the whole, I may perhaps wish to continue in my employment till accident or opinion may lead me to take part with Government, when I shall have the power of prescribing, without the least objection, exactly my terms, though there is nothing of which I am more satisfied than the fairness and propriety of everything I have maintained in conversation with them, or in this letter to you, which, narrowed to a point, I take to be only this, 'That a pension for life, for lives or for years, is more illegal than my office.' 'That from the Absentee Tax I have a right to be indemnified by the Crown.' 'That by desiring the addition of two lives on a proposal made by Government for its own accommodation, I ask only a thing, to be sure, of possible but of dubious advantage.' 'That the income of a pension never can, and the emoluments of my office certainly will, increase.' I think if you and I had the liberty of being heard as counsel for the very worthy gentleman concerned upon the present occasion, from this brief we could contrive to make out a very tolerable case, to the satisfaction of any jury—Patriots alone excepted.

"You have frequently, during the course of our acquaintance, complained of my aversion to writing. After the receipt of this letter, which has grown to so immeasurable a length, I shall be much flattered if you continue against me the same reproaches. I wish you a peaceable and a prosperous session, and that you may have health enough to go through it, for your own sake—leisure enough to let me hear from you frequently for mine.

"Yours most faithfully and affectionately,
"W. G. H."

Lord North to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland.

"MY LORD, Bushy Park, 14 Nov. 1779.

"I HAVE never been so distressed in my life as at the receipt of your Excellency's two letters of the 4th and 8th of this month. You judge it right to give me information concerning the state of affairs on your side St. George's Channel; but the information you are able to give is by no means clear and distinct enough for me to venture with confidence to give either advice or instructions; and when I read your Excellency's letters to his Majesty's confidential servants, I found them under the same difficulty as myself.

"Ever since I had the honor of a share in his Majesty's councils, I have made it my constant rule to give every possible support to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to this I believe your Excellency will bear testimony as well as your predecessor. I would readily give advice as well as support, if by any information I have received I were enabled to judge of the proper remedy to be applied to the present disorders of that kingdom.

"Your Excellency wishes that something may be done by Great Britain satisfactory to Ireland, but acknowledge you do not know what will satisfy them. Your Excellency exhorts us to provide an adequate remedy for their distress; but your Excellency does not give any opinion as to the origin and cause of that distress, which it is necessary for us to know before we can propose an adequate remedy. But what lights can we obtain from the declarations of the Irish Parliament? Give us, they say, a Free Trade. Those two words, unexplained and unaccompanied as they are, seem calculated to throw the two nations into a flame. To ask a free trade, without any limitations, conditions, or regulations, is to ask that Great Britain shall consent to put Ireland on a better footing with respect to trade than herself.

"Your Excellency, and others, seeing how unreasonable such a demand would be talk with more justice of an effectual enlargement, a material extension of trade, and of equalizing duties. But no person can as yet say with certainty whether Ireland will submit willingly to any limitation or regulation of their trade whatever.

"Neither the Irish House of Lords or Commons thought proper to inquire into the extent or cause of their present distress. It would, therefore, be rash in me (although I have heard very probable conjectures) to pronounce upon those points. Thus much, however, I will venture to say, that as the Irish trade has within these last ten years been in many cases encouraged and in none restrained, it is highly improbable that the present distress of Ireland proceeds from restrictions upon trade, and I may add, that it is totally impossible that a free trade can save Ireland, or any other country, from impending ruin.

"From hence your Excellency will judge of the embarrassment of the British ministry and Parliament, who are, I believe, well disposed to give every reasonable satisfaction to Ireland, but instead of the necessary information as to the most probable manner of giving it, receive only a vague and unexplained demand, which, in its full extent, will revolt the whole kingdom of Great Britain.

"Perhaps I may be too gloomy; but I much fear there are some persons at the bottom of these violent proceedings, and whose designs go much further than a free trade, and who have had the address to draw in the bulk of the nation most certainly better intentioned, but who do not see the precipice to which they are led. There are, I fear, in Ireland some emissaries of France and America, and some others, whose designs are less mischievous, but who act in concert with the opposition in England and set Ireland in a flame, in order to embarrass and turn out the present administration. All these join in availing themselves of a moment of distress to drive the people to madness, and by clamor, misrepresentation, and terror, force along with them many men who do not see the tendency of their measures, or are from fear of unpopularity deterred from acting according to their better judgment. To the arts of designing men alone I can attribute the very unjust cry of unkindness, neglect, and oppressive tyranny of Great Britain, when every man, who will cast his eye on the Statute Book will see, that, during the present reign, more has been done in favor of Ireland than for a hundred years before. The present Parliament has produced more instances of British attention to the welfare of Ireland, and your Excellency knows how much regard has been paid to Irish claims in the distribution of favors.

"Your Excellency seems aware of the dangerous consequence of a short Money Bill, and very desirous to prevent it; but at the same time very doubtful of your success. You will, however, I dare say, exert yourself to the utmost. If it should pass, the mischief would be great to England and greater to Ireland. Your Excellency will not be able to form a permanent plan for the defence of the country upon so precarious a revenue, and may be driven to the disagreeable, perhaps fatal, necessity of reducing both your civil and military establishments, with the enemy at your door. I hope that the serious and well intentioned people in Ireland (who at this moment are ninety-nine in a hundred) will not suffer a factions few to hurry them on from one step to another till they are irrecoverably plunged in misery, anarchy, and confusion.

"I really think that the good sense and moderation of the Irish themselves can alone save them from the evils with which they are threatened. They must dare to be a little unpopular, and they must take all prudent measures for checking this turbulent spirit betimes, or it will rise to a height of which they have no idea, and they will find themselves in the end totally unable to quell it.

"But, though I think the peace of Ireland and the harmony between that kingdom and this depend principally upon the good sense and moderation of the Irish themselves, I shall be very ready to promote any measure which she can justly or reasonably expect. The two Houses of the British Parliament have already addressed the King upon the subject of Ireland. His Majesty will, in his speech, mention that part of his dominions in terms of affection, which will, I dare say, be returned in the same language by the two Houses of Parliament, who will probably undertake to enter into the consideration of the state of Ireland with all convenient despatch. If a Committee of the House of Commons is appointed immediately, the report may be made at the first meeting after the recess at Christmas.

"I believe the disposition of the nation is not unfriendly to Ireland, and that it will continue so, unless it is irritated by repeated menaces and insults. What we do, we must do upon full consideration, solemnly and discreetly, and we must be able to shew to our con-

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stituents that what we grant to Ireland is just and reasonable, and not likely to be prejudicial to them.

"This is all that it is possible for me to say at present. Nobody can positively assure your Excellency what Parliament will do. The language of the addresses at the opening of the session will probably be kind and affectionate; but it will certainly be inconclusive and general, and it is obvious that any other language in an address would be highly improper.

"Your Excellency may be assured that the apprehension of a short Money Bill in Ireland was not the reason for calling the Parliament of Great Britain later than last year. Our Parliaments have been often assembled in the third and last week of November, and if we had met in the first, no business respecting Ireland would have been completed before Christmas.

"I hope and trust that the friendly disposition shewn by the British Legislature will prevent the Irish from running to extremities, hurtful to Great Britain, but destructive to themselves.

"Whatever we do here will be of no consequence unless the principal persons in Ireland begin from this moment to check by every prudent means the furious spirit which has been raised in Ireland, which will in a short time become too strong for them to control and involve them and their country in misery and ruin.

"I have, etc.
"NORTH."

J. M. Mason to Pery.

"MY DEAR SPEAKER, 16th November, 1779.
"As I cannot venture to go down to the House without the manifest danger of my life, and cannot foresee how long this prohibition may continue, since the House has not thought it necessary to take any steps towards vindicating the freedom of its members, I must request that you will appoint some other person more agreeable than I am to the present ruling powers to take the Chair in the Committee of Accounts, lest any inconvenience should arise to the publick from a further delay in the proceedings of that Committee.

"The report will give my successor but little trouble, as I have prepared the whole of it, except that part which states the debts of the nation, with which it is usual to conclude it.

"Be assured that it is with much reluctance I resign a Chair which I have hitherto considered as an honor and as a proof of your regard.

"I must also request that, if you think it necessary, you will make my apology to the House for not attending in my place this day, according to their order. You will do me the justice to acknowledge that, while we possessed freedom of debates, no member in the House attended his duty more constantly than I did. But the attendance of members is now of little consequence, since they must either vote for measures that they cannot approve of, or hazard their lives and the peace of their families by a fruitless opposition.

"I am, my dear Speaker,

"Your most faithful and affectionate servant,
"JOHN MONCK MASON."*

Lord Lucan to Pery.

"MY DEAR SPEAKER, 25 Nov. 1779.
"I SEND you the King's speech. They are now ding-dong at it in both Houses; a cold has prevented me from going down. Lord North is determined to stick by the vessel, sink or swim. Those that have quit are much [to] blame. They have brought things to the terrible situation they are in, and now retire, thinking to save themselves from the rage of the publick, in case of confusion in this country. Lord Beauchamp and Lord Hillsborough serve as temporary servants till better can be got. It is a patched affair, and unless the affairs of Europe take some turn in our favor, I cannot see how we can go on —.

"Ever yours,
"LUCAN."

Lord Beauchamp to Pery.

"MY DEAR LORD,
"MANY thanks for your kind note. I have long, very long admired and esteemed the Irish Speaker, and am happy to know his sentiments on the present con-

fused state of Ireland, and the means of restoring it to peace and harmony with this country.

"The plan he has suggested accords entirely with my ideas, and I will do everything that depends on me to carry it into execution. He may depend on it that I shall make no improper use of his confidence, and that whatever he shall be pleased to represent to me in futuro shall be received with the respect which is due to him from every point of view.

"I have much better hopes of seeing these unhappy differences accommodated than I had some time ago; and we really wanted only to know what line of conduct would probably give satisfaction in Ireland to regulate our proceedings. In the last phrase you will understand the declared friends of Ireland here, and particularly

"My dear Lord,

"Your affectionate servant,
"Stanhope St., 26th Nov. 1779. BEAUCHAMP."*

Lord Lucan to Pery.

"MY DEAR SPEAKER, 29th Nov. 1779.
"NOTHING can come more in proper time than your last letter to me, which, as I informed you, I sent immediately to Lord B., etc., and whose letter I sent to you. At the moment they were deliberating on Irish affairs, and they did not know how to proceed upon them, as they were, I believe, totally ignorant of what your letter so fully informed them. The time also pressed hard upon them, as the House in general are for going into this matter as soon as possible. Lord Hillsborough said in the Lords that when he was in Ireland, he could never meet with anyone who could explain to him what was meant by a free trade; and Lord Littleton (who is since dead) said that he did not meet with anyone who had not the distinctest idea of it, which was a free export and import, subject to such regulations as the Parliament should please to settle. Your letter has, I believe, convinced them of the necessity of being expeditious in this business, and also that it must not be trifled with.

"I find Lord B. a most sanguine and active friend, and everything we wish will be done; in what method is not as yet determined, but I should not be surprised if there were to be Commissioners sent over to treat with Commissioners named in Ireland about the trade of the two countries. Perhaps this mode may be adopted, and to-morrow or next day some proposition in regard to our affairs will be made by the Ministry in the House of Commons.

"Equalizing duties does not alarm me; duty on the West Indian imports will give us an additional revenue; and as the woollen and cotton manufactures are not subject here to any duty upon being exported, they do not think of having them made subject to any in Ireland.

"The affair lies within a very narrow compass. They were alarmed at the word free trade, and never considered the many articles that we are allowed to export already, and that those we wish mostly to export cannot be taxed, as they are not taxed here.

"I cannot say everything I wish to say to you, but in a few days I will write to you by a private hand. In the meantime enjoy the satisfaction that you have been chiefly the means of settling what will certainly take place, and that you stand here in a most respectable light.

"Charles Fox has this morning fought a duel with a Mr. Adam, nephew of the architect, who is member for Galton. Mr. Adam has, since he has been in Parliament, taken a line, which was beyond his ability, to abuse the Ministry, and to vote for their measures, until this session, when he has spoken and also voted for them. Mr. Fox, on the first day, took his speech to pieces, but was far from being personal. The performances of both these gentlemen [appeared] in all the papers the following day, and as accurately inserted as the debates generally are. Yesterday, Mr. Adam called upon Fox to know whether he had inserted his speech in the papers, which Mr. Fox assured him he did not, that he never wrote for newspapers, and had not even seen the speech alluded to. Mr. Adam went away seemingly satisfied, but in some time after he sent a Major Humberston to him with a paper, desiring Mr. Fox to sign, which paper was a declaration that Mr. Fox had not sent the paragraph to the printer. Mr. Fox refused this, and said he would declare to any person or persons the truth, but that he would not sign such a paper, upon which a message was delivered to him, and they met this morning at

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* One of the seven Commissioners of the King's Revenues in Ireland.

* Francis, Viscount Beauchamp. Member for Oxford.

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break of day, Fitzpatrick second to his friend Fox. Mr. Adam fired and hit Fox in the belly, but only slightly, upon which Fox fired and missed him. Fitzpatrick then slipped in between them, and said he hoped that Mr. Adam was satisfied, who replied that he was not, and that if Mr. Fox would not sign the paper, he would fire again. Mr. Fox said it was impossible, upon which Adam took a most deliberate aim, his arm stretched out for at least a moment, fired and missed Fox, who fired his second pistol in the air, and so ended this extraordinary affair. Fox's courage is applauded by every one. As to the other, you may judge of it from the account, which is exactly as it is related.

"Lord Lyttleton died suddenly of a cramp in his stomach. He was seized when seemingly he was as well as ever he was, and before the servant could bring in a glass of peppermint water he was dead. He has died rich, and I hear his money goes to Lady Valentia,* and his estate and Hagley to Lord Westcote.

"I believe the Ministry are not sorry that his Money Bill has passed for only six months, as the country gentlemen, whom they were afraid would oppose Ireland, will now see that the matter has become serious, and that the full amount of what we demand must be granted. I hope Ireland will exert itself now, and reap all the advantages possible from the trade we shall have and from our situation. If our merchants and manufacturers do not, we shall be as low as ever, as the manufactures of this country will pour in upon us when the non-importation associations cease, which probably they will do, as it will be perhaps thought ungenerous of us to continue them, when all our demands are complied with. I think it would be vain to raise the duty on French wines in Ireland, and to import as much as possible from Portugal to encourage that country to take our cottons and woollens.

"LUCAN."

Lord Lucan to Pery.

"MY DEAR SPEAKER, 7th Dec. 1779.

"By last night's debates I see that our affairs will go on well next Thursday, which is the day appointed for the Irish business. It was a warm debate and well supported on each side, and I should think that the quantity of inflammatory matter thrown off the minds of those who generally speak will be of great advantage to the Irish cause on Thursday, as the House will enter upon the business with more coolness and consider it with less prejudice from understanding it better.

"Lord North did not let out his plan, and very few know the proposition he is to make, but I am assured it goes even beyond your ideas. What you last mentioned in regard to the Act relative to hops will be revised and rendered inoffensive to Ireland.

"The House laughed very heartily at Fox's recollecting what Wedderburn had once said in the House when he called the Congress one Hancock and his Crew. He said, will the honourable member call the Irish Parliament one Pery and his Crew?

"Lord Shelburn's speech in the House of Lords on the same motion was highly blameable. He saw that the free trade we demand is likely to be given us, and he is afraid that Ireland will be so satisfied that it will serve no more as a tool to overturn administration here and get him and others into place. He, therefore, endeavoured to stir up constitutional grievances, which, he said, we now insisted upon being adopted. He mentioned the manner Bills are brought into the House; the illegality of pensions and King's Letters; that the people in the north had opened a commerce with America, and that the Presbyterians had complained of paying tithes and glebe to absentee clergymen.

"I hope that our people will take no notice of such speeches, and that the speeches in our House of Commons will disapprove of the designs of men here who were the foremost in asserting the legislative authority of England over Ireland until this year. Until this year this same Peer never moved a finger for Ireland, and declared upon his legs often and often that he never would give up the right of England's binding America and its other dependencies.

"It is shocking how far party and faction will carry men, and how very few on either side are worthy of public regard. I thank God that there is more virtue in our country. The moderation, good sense, and firmness the Irish House of Commons have shewn has put

them in the most respectable light in the minds of every one here. I assure you their conduct this session is admired by every one who speaks of it either publicly or in private.

"People now give it as a reason for having opposed the advantages in the last session, which were proposed for Ireland, that they opposed them merely because they were insufficient and that they would not satisfy us, and that they waited until things were ripe to give us all we wanted. It is excellent! I am glad they did refuse them last session. If they had been granted, we should probably never have succeeded in procuring a free trade.

"Ever yours, &c.

"LUCAN."

Pery to Lord North.

"MY LORD, Dublin, 13th Dec. 1779.

"THOUGH I did not think it prudent to declare any opinion upon the subject of the resolutions relative to this kingdom intended to be proposed by your Lordship at the meeting of Lords and Gentlemen, to whom my Lord Lieutenant thought proper to communicate them, yet I think it my duty to express to your Lordship my entire approbation of everything contained in them.

"My silence at that meeting did not proceed from any doubt I had entertained upon the subject, but from an apprehension that any opinion I should give, considering my present station, might admit of some misconstruction, and that it would have less weight, when delivered on a sudden and without any previous deliberation. Besides, some things had passed at that meeting, which made it necessary for me to be silent, but though I was so then, I will not be so when occasion requires, and your Lordship may be assured I never will miss any opportunity, public or private, of promoting to the utmost of my power mutual confidence and affection between Great Britain and Ireland, upon which the prosperity, if not the existence, of both depends.

"Give me leave, at the same time, to mention to your Lordship some particulars which may deserve your attention. Hops are by a British law prohibited from being imported into Ireland from any country but Great Britain, and yet considerable duty is laid upon them when imported from thence. It may deserve consideration whether the laws laying those restraints should not be repealed, and Ireland left to make similar laws for herself, which would certainly prove more effectual; and also whether it would not be advisable to take off the duties upon the export of hops from Great Britain without any condition of laying on the like duties in Ireland, as the breweries here are in a wretched state and require assistance.

"It likewise deserves consideration whether the British laws which prohibit the importation of sugars and rum of foreign plantations into Ireland should not be repealed upon the same principles, and whether it is for the interest of the British colonies that the same duties which are payable upon importation into Great Britain, should be charged upon those commodities when imported into Ireland, in which case either clandestine importation would be encouraged or all importation prevented.

"Your Lordship will perceive that I think it an object of the utmost consequence that no restraints should be continued upon the trade of this kingdom but what are imposed by its own legislature. I am persuaded it will itself do what Great Britain can in reason desire upon that head. Liberality and confidence on one side will produce it on the other. I presume not to question the right, but it is certainly impolitic to let it be agitated in the present temper of the times and circumstances of both kingdoms, when too many are disposed to encourage it. The only certain method of disappointing them is to remove the cause of complaint before any complaint is made, which can never prejudice Great Britain, but may be made use of as an engine to injure her.

"I write, perhaps, with too much freedom upon what I know to be a delicate subject. I have done so upon others. I do not repent of it, though I am not uninformed or insensible that it has been of prejudice to me. The event has proved that I was not mistaken, and I have the inward satisfaction to reflect that I have acted an honest though not a politic part.

"I am, etc.

"To Lord North."

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* Lucy, only daughter of George, Lord Lyttleton, wife of Sir Arthur Annesley, eighth Viscount Valentia, in the county of Kerry.

† John Hancock, President of Congress of Massachusetts, 1774.

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Lord North to Pery.

"SIR, London, Dec. 13, 1779.
"I TAKE the liberty of enclosing to you a copy of the resolutions which I received to-day in a committee of the whole House, and which passed without a division. If they give satisfaction in Ireland, they will probably pass here without much opposition, and they will, I trust, lay the foundation for the re-establishment of perfect harmony and good humour between the two countries. Should they fail of giving satisfaction, I am afraid that it will be worse with us both than if they had never been made. Many persons will, I am afraid, endeavour to keep up the discontents of Ireland, but I trust that they will be counteracted by the discreet and real lovers of their country. There is no person in either kingdoms more able and more willing to promote every good consequence which may be expected from these measures than you are, and therefore I need not press you to do your utmost upon this occasion to remove any jealousies and discontents that may defeat the good effects of them.

"Your friend and relation, Lord Lucan, has very honorably determined upon a journey to Ireland in order to do everything in his power that may tend to the conciliation of the two kingdoms. If any ideas should occur to me that may promote the end we all wish for, I will trouble you with them through him, always submitting them to your better judgment.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir,
"Your most faithful humble servant,
"NORTH."

Lord Beauchamp to Pery.

"SIR, "As Lord Lucan left London this morning, and will probably have had the pleasure of waiting on you before this letter reaches Dublin, I need not enter into any particulars which you will learn with more satisfaction from him.

"The business of Ireland is in a very happy train, and I am confident the propositions now before Parliament will meet in every stage with a very general concurrence. I do not, however, think enough has been done. I wish to remove, if possible, the grounds of future discontents, and close the very disagreeable dispute with Ireland for ever.

"In this task, your House will, I dare say, be very ready to meet us half way, and on this presumption I trouble you now.

"The trade in woollens will be entirely opened by the law to be presented this day, but you will observe that the obnoxious statutes still remain in force which restrain the export of wool from Ireland. It was thought hazardous to include these provisions in the repeal, as the woollen manufacturers of England would have said, 'Is it not enough to give the Irish the free trade of their woollens, and must you also legalize the exportation of the raw material to our rivals in the trade?' From the moment the trade is opened to you, you are equally interested in preventing the clandestine export of wool. I would, therefore, suggest to you the necessity of an Irish Act containing such penalties as you think necessary to prevent this contraband trade, to which I suppose the principal temptation will be removed by the measures now taking here. After which we may do away all the odious and offensive provisions, such as that an acquittal in Ireland shall not be pleaded against any action grounded on the 5th of George 1st; the subjecting wool near the sea coast (even on a gentleman's own demesne) to a forfeiture; and the establishment of a marine guard to watch the Irish ports; and several others which I do not at this moment recollect. Fuller's earth and tobacco-pipe clay are, I believe, also used in the woollen trade, and the export of them forbid from Ireland by English statutes, for the same reason, and therefore ought to be comprehended in the Act which I presume to recommend to you.

"The same principle applies to the materials used in the manufacture of glass. I think you ought and may safely lay on heavy duty on foreign glass, in which case we may repeal our statute forbidding the import of glass from any other country but England.

"With respect to hops, both our acts appear to me exactly in the light you represent them to me. I believe Ireland will never supply herself with hops, and I believe she will always find her interest to receive her hops from hence. If you will lay a very heavy duty on foreign hops, our Act will fall to the ground, and Lord North gave notice yesterday to the House

of Commons that he should after Xmas move for a repeal of the other Act, which operates in its consequences as a tax on the Irish brewery.

"I have thrown my thoughts upon paper for your consideration in a very incorrect form, which I hope you will excuse, as I am writing in a very large company.

"Allow me to assure you of the very high esteem and respect with which I am,

"Sir,

"Your most faithful and very obedient servant,

"BEAUCHAMP.

"Stanhope St., 15 Dec. 1779"

Pery to Lord North.

"MY LORD, Dublin, 17 Decr. 1779.

"I HAVE this morning received a letter from Mr. Keere, in which he informs me that your Lordship wishes I should communicate my ideas freely to you in the course of the business now depending with respect to Ireland.

"I am pleased I have already in part anticipated your Lordship's desire by my letter of the 13th instant, and it is with much satisfaction I can now add that I find the temper and disposition of the leading men in this kingdom such as you could wish.

"These gentlemen have excellent hearts and sound understandings, and, however fond of popular applause, will not, I am persuaded, do anything wrong to acquire or preserve it.

"They well know the value of the British Constitution, and will not hazard the loss of it; and their loyalty to his Majesty and his royal family is untainted; nor are they unacquainted with the difficulty of your Lordship's situation, or insensible of your merit towards this kingdom, which I make no doubt they will manifest in their conduct.

"I must, however, acknowledge to your Lordship that there is nothing I dread so much as stirring any question relative to constitutional powers. I have endeavoured to the utmost of my power to suppress everything tending that way, and shall continue to do so.

"Under these impressions I took the liberty of mentioning the subject to your Lordship, which I should not otherwise have meddled with. It is unfortunate that the extent of the sovereignty of Great Britain has ever been defined. It should have remained a mystery, and never called forth but upon the utmost necessity to save the empire, and then it would have been submitted to without reluctance. Upon less occasions I am certain it never will.

"I know my own presumption in writing this, but as your Lordship wishes me to write my thoughts freely, I do it without reserve, and the rather as my fears of some disaster upon that head are still very strong, and, of consequence, my anxiety is great that every cause of jealousy between the two kingdoms equally dear to me should be removed.

"There is another subject which I think necessary to mention to your Lordship. Heads of a Bill have passed our House to repeal a clause relative to Dissenters in the Statute of Queen Anne to prevent the further growth of Popery. It goes no further, as some wished it should and I took pains to prevent. According to the history of the times in which that law passed, that clause was added in England to a Bill to which it had no relation, in order to defeat it. But zeal against Popery prevailed, and the Bill passed with the clause. The Dissenters in the north and in this city now consider this clause as very injurious to them, and if there are no reasons of State against it, it is much to be wished that they should be gratified. This measure would certainly produce much good humour amongst people who are perhaps too much disposed to complain without reason, and deprive men of ill intentions of an instrument with which they may do much mischief."

Endorsed: Copy of letter to Lord North.

— Thomas Pownall to Pery.

"Richmond, Surrey,

Dec. 23, 1779.

"SIR, "I RECEIVED this day from the Chairman of the Meeting of Deputies of the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire a letter, of which the enclosure is a copy.

"This meeting was some years past, instituted upon my advice and recommendation to the agents of these manufacturers then in London. Upon their meeting

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they came to a resolution that their Chairman should commence and keep up a correspondence with me, and this letter, written on this occasion, is in the course of this correspondence.

"As I have always thought that a good understanding between two people will go farther in business and do more good than the most ascendant understanding, which assumes to take a lead, I think the point of business to which this letter refers may be best settled by the two countries coming to a right and good understanding about them. I have therefore taken the liberty of an acquaintance, which I always esteemed an honor to me, of sending the letter to you just as I receive it.

"As I never deceived this body of people in the accounts of facts which I have had occasion to communicate to them; as I have been always very explicit in my opinions given to them without disguise or reserve; I have always found the pleasing result of their deferring a good deal to my judgment.

"If any communications on these points which you may venture to make or (if your situation renders such improper) any other communications which at your recommendation I may receive as authentic, shall enable me to keep matters quiet now they are so, and to cultivate still more the good temper which you see our manufacturers are in, I shall be happy.

"Having no communication with Government, I write this intirely as [an] individual, a 'Correspondent of a Meeting of the Deputies of the Woollen Manufacturers of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire.'

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient and most humble servant,
"The Right Hon^{ble} E. Pery, Esq., T. POWNALL.
"Ireland.

"P.S.—I have long meditated writing to you on the subject of Paper Currency for Ireland on the plan of the Pennsylvania Loan Office, drawn up by Ben Franklin and myself."

Lord Hillsborough to Pery.

"Sir, St. James's, 23rd Dec. 1779.
"THE King is this moment returned from giving his Royal Assent to the Irish Woollen Bill, and I take the liberty to enclose to you a printed copy of it thus early, that you may not unnecessarily lose a moment of that pleasure which I am sure it will give you.

"I most sincerely congratulate with you upon this happy event for Ireland, as I flatter myself I shall very soon after the recess have the pleasure of doing upon the Export and Import Act to and from the Colonies, etc.

"It is a very agreeable circumstance in the passing this Bill that there was not the least opposition in either House of Parliament, and that His Majesty, to whom a Commission was proposed, was pleased to say he would go to the House in person, upon an occasion of so much importance to his faithful kingdom of Ireland.

"I am, with great truth and respect, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble servant,
"The Rt. Honble. HILLSBOROUGH.
"The Speaker of the House of Commons, Ireland."

In another Report I hope to bring under the notice of the Commission the correspondence and papers of Speaker Pery subsequent to 1779.

JOHN T. GILBERT.

Vila, la Nov Blackrock, Dublin,
21st April 1880.

R. BANKES,
Esq.

THE MANUSCRIPT OF RALPH BANKES, ESQ., OF
KINGSTON LACY, DORSET.

The earliest and most valuable of the MSS. now in the possession of Ralph Bankes, Esq., are those which have come down to him from his ancestor Sir J. Bankes, the Chief Justice of King Charles' time.—Amongst these papers are found the many letters which passed between the Parliamentary leaders and Sir J. Bankes in the year 1642, of which the greater part have been published by the Right Hon. J. Bankes, in the story of Corfe Castle, in the year 1853; those which are not noticed in that book will be found in the following report, together with a letter of Archbishop Laud's, and a

notice of the very interesting volumes which contain the Minutes of the Meetings of the Parliamentary Committee for the county of Dorset for the years 1646-1650.—It may be noticed also here, that, among the documents in the muniment room, there are a large number of MS. books (some 250 in all) descriptive of the proceedings in Parliament about the latter part of the last century; and that among the many valuable books in the library, there are some 376 tracts, ranging from the year 1612 to the year 1681, bound up in 22 volumes.—All Mr. Bankes' papers are in an excellent state of preservation, both those in the muniment room, as well as those which have been arranged in volumes in the library.

A MS. without date, probably of the 16th century, entitled "A Perticuler of the Castell and Manor of Corfe. A very fayr Castell with a gatehouse, with 'fayr' rooms, &c., inclosed with a great stone wall with ground cont. about 6 acres for gardens and walks. At the foote of the Castell is a Towne, being a Borough called Corff; the fireholders whereof holde theyr lands by Castell garde and law, to wayte on the Lord of the Castle when he comes to or goeth from the Castell to the Church."

The Lord has the fishing of the Wareham river, and free warren and free chase over the island of Purbeck; and hath in the island a fayr game of redd deer, and "upon the river a fayr game of swans, &c."—Wrecks, fines, &c. belong to the Lord. He has also "the patronage and advowson of the Church of Corfe, with the Chappell of Kingston, and episcopal jurisdiction." He has also flotsam and other casualties, &c. "with Admirall jurisdiction."

He hath also the Lieutenants, Captaynes, and Muster Masters, see that the islanders are not to goe or serve out of the island; but, if cause should be, 200 men out of the countie are to assist the islanders, &c. The Lord has all felons' goods, deadbands, &c., and all the profits of Greeneway in the island and hundred of Ronsberghe, Haselhere, and Rismore. The Lord hath the libertie of two Boroughs within the island, w^{ch} answer at the law dayes, and where he hath the choice of Burgesses and Parliaments.

A MS. folio of 520 pages entitled "Wars of England, with all matters thereunto relating, from K. John to Henry VII."

The book contains the general musters for the kingdom, and very many details about the land and naval forces; as, e.g., that in the time of H. III. the counties of Worcester, Stafford, Salop, and Warwick, provided a man and arms for every two hides of land; that in the time of Ed. II. the wages of an English archer, infantry, were 3*l.*, and of a Welsh archer 2*d.* per diem; that in the 48th year of H. III. "A notable order was made for the people of the land to be always in redynes to withstand the invasion of any enemy upon the sea coasts." It also enters into some of the details of military discipline, rules about the capture of prisoners in battle, obedience to superior officers, penalties for breach of discipline, as, e.g., "whosoever 'not being a priest shall presume to touch the body of the Lord,' or whosoever 'shall cry havock' and 'cause a riot shall be hanged and drawn,' and many more similar orders.

A MS. book by Chief Justice Bankes, entitled "Of the King and Kingdom, with proofs from Acts of Parl^t and History," divided as follows:—

"The Kingdom of England is an absolute Empire and Monarchie."

"The King hath a natural and politique body."

"The King never dyeth."

"King James was absolute king before coronation; the crown was but a royal ornament."

"The ligeance of the subject is due both to the natural part and politique capacite of the king."

"The King is Vicarius Dei."

"The King is Persona Mixta, and hath supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction."

"He is Supreme Ordinary and Head of the Church."

"The King may grant an Ecclesiastical High Commission at the Common Law."

"The King is Defensor Fidei, and divers other appellations of the king."

"Of the Laws of England."

" " " of Marque and Reprisal."

" " " of Merchants."

" " " of the Stauneries."

" " " of Guernsey, Man, and Jersey."

"Laws and Rights of the Crown."

"Dignity and Prerogative of the King's Person."

"Of Parliament."

"Of Convocation."

R. BANKES,
Esq.

R. BANKES,
Esq.

Warrant for a Commission to Sir William Boswell and Nathaniel Gerrard, about jewels. Sign manual. 6 Dec. 1634.

Charles R.

Whereas we heretofore granted a commission under our great seal of England, bearing date the seveneth of December, in the first year of our raigne unto our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor George Duke of Buckingham, thereby authorising him, either by himselfe or his deputies or assignes, to dispose of such plate and jewells for taking up money in the Lowe Countries for our use, as wee caused to be sent thither, being particularly mentioned in our said commission; and whereas there yet remayneth in Holland impawned and yett unsold or undisposed of the severall jewells hereunder specified, viz. :—

A chayne of pearles, inventory 4th, Oc^r 7, and 205 pearles buttons, p^r of a sett of 308, inventory 4th, No^r 10, all these are pawned to Parret Vanschoonhoun, merchant, of Amsterdam; they were praised at 9,930l. 18s., they were pawned for 7,428l. 18s.

More.

Pawned to francis Vanhoun, merchant, of Amsterdam, 193 pearle buttons, part of a sett of 398 buttons, inventory 4th, No^r 10. A hatband of two ropes, containing 224 pearles, inventory 4th, No^r 8. A pair of braceletts of 450 great pearles, inventory 4th No^r 9. All praised at 7,547l. 2s., pawned for 5,571l. 2s. All these pearles are pawned for the some of 13,000l.

More.

| | £ |
|---|--------|
| A picture box and pendant, round pearlo | 3,000 |
| Six pieces of jewell plate, worth | 6,000 |
| One pommel and hilt of a sword | 2,000 |
| One piece of a collar, with twenty diamonds | 2,000 |
| Seaven diamonds sett upon a card | 3,000 |
| One jewell with six diamonds and a pendant pearle | 7,000 |
| One jewell, called the Three Bretheren | 10,000 |
| In hands of the Queen of Bohemia : | |
| One jewell in form of an anchor, with tenne great diamonds, seaven great pendant pearles, a blue ribbon on it, sixe very great faire table diamonds. All these worth at the least | 30,000 |
| All the jewells pawned in Holland that are to be redeemed, are worth | 64,000 |

Our will and pleasure is that you make forth a commission to authorise our trusty and well-beloved Sir Will^m Boswell, K^t, our agent with the States of the United Provinces, resident at the Hage in Holland, and Nathaniel Gerrard, of London, merchant, to redeeme, and also to make sale for our use such of pearles as were pawned by Sacvell Crow, then Esq., now Kⁿt, and Baronet, unto Garret Vanderschoonhoun and francis Vanhoun, at thirteen thousand pounds, for the some of six-and-twenty thousand pounds, or as much more as they can bargain for. And that they, with the moneyes proceeding and arising by the sale of the said pearles, to redeeme the remayning jewells above mentioned for our use. And Sir Willm. Boswell and Mr. Gerrard to governe themselves for the conveying and sending over of the said last-mentioned jewells into England, as wee shall further direct them. And that you insert all such further clauses and provisions as may fully enable them for execution of our royal pleasure in and about the premisses. And for soe doing this shall be your warrant. Given under o^r sign mannel the fifth day of December 1634.

To our trusty and well-beloved

Sir John Bankes, K^t, our Attorney-General.

1628, Aug. 8th. Order in Council. Lady Elizabeth Hatton to have charge of Brownsea Castle in the Isle of Purbeck.

A prophcy of Mr. Warmwell; in Dorset, in the year 1661 :—

That there should die of plague so many thousand in London :

That London should be burned, and St. Paul's tumble down;

That we should have three sore fights with the Dutch : That three small ships should come to land in west of Weymouth, and put all England in an uproar, but it come to nothing;

That in 1688, there would come to pass such a thing in the kingdom as all the world would take notice of.

I 120.

R. BANKES,
Esq.

The above was spoken to the writer of the account, Cuthbert Bonnd, minister of the same parish, yet alive in 1698.

1636, May 18th. Order of Council. Sir John Bankes, his Mat^{ty} Attorney Gen., to have charge of Brownsea Castle.

1642, May 4th. The King to Sir Jo. Bankes, Chief Justice. Sign mannal. Desiring him to come to York.

1642, Jan. 12. Same to same, desiring him to come to Oxford not later than Jan^y 21st.

1639, Jan. 7th. The King to Sir Jo. Bankes. Sign manual. Order to prepare a Bill for our Royal signature carrying a Commission to Thomas, Earl of Strafforde, to be Lieutenant General of Ireland and general governor there, and also to be general of the army, giving him power also to make lawes and ordinances for the government of the army, to appoint marshalls and use marshall lawes as there shall be cause. Further authorizing him from tyme to tyme, as to him shall seeme meete, in his absence to appoint any fit person to be his deputy there; but that such person shall not have power to issue any of our moneyes there, upon his own warrant, without the hands of our trusty and cancellors, &c.

July 14th, 1637. From the Archbp. of Canterbury to Sir Jo. Bankes, from Croiden. "Wee at the High Commission can doe no more than the Coms. of that Court and y^e power given us can reach to. That is, wee can but suspend mye L. of Lincolne ab officijs et beneficijs, soe far as belongs to ecclesiastical things and causes. And I thinke you will not doubt but be certain that this will not operat for the Temporalls of a Byshop. And you know (being present at the debate in the Imer Star Chamber) that all the Lords agreed upon soe little fynne because they tooke away all y^e rents and proffits of his Bp. and Deanerye, els three tymes as much would have been layd on him. Therefore I doe not conceive but the sentence must be drawn full according to the meaning and expression of y^e Lords. And as I know you love your master's service well and heartilye, soe, out of that confidence, let me deale plainlye with you. I doe much doubt whether this sentence will give the Kinge satisfaction or not. Sure I am it will not, unless you make it full as was intended. Therefore, in anye case be careful that noe defect lye on y^e side. I hope to meet you at Oatlands. Thear I must expect the sentence may be readye, if the Kinge call for speedye execution, which is certainly fitt. I will bring thither with me a list of the printers, and consider with you of their complaints. In the mean tyme I send your papers safe back againe and sealed, and desyre you to be confident I shall ever rest y^e very loving frend.—W. Cant.

1635, June 11th. Order to Sir Jo. Bankes from Denmarke House, that no lands reclaimed from the sea near her Majesty's manors in Norfolk and Lincoln, "especially those w^{ch} her Majesty hath lately made suit for to the King" be passed away. Signed, Savage, Jo. Finch. Tho. Hatton, Ro. Acton.

Words spoken by William Wakelyn, of Bewers in the county of Suffolk, Esq. (Endorsed The Original):—"He tolde the churchwardens (as they were asking counsell whither they should raile in the altar) noe, that they should look to it for that was but a dounce before popery; and being rebuked by some who were present he had them say what they would, the King had a wife and he loved her, and she was a papist and we must be all of her religion, and that was it the thing the bishops aymed at; and many other words tending to that purpose w^{ch} are readye to be deposed by Tho. Bayly and Hugh Roberts."

Notes of four commissions to the Earl of Essex by Queen Elizabeth. Mem., "There are no private instructions men^{tioned} in any of these 4 commissions."

Mem., The great seal in commission 5 times in the reign of James I.

1587, July 19th. Letter from Sir J. Monson to Sir J. Bankes from Broxburne. "I thought to have presented you with at London an account of his Mat^{ty} great acceptance of your last servis to him in the Bp^{ts} cause, but your absence from London gave prevention to it. And longe before this I presume the Kinge hath given you his thankes, for soe he assured me he would when I gave him an account of that business. Wherein though I could not ascribe so much to you, I did not any waies lessen of your desert in it. Sir, your worth hath forbid me presenting you with any thinge of vallue, soe as I must study some other way of cancelling my debt to you, only if you please to appoint the place and time I will send you the best buck my Lord of Salisburie can kill."

D d

R. BANKES, Esq. Pleas of the seal for the Courte of Com'on
 The profit to my Lorde Bankes this Michelmas term,
 beginning the 15th day of July and ending the 24th
 day of November 1641.

£ s. d.
 Writts 46476, Exem. 310. Money is - 1.389 2 0
 Seventh p^t thereof is - 198 8 11½

The judge's opinion that a serjeant at law, who is not then the King's serjeant sworne, cannot take enqueste of Nisi Prius unless he be a justice of assize joyined with a judge of the one bench or the other or with the King's serjeant sworne.

1636, July 22. Instructions to Thomas, Viscount Wentworth, concerning the intended plantation in Conaght.—37 arti les. Signed. W. Cant. Gul. London.

Wentworth,
 ffrā Cotington.

With letter of acknowledgment attached, from V. Wentworth, from Ware, Aug. 4, 1636.

The humble petition of William Prynne, prisoner in the Tower, beseeching the Lords of the High Court of Star Chamber "not to require impossibilities at his hands," but to allow him convenient time and means to make his answer. Affidavit attached.

Another petition.

Reasons why the petitioner (Dr. Bastwicke) conceiveth that the hon^{ble} court ought, in point of law and justice, to admit his answer under his owne hand without his counsellor, w^{ch} he cannot procure. Order made, that unless the defendants put in their answer by the advise of their counsell by Monday forthwith, the matter shall be taken against them pro confesso. That the Mayor of Norwich by the next sitting day return the attachment for the apprehension of the defendant Richardson, or he shall pay a fine of 100 marks; and that the sheriffs of the City of London return the attachment against Robert Raworth and Ryce Boy under the same penalty; and that the clark of this court "do not take in any affidavit in this cause on the defendants' behalf, wherein any scandal and unfit matter is conteyned."

Papers in the case of Prynne, Dr. Bastwicke, Burton, including—

1. Collections out of Dr. Bastwick's book.
2. Information exhibited 11th March, 12th Car. John Bastwicke, Henry Burton, William Prynne, defendants.
3. Extracts from Dr. Bastwicke's Litany.
4. Dr. Bastwick's answer.
5. Presidents. Causes taken pro confesso.
6. An Order in Council at Greenwich, June 18th, 1637.

Dr. Bastwick's answer. Inquiry he made what counsell had a hand in the drawing of it, and in particular a strict examination of Mr. St. John, a counsellor, who is suspected to be an actor therein; and that likewise inquiry be made by whose default part of a former sentence in the Star Chamber against William Prynne, for the cutting of his eares, was not duly and fully put in execution.

An argument against the league and covenant. A MS. of 43 pages.

The case of Habeas Corpus for Sir Jo. Henningham, Sir Walter Erle, Sir Jo. Corbett, Sir Edmund Hamden, committed to severall prisons by the LL. of the Council.

A MS. of 21 pages, with note at the end. "Note, this case was not read in Court, other by the attorney or y^e judges, as most of the others were."

"And soe judgment was given that the prisoners should bee remanded."

Sir J. Bankes's Att. Gen. Argum^t for ship money, *re* J. Hampden, Arm., 13 Car., 1637. A MS. of 85 closely written pages.

The last 12 of a MS. of 28 pages, containing a collection of precedents upon the regulation of the export trade.

A bundle labelled "Papers concerning shipp money," containing:—

1. An extract from Domesday, sub titulo Sussex.
2. A MS. book of 10 pages of extracts from Domesday; rights of the crown to claim aid in expeditions, from Dover, Guildford, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Devonshire, Hertfordshire, Oxford, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Huntingdon, Bedfordshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Shropshire, Lincoln, Essex.
3. Shipping before the Conquest. A MS. of 16 pages.
4. A MS. of 14 pages. Touching the King's power in commanding aydes for the defence of the realme. "It is consonant to the law of God and the law of nature."
5. Precedents from "Concilia Britannica," A.D. 725, 742, 749, and from the "Concill of Eanham," A.D. 1010.
6. Copy of grants of Ethelwulf and Edgar.

7. Five papers of "Notes of the Shipping" under R. BANKES, Esq. several reigns.

Copies of the oaths taken by Sir Jo. Bankes, and notes of several of his speeches to the serjeants; to Serj^t Whitfield; "when I was called serjeant;" upon taking leave of Gray's Inn; to the cuppard, Mich., 18 Car.; upon being called to be Chief Justice.

1635. Upon Trinity Sunday, at Greenwich, the L. Keeper's speech to the L. Mayor and Aldermen.

1639. Notes of the L. Keeper's speech in the Star Chamber.

1640, Jan. 20. Resolutions of the Lords touching ship monies, and the extra-judicial opinions of the Judges.

Feb. 27, 1640. Signed Jo. Browne,
 Cleric. Parl^t.

1640, Feb. 26th. Order made by the H. of Lords, that the records of the Exchequer judgment in Mr. Hampden's case, and the several rolles in each several court, wherein the extra-judicial opinions in the case may be entered, be brought to the House, and that a vacate be made of the several records; that the judgment of Parliament, touching the illegality of the judgment and of the judges opinions be annexed, and that a copy of this order be delivered to the several judges.

(Signed) Jo. Browne,
 Cleric. Parl^t.

Another copy of the same.

1640, Nov. 3rd. Names of the Lords Committee deputed to take the preparatory examinations of witnesses in the accusation by the H. of Commons against the E. of Strafford, with the oath to be taken by them.

1646-1650. The Minutes of the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee for the county of Dorset, sitting at Dorchester, from the years 1646 to the year 1650.

These are contained in two volumes, which together come to about 960 pages (the latter part of the 2d. vol., probably about 60 pages, being missing). They give a vivid picture of the summary method in which the government of the country was carried on during those years. The entries consist, for the most part, of such things as orders for the arrest of malignants; for the sequestration of properties; for compensation out of such properties, to those who have served the Parl^t, or who have suffered for the Parl^t in person or goods.

The Parl^t, *e.g.*, sends down an order to raise 2,000*l*. upon the estate of Mr. G. Penny, of Toller, for the relief of the town of Beaminster "burnt by the enemy," and this order is carried out by the local committee. In the greater number of cases, however, the County Committee seems to act independently.—Another subject which engages a very great part of their attention is the regulation of parishes, ministers, and churches, "scandalous ministers," "ill affected to the Parliament" (apparently synonymous terms), are removed to make way for others who can satisfy an examining body of three that they possess the opposite qualifications. The Committee, however is careful that the families of the ejected ministers should receive their proper allowance out of the tithes of the parish.—In some cases the churches in small parishes are closed, and the parishioners are ordered to attend service at some other church, which is named. The necessary repairs of churches are also cared for, and the churchwardens receive orders to attend to their duties.—The Committee also watches over the theological views of the army, as, *e.g.*, Jan. 6, 1646, the following order is sent to a Mr. Burges. "Forasmuch as the parish of Rodipoll is committed to your charge, and complaynt is made unto us, that of late one Mr. Stapleton was admitted to preach in the Church of Rodipoll, who is no ordained minister, to y^e great disturbance and hazard of the garrison of Weymouth, through the flocking of officers and souldiers out of towne, you are hereby ordered to inhibit any man to preach, that shall not be able to produce sufficient proof of ordination."

1662, Dec. 4th. Instructions to Sir R. Bankes, to take an account of the value of all estates in the Isle of Purbeck for assessment according to the Militia Act, and to make a return of all volunteers. An insurrection being probable, he is to have a diligent eye upon all the Republick party. 10*l*. a year may be accepted in lieu of personal provision of a horse and horseman.

1667, June 19th. The Council to Sir R. Bankes. His Mat^{ies} enemies have actually invaded this kingdom and burned many houses and destroyed some of his Mat^{ies} ships, you are therefore to draw together the yeomanry, &c. and make a report of what you have done.

1669-70, March 2nd. L. Arlington to Sir R. Bankes, to send in a list of the names of the Deputy Lieutenants, Isle of Purbeck

- R. BANKES, Esq. 1667, Jan. 28th. The King to Sir R. Bankes. Sign manual. To press for a voluntary liberal advance of money by such as are in a capacity of lending, in this time of publick danger.
- 1661, Dec. 11th. The Council to Sir R. Bankes. All officers to enforce the proclamation which banishes to a distance of 20 miles from London and Westminster, and forbids to carry arms, all who had served in the armies of the late usurped powers.
- 1663, Sept. 4th. Rd. Browne to Sir R. Bankes. Enclosing an Order of Council touching the militia.
- 1663, Aug. 5th. Order of Council concerning the militia; no company to be kept together above 14 days in one year.
- 1666, July 10th. The King to Sir R. Bankes. Sign manual. Rendezvous to be appointed for all soldiers in case of alarms of foreign invasion.
- 1690, Aug. 2nd. Order of Council to — Bankes, Esq., Lieut. of the Isle of Purbeck, to make a return of the numbers of the militia, horse and foot.
- 1690, July 22nd. The Council to the same. The French fleet seen yesterday off Portland, militia to be called together at once.
- 1690, Aug. 8th. The Council to the same. The French fleet is standing off from the English coast, and their Mutin^e fleet being ready to put to sea, it is left to your discretion, it being harvest time, to dismiss the militia.
1664. King Charles II. to Ralph Bankes, Knt., our Governor of our Island of Purbeck. Act Manual. Order to remit monies collected under the Act for y^e Militia, 1662, deducting 14 days' pay in the year to the commissioned officers of horse and foot in y^e lieutenantancy, at the rate of 10s. per diem to a captain, 6s. to a lieutenant, 5s. to a cornet, to a quartermaster, 4s.; to a captain of foot, 8s. per diem; to a lieu^t, 4s.; to an ensign, 3s. And out of the weekly pay ordered by the Act providing the trophies and paying the non-commis. officers, 2s. 6d. per diem to a serjeant, 2s. to a corporal and drummer.
1666. Same to same. Sign manual. Since "it is too probable that nules^e our enemies perceived a greater strength than is hitherto prepared, they would be encouraged to attempt to land in some part of this "our kingdom," therefore three regiments of horse, of 500 each, are to be raised and placed under the command of Ld. Lindsey, Northampton, and Cleveland; to be disbanded towards winter.
1666. Same to same. All popish recusants, or such as being suspected to be so, shall refuse to take the oath of supremacy, to be so disarmed as to remove all apprehensions from our good subjects.
1666. Same to same. Warning to guard against invasion, and to watch carefully suspected traitors, especially those who keep horses or arms above their ranke. No quarter to be given to any enemies who may attempt to land.
1668. The Council to Sir R. Bankes. Order to account for monies received by him.
- The King to Sir R. Bankes. Sign manual. Order to levy assessment under the Act of 1662.
1664. The same to same. As above.
- From Wm. Morrice to Sir R. Bankes, enclosing a copy of the King's 2nd letter to all the maritime counties, to draw out the militia.
- Tempore Dmi Thome Becke olim Episcopi Lincolnie qui cepit preesse in Eclia Cath. ibidem in anno Dmi 1342. Ordinatio Vicarie in Eclia de Baddeley.
- 1637, May 15th. St. James'. The E. of Holland to Sir J. Bankes. His Ma^y has been pleased to hearken to the humble request of Sir Henry Croke to admit him to a composition, if there should appear cause for that favour.
- 1640, May 5th. Copy of the Minute of Council held May 5th, with the note, "This copy agrees with those which have been published."
- 1636, June 23rd. Grayes Inn. Sir J. Bankes to —, Endorsed, "My letter, directed in the absence of the "secretaries to Mr. Controllor, touching the mention- ing of danger in the Mitimus concerning the shipping "business."
- 1642, July 8. Rough draught of letter from Sir J. Bankes to the Earl of Essex. Exceedingly difficult to decipher.
1636. Copy of the King's circular letter for borrowing money, addressed to Thomas Tickell, of Thorntwaite, with receipt at foot for 10*l*., signed by J. Braddyl, collector.
- These 16 letters which follow are those which are printed in the Story of Corfe Castle:—
- 1636, July 24th. From Hanworth. Lord Wentworth to Sir J. Bankes, p. 65.
- 1638, May 24th. Cotha. The same to the same, p. 66.
- 1638, Dec. 24th. Dublin. The same to the same, p. 66.
- 1639, April 28th. Dublin. The same to the same, p. 68.
- 1642, June 8th. Lord Say and Sele to the same, p. 139.
- 1642, May 31st, Essex House. The E. of Essex to the same, p. 126.
- 1642, May 19th. London. The E. of Northumberland to the same, p. 122.
- 1642, June 14th. London. The same to the same, p. 129.
- 1642, June 24th. Sion. The same to the same, p. 138.
- 1642, May 21st. Westminster. Denzil Holles to the same, p. 124.
- 1642, June 14th. L. Wharton to Sir J. Bankes, p. 132.
- 1642, July 17th. The same to —(?), p. 147.
- 1642, July 10th. Beverley. Endymion Porter to Sir J. Bankes, p. 148.
- 1642, May 21st. York. Sir J. Bankes to Mr. Greene, p. 134.
- 1645, Aug. 5th. Cardiff. Lord Digby to L. Jermyn, p. 331.
- 1645, Sept. 7th. Hereford. The same to the P. of Wales, p. 332.
- 1642, May 16. Sir J. Bankes to the E. of Northumberland. (Copy.)
- "Here be impressions and fears that there bee endeavours to alter the forme of the Government. . . . That there be such intrusions upon his prerogative as cannot stand with monarchy. Justice is not done for the King against those who scandalise the King's person and government by speeches, sermons, and pamphlets. That in 18 months' time nothing hath been effectually done about settling the revenue of the Crowne. That the peace of the Church hath been, and is, daylie disquieted, and the liturgie and discipline thereof scandalised, and endeavours to bring in a Presbyteria government as an introduction to a Commonwealth. These things do very much perplex his M^y, and make him look after guards to secure his person. . . . I do not discern that the differences between his M^y and the Houses are so great in substance, but if there be a willingness on all parts, they may be reconciled."
- 1642, June 20th. The same to the same. (Copy.)
- " . . . I am very confident that whatsoever both the Houses of Parliament shall devise as an establishment for that purpose (security to the laws and liberties of the nation), the King will give his royal assent thereunto. As to the 19 propositions, some things therein will be granted, and the rest will bee left in the same condition as they have beene in the time of his predecessors' kings of England."
- 1641, May 8. Sir J. Bankes to Sir Jacob Ashley. The two Houses of P^r have resolved to offer an indemnity and reward to such of the army as will give information concerning the secret attempt to excite the army against the Parliament. They will also pay all arrears due, and attend to the present and past wants of the army. "This declaration to be communicated to "all officers and members of the army under your "command."
1610. John Dickenson, his Ma^y Agent with the Princes Possesseurs of Cleves and Juliers, humbly craveth allowance for his dietts at xxx. per diem, for 3 months, Feb., March, April, 89*l*. —Signed, R. Salisbury.
- 1642, May 18, from York. Sir J. Bankes to Lord Say and Sele.
- 1642, May 18, from York. Sir J. Bankes to Mr. D. Hollis.
- 1642, July 11, from York. Sir J. Bankes to Lord Say and Sele.
- No. 1. "The business of Hall and Sir J. Hotham "much troubles the King, and His M^y desires satisfac- tion rather in point of honour than revenue. If "propositions were made by both the Houses what "the same of their desires bee touching the Church "and the Commonwealth, and what shall be done for "settling the King's revenue, his Ma^y might then be "pleased (I speak but mine own judgment) to expresse "himself what he expects to be done for him. . . . "for things to be brought into a right frame it must "be effected by calm and moderate, not by violent "ways. The guard for the King's person, and the "adjourment of this next Trinitie Term were resolved "on before my coming downe." &c.
- No. 2. "There is much notice taken of some words "w^h you used in the House of Commons, that you "liked not the word accommodation, and it were well "in my opinion that some occasion were given or taken

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"to explain yourself in that place, because some make an ill construction of it to your disadvantage. I do not see that the King recedes from what he hath declared himself in his declarations. . . . Not that he resolves to come nearer to his houses of Parl^t untill they come nearer to him in substance of things, &c. . . . It will sooner come to a good conclusion by short propositions expressing the sum^arie desires of both, than by long declarations. I am bound to give you this intimation, and tell you my opinion upon my observations heer and at London," &c.

No. 3. "If you please to cast your eye upon my letter w^h I sent you in May last, you will find that those advices offered by me unto your Lordship would have prevented these calamities into w^h wee are now falling concerning Hull and Sir J^o Hotham. The wisdom of the Houses might easilie have found out some expedient to have given his Ma^y satisfaction when he required reparation onlie in point of honour, and offered a pardon or other acquittal to Sir J. Hotham and others heer at York in the presence of my Lord Ed. Howard and the Committee of the Commons House. Now your Lords^s sees the state of that business, the towne encompassed with horse and foot, canons planted to hinder the coming in of ships, upon which will follow the effusion of Christian blood and the innocent townsmen may suffer in their lives as they already have done in their trades, their corn, grass, and hay, being drowned by Sir J. Hotham letting in the water, &c. I was told also to advise that remonstrances and declarations might be spared, and that the Houses would be pleased to make some short propositions unto his Ma^y, who was then verie well inclined to anie honorable accomodation, but since that time the Remonstrances of the 19th of May, the 26th of May, the three votes concerning the King's intending to make warro against the 2 Houses of Parl^t, &c. have been published in print, and this being premised then comes the 19 propositions. Theis preparations being sent before, what answers could be expected? . . . all effects have ensued from their high wayes of proceeding. . . . The King is ready to grant and establish by Act of Parl^t whatsoever is petitioned for or demanded of right either concerning the ecclesiastical or temporal state, &c. But that may not be extorted, and the King is now in a condition not to have anything inforced from him . . . touching theis rents and divisions in the Church I was bound to speke with your Lords^s and L^d Mandeville before Christmas, that they might be composed, &c., but if that partie intend to take away the liturgie and set forme of prayers I find manie reasons heer to think they will labour in vaine. . . . Notwithstanding there bee set formes of prayer, yet everie minister in the pulpit and other persons privatelie may use those gifts w^h God hath given them, &c. . . . Why may not a bill pass to settle a fitting power in the King and be derived from the King by comission grounded upon that Act . . . for the deciding theis questions it will be necessarie there should be a meeting between the King and the Houses, which your Lordship may perceive by the declaration will not be at Westminster, and what great inconvenience can happen to the Houses by consenting to adjourne to some other place. It being contained in the bill of adjournment that the meeting shall be without guards, and that an Act of oblivion may then pass," &c.

1658, Nov. 1. Sir A. Ashley Cooper to Ralph Bankes, Esq. Legal matters.

July 7. Same to same.

No date. Notes and draught of a letter by Sir J. Bankes to my Lords.

1642, June 8. Sir J. Bankes to Lord Willoughby by his Ma^y command. "I am to certifie your Lordship that I have delivered noe opinion touching the militia, neither was my opinion demanded in the Lords House, &c."

1650, July 12. Order by the Commissioners for advance of money, &c. to Sir Jervase Clifton, Sir James Thynn, and Sir Christopher Hatton, to pay the residue of a debt of 1,000*l*. to one Timothy Carter of which Lady Bankes has paid 100*l*.

1686, July 10. The Duke of Ormond to Sir R. Bolstrode. Thanking him for despatches.

1661, July 4. Cockpitt, Duke of Albermarle to Sir Ed. Turner, about Sir Arthur Hazelrigg. He had the command of Berwick, Carlisle, Newcastle, and Tynemouth, had great influence in the army, had had the chief hand in modelling the regiments before my coming into England, "he was very jealous of the intended Revolution of

"Government to his Ma^y advantage" (but) "I promised him if he would engage to go home to his own house and live quietly there I would undertake to secure his life and estate, whereupon he did so engage. The Duke had been induced to do this by his unwillingness to hazard his Ma^y restitution by engaging in blood," and had "ventured further in this than perhaps some may think well of, but I knew in matters of so great importance second counsell would be too late, and therefore I chose to leave as little as I could to the uncertainty of event."

1660, Dec. 24. An order for 100*l*. to be paid out of the Exchequer to Lady Anne Graham.

1630, April 17. An order for the payment of 85*8l*. 10*s*. 8*d*. to Wm. Leechlands for wines supplied to his Ma^y, to be levied upon the rent of the swete wines due at Lady Day, as there is more assigned upon the rents of the Ffrench and Gascoign wines than the same will bear.

1647, Sept. 20. An order by the Lords and Commons Committee to pay to Mr. Mathias Rowe 50*l*., bestowed upon him for his paines and expenses in his journey.

An order to pay to Thomas Porter, Esq., late Envoye Extraordinary to ye Duke de Villa Hermosa, Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, for his extraordinary expenses, 24*l*.

1662. "The King's letter to the Lord Treasurer concerning those that lent money to his father at Oxford." Such as will accept the terms proposed in y^e certificate are to receive their money.

1678, April 7. A Mons. Le Chavertier Bolstrode, Envoye de sa Majeste le Roy de la Grande Bretagne, a Bruxelles; from the Earl of Ossory. Thanks for his rare present, which I shewed the Prince, who will "this night be regaled with it, &c. and for your care in sending my books, &c."

1708, May 3. Leeds Castle. (Lady Fairfax)? to Lord Fairfax. Domestic.

1646, Aug. 2. Sir Wm. Fleming to Lord Digby. Had met Lord Montgomery near Goudrick Castle, who is much concerned that a letter addressed to him (from the King?) had been discovered; it begat suspicion, and is "now turned to an accusation." Giving him the letter "I was desirous to have it opened before him, but hee wished me to forbear, in respect it concerned others as well as himself; soe far as I could remember I told him the substance of it, and particularly concerning the nomination of those his Ma^y would send; after I had remonstrated to him that this was the only way for begetting a better understanding betwixt his M. and them, and the surest way of introduction to a treaty: but it did now concern them to give an answer correspondent professions, for if they did refuse this offer all their former offers would bee taken to bee but very shewes; hee told mee that hee and others did thinke to quit their charge, for that they had done, but they would meet me the next day, being Snday, &c."

No date. Probably Lord Digby to Lord Jermyn. "Never was there so unhappy a relapse into desperate condition again as the most dishonorable delivery up of Bristol by P^r Rupert, hath given us . . . the conduct of our military affairs will now, perhaps, fall into more fortunate hands since the K. hath commanded P^r Rupert to goe traville; he hath likewise thought fit to secure Will Legge, the Gov^r of Oxon, and to put Sir Tho. Glenham in his place. Now I fear all is lost heer in England, Wales is all revolted already . . . the Marquis of Montrose assures us very shortly of 20,000 men to march into England, leaving all that kingdom (of Scotland) secured."

1572. Sir Peter Wentworth's speech in Parliam^t. Commencing "Speech uttered by me the Weddensdaye, Thursdays, and Saterdays in the Whitson Weeke, and in the 14th yeare the Queens Ma^y raygne, 1572, upon a message sente by her Ma^y in the parliament house, whereupon two of the house made a motion that the speaker and certen of the house shoulde goe to her Ma^y and give her thanks in the behalf of the whole House for the good opinions conceived of us, the which for my part I did not think her Ma^y had deserved, soe that my speech was to staye thanks, and to other ends, as shall appear hereafter when the effect of her Ma^y's message shall be declared. The speech uttered on the Wednesday."

1681, Feb. 21st. Humphrey Wynn to Ed. Lloyd, Esq. "My request is, you will cause a letter to be prepared for his Ma^y's subscription to y^e L. Bishop of Oxford, wishing him to confer upon my son (who is said by his master to be a good scholar) John Wynn, a student of Christ Church place, or such other place as to him shall seem meet, whereby I may

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"be saved of the charge of his education. I am informed that although commonly Westminster scholars are put into those places, yet by a letter from his Ma^y sometimes a student's place is conferred upon scholars who came from other schools, &c.

1681, Jan. 21st. The same to the same.

1713. A copy of a letter written by B^p Nicholson, of Carlisle, describing the opening of the blacklead mine (Wad Mine) in the parish of Crosthwaite.

In conclusion I may be permitted to express my sense the kindness with which I was received by Mr. Bankes my visits to Kingston Laey.

J. A. BENNETT.

G. W.
Digby,
Esq.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ., OF SHERBORNE CASTLE, CO. DORSET.

Some years ago Mr. Wingfield Digby placed in the hands of Mr. S. R. Gardiner the valuable 17th century documents at Sherborne Castle. These papers were examined and made use of by Mr. Gardiner in his histories, and at the same time were very carefully arranged and bound up in two handsome volumes, and transcripts made of many of them, under the supervision of Mr. Burt, and deposited in the Public Record Office.

The first of these two volumes contains the correspondence and despatches of Lord Digby, while Ambassador at the Spanish Court, including two holograph letters from James I. and four from Prince Charles. Two of the latter of these letters are printed in Mr. Gardiner's History of the Spanish Marriage. The greater part of the rest of this volume is taken up with the charges against the Earl of Bristol and his answers and trial.

From 1641-1650 is blank, and then follow, in Vol. II. some correspondence of the Earl of Bristol while holding a command in the French army; letters relating for the most part to military details and private affairs. There are also some letters and documents of the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

Mr. W. Digby has also allowed me to report upon a third volume which has not been examined before. This volume contains a very interesting correspondence between the Right Hon. H. Fox, Lord Ilchester, Lord Digby, and H. Digby in the years 1753-1757 during the time of the political rivalry between Henry Fox, and the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Pitt.

The letters are noticed in this report in the same order as they are arranged in the volume.

1588. Six lists of quarterly subscriptions for the pay of the schoolmaster.

Lord Knollys to Sir Clement Fisher.

1605. Account of the losses of the merchants interested in the "Vineyard" taken by the subjects of the King of Spain.

1606. Feb. 1st. Instructions to Juan de Equiluz for the march of troops from Italy to the Low Countries.

1606. March 23. Edward Brabazon to Sir Robert Digby, concerning a right of fishing at Whittaker.

1608.(?) The Spanish Ambassador to the Emperor Rudolf II.(?)

1611. Sir John Digby to the Cardinal of Toledo. "I have received by the agent a message from your Lordship, the which by his reference divided itself into four parts."

1. Greetings.

2. Concerning my bookes, your Lordship doubting, as it would seem, that I was not observant of my promise to burne such as I should fynd repugnant to the State here & brought with any intent of being dispersed. It is true I burnt none, because I brought none of that quality, as was supposed, but only for myne owne studies & use of my religion. But the cause why I denied my bookes should be searched was no other but to preserve the immunities of an Ambassador, which I will never do my master the dishonour to loose in the smallest particular.

3. The third poynt was your Lordship saith that you are informed that there is great resort to my service & preaching, the which your Lordship desires that I should restrayne to mine owne familie, & not to give admittance to strangers. I desire your Lordship to knowe that this is no true report, there hath never been at my service any other to my knowledge, but the king, my masters subjects, to whom I am bound to give

not only willing admittance, but all the protection I can. I come as a King's Ambassador to maynteyne love & good correspondency betwixt this King & the Kinge my master, & not a preacher to meddle in converting. Yet I must let your Lordship knowe that this King's Ambassador useth another kynde of proceeding in England, giving not only admittance to strangers of other nations, not subjects to the Kinge of Spayne, but likewise to the King my Master's owne subjects, of different religion to what is there in the State established; &

4. The last part of your Lordship's message was that you understood that in my House there was shortly to be celebrated the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at which there was a great scandal taken, whereat I much wonder, especially that y^r Lordship should except against it, since those that understand my religion knowe that there is no libertie of that without the use of the sacraments. I am sorie that these occasions are sought to take offence, knowing how regardful I have been, and am, to give no just cause of any. I am very desirous that both your Lordship & the King's minister should not be mistaken in me; there could not have come into this kingdom any man that more earnestly desired to do all good offices; but withall I desire to be understood that I shall as exactly looke to be complied withall, & to enjoy all immunities, privileges, honours, & rights that any ambassador ever did, for such is my master's pleasure likewise. I will leave no means unassayed for the increasing of love & good will betwixt the two Kings. But in this my desire I will expect to be mett half way with a like disposition from hence, of which I can no way doubt from so pious & just a Prince, & so prudent ministers, &c.

1611, Nov. 29. The merchants interested in "The Vineyard," to Sir John Digby, Ambassador resident in Spayne. "If your servant M^r Simon Digby, or some other by your appointment, may follow that suit without our further charge, & procure for us satisfaction" to the value of above 10,000*l*. sterling, we are contented that he or they reserve to his or their own use one third part as a recompense.

1612, Jan. 3. Nicholas Leat to Sir John Digby, concerning "The Vineyard."

Pleadings & instructions in the case of "The Vineyard."

1612, March 28. Spanish translation of the treaty between James I. & the princes of the Union.

1612, June 1st. Antonio de Velasco to Philip III. A copy.

1612, Sept. 23. Relation of the audience given by

Oct. 3

James I. to Pedro de Zuniga, Marquis of Flores.

1612. Sir John Digby to Nicholas Leat.

1612, Nov. 27. Lady Abigail Digby to Sir Robert Digby, concerning the erection of a school in Coleshill. Taliaferro to Sir John Digby.

1616, Sept. 18. Copy of a letter written by Sir John Digby to the Duke of Lerma, with a note of approval by James I. "Touching the marriage & those articles to which your excellency in your letter required answer, I have had many conferences, both with Don Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, both concerning them & likewise of the present estate of Businesses here, whereof I am certain he will give you an ample & full account. Yet I shalbe bold to add to his relation that I may now fully give y^r ex^{ty} assurance that his Ma^y is free from all treatyes in other parts, that he really desirith a match with Spaine, & meaneth to proceed to a direct treatye & propounding of the busines in case he may first understand that the King of Spaine doth likewise desire it, and that in those difficulties that may occur in point of religion, he will on his part endeavor to accommodate them as far as possibly may be with Honor & Conscience, as the King my master will sincerely perform on his part. So that it may appeare playnely to the world, in case the match should not take that success as is wished, that there is no other desert or cause that hath hindered the effecting of it, but the impossibilitie of the Busines itself, by reason of the irreconcilableness of the differences in Religion, &c., &c. So that what will first be expected from thence will be in general the assurance of that King's inclination to meet the King my master half way, both in his desire of the match and in his endeavors of accommodating the difficulties."

G. W.
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Digby,
Esq.

Sir Dudley Digges to Sir John Digby, upon money matters.

1617, March 18. The Archduke Albert to the Duke of Lorraine, requesting him to receive certain troops.

1617, March 25. Order by Spinola for the march of troops.

1617, March 31. Juan de Equiluz to Spinola.

1617, March 30. Juan de Equiluz, to

1617, May 17. Information of outrages committed at Bussang, and petition on the subject.

Agreement for the hire of a carriage at Bordeaux.

1620. Remonstrance against the Spanish match addressed to the Lord Marquesse Buckingham: "By him that is not ambitious because not worthy, nor yet afraid because not ashamed to be known to your Lordships in this business. Th^r Alured."

1620, Aug. 11. Sir Francis Nethersole, from Prague, to Sir George Calvert. He has carried out the instructions of his Ma^y and has represented to the King, upon the delivery of the Lord Digby his letters to his Ma^y, that the King my master having found my Lord Digby mistaken by some of his owne people at home, by occasion of his being by him employed in the affayres with Spayne, & having therupon conceived a jealousy that the same noble lord might be also misreported hither to their Majesties, had in that respect given me a particular commandment to assure his Ma^y that he had none more nor more truly affectionate servant in England; the proof whereof is, that of the three great poynts obtained for his Ma^y's service, to witt, the loane of money from the K. of Denmarke, the contributions in England of the city & country, and the sending of Am^b to the contrary party, that the Lord Digby had been the first propounder of all these to the King my master, before his Ma^y's Am^b or any other of his servants in England, although his Lordship had been contented that others who were but sett on, should carry away the thanks & prayse, because his Lo. being knowne to be the first mover therein, might possibly weaken the credit he hath in Spayne, & so render him the more unable to serve both his owne master & his Ma^y; in which respect I humbly prayed his Ma^y also to keepe this to himselfe. His Ma^y's answer was that, "if he would have given belief to common report he should long agoe have blotted my L^d Digby out of the list of his friends, but that he was, if not more wise yet, more charitable than to ground his judgment of any man upon vulgar fame. If Lord Digby is so highly trusted by his owne master, he had no reason to mistrust his good affection to him who had the honor to be the King his sonne in law. Moreover, L^d Digby, if he were so great furtherer of the Spanish match as he was held in the world to be, yet is so wise a man as that he must know that in case his Ma^y should be rejected out of this kingdome, the true religion must inevitably follow with him out of Germany, & then the King of Spaine having no further need of the King of England, his friendship, would disdayne to marry his daughter to a heretick, &c."

1621. A discharge to — Digby by the merchants interested in the "The Vineyard."

1621, May 23. Instructions to Lord Digby for his embassy to Spaine. Signed by the King.

"The occasion of our employing you now at this present into Spaine is to resume that great businesse of the marriage of our dear son the Prince with the Infanta Maria, sister unto the now King, &c."

1621, Sept. 21. The Council of the Palatinate to Lord Digby.

1621, Feb. 21. Agreement with Lord Digby, that for 20,00*l*. allowed him by his Ma^y, & 6*l*. per diem, he shall transport himself & his company into Spayne, & be at all extraordinary charges for 6 months after his arrival at the Court; but for all the charges and preparations, eyther for the Desposits, Marriage, or rewards belonging thereunto, as likewise for his journey homewards, they shall be allowed unto him by his Ma^y upon his account.

1622, June 3. Copy of letter from James I. to the Elector Palatine. Complaining that he had mispent the money which was to maintain the K. garrison, &c., &c.

1622, June 3. Copy of letter from James I. to Lord Chichester, commanding him presently to return if the Prince Palatine be not conformable to his advice. "There is no way now but to use plain language & plain dealing. You do in our name deale with him speedily & effectually, to give over thinking of any other way or course to compass his peace, but first by a present truce, if he expect the continuance of our assistance, &c., &c."

1622, June 3. Copy of letter from James I. to Sir Horace Vere, commanding him to withdraw King's troops, if his son-in-law persist in following his own courses.

A list of Lord Digby's letters to the King & to Mr. Sec. Calvert, from June 6th, 1622, to March 3rd, 1623. And an index to a letter book. 24 letters mentioned, with the beginning of each one.

1622, Oct. 1. James I. to Cardinal Farnese. Copy.

1622, Oct. 25. James I. to the Earle of Bristol. Holograph. "Right trustie & well beloved cosen and counsellor, we greet you hartlie well. You are desirous to have our pleasure signified unto you under our own hand whether we will be contented or not to grant a month's longer time for the coming of the dispensation from Rome than wee have already limited unto you, in case they shall there conclude all things else to our contentment, with a resolution to send the Infanta hither the next springe; we doe hereby declare unto you that in that case you shall not break with them for a month longer delay. Wee also wish you not to trouble yourselfe with the rash sense of other men, in case your busines should not succceede, resting in that full assurance of our justice and wisdom that we will never judge a good & faithfull servant by the effect of things so contingent and variable, and with this assurance wee bid you hartlie farewell." From Huntingdon.

1622, Nov. 24. James I. to the Earle of Bristol. (Holograph. "We have seen yo^r letters of the 21st Oct., both those directed unto ourselfe as also to our Sec^{re} Sir Geo. Calvert, and in them doe observe your discrete proceeding, both in yo^r business concerning yo^r restauration which we expect to be made unto yo^r Prince Palatine of some-in-lawe, as also in yo^r treatie of yo^r marriage for o^r deere son yo^r Prince of Wales.

"Touching yo^r first, we p^lease what p^lessions the king and his ministers have againe made unto you of a resolution to assist us with his armes, in case by a fair mediation and treatie the restitution may not be obtained, and how much he hath in that kind engaged his ho^r and his word unto you. And howsoever yo^r order given unto the Infanta for yo^r release of Manhem arrived too late, and after the town was yielded into the hands of Tillie, yet must we acknowledge it to be a good effect of your negotiation, and an argument of that King's sincere and sound intention. . . . You shall now doe well (in our name) to press him [the King of Spaine] to a final and effective resolution, representing to him and to his mynisters, how much it concernes us in ho^r & in reputation (besides yo^r interest of o^r son-in-lawe) not to admit any further delaye. And as touching yo^r two poynts in yo^r treatie of the marriage wherein you desire our farther direction & resolution, you have by this time understood by yo^r dispatch w^b Geo. Gage carried you, how wee were contented to p^lmitt yo^r breeding and education of the children, under yo^r government of theyr mother untill yo^r age of 9 yeares, w^b wee doubt not wyl give good satisfaction seeing what they demand is but untill ten, yet seeing it is but one yeare more, in case you shall nott be able to draw them to be contented with nine, we will not stryke at it. And for yo^r other poynt, w^b concerns the exention of the ecclesiasticks from secular jurisdiction, we shall be contented that the ecclesiastical superior doe first take notice of yo^r offence yo^r shall be committed, & according to yo^r merit thereof eyther delyver him by degradation to yo^r secular justice, or banish him yo^r kingdome, according to yo^r qualitie of yo^r delyct, w^b we conceive to be yo^r same that is practised in Spaine and in other parts. . . . We are well pleased with the diligent and discrete employing of your endeavors in all that concerns our service, & soe are we likewise with yo^r whole proceeding of our Embas^s S^r Walter Aston. Thus we bid you hartely farewell." From Newmarket.

1622, Jan. 7th. James I. to the Earle of Bristol. Signed by King. "You will see by that w^b we have subscribed unto yo^r articles you sent us, & by the letters w^b we & our sonne have both written unto our good Brother the King of Spaine, how well we approve of what hitherto hath bene done, and what you have promised and undertaken in our name, w^b being, as we hope, the period of all their demands in that kinde, we wish you to proceede unto yo^r temporall articles, & to conclude & consummate the whole businesse now according to the commissions you have, as soon as possibly you may, that there may be no further delay. Concerning that other unfortunate knotty affaire of the Palatinate, to say the truth as things stand, we can not tell what you could have done more than you have

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Esq.

"already, and w^h was you write that the King of Spaine & his principall ministers there did find our last propositions somewhat strange. You shall understand that the cause why we sent you such strict & peremptory instructions was, for that the Chancellor of our Exchequer found nothing but palpable & grosse delays at Brussels, whilst in the meantime Heidelberg was besegged and afterwards taken, Manheim beleagured, and all hostility used that might bee. . . . In your last dispatch you advertize us that the King of Spaine hath written again very effectually unto the Emperor about those affaires of the Palatinate. We do much desire to knowe what the particulars of that letter were, & to what effect, and what other endeavors that King intends to use for procuring us satisfaction."

1622, March 4. Sir G. Calvert to the Earle of Bristol. "Amazement & feare for these two weekes past, whereof God knowes we are not yet freed, for the Prince's precious safety, of whom I neede not tell you the story now, hath been the occasion of my long silence. Since Sunday the 23 of the last month, on which day they sett forth from Paris, we have until this hour heard nothing. This gentleman will tell you the face of our Court what it is upon this accident pensive enough, yet thanks be to God, all is in quiett expecting and praying for some comfortable news."

The King desires a "list of all those great men or inferior ministers who have been favorable parties to this great busynesse, & your lordships are to give your opinions what proportions are fitt for him severally to present them withall You are to look with an equal eye as well upon the present condition of his treasury as his honor, & avoyde as much as possible an unnecessary number or valew. There is a ship of the King's appointed that will be ready to set sayle within these 10 days for transporting divers Jewells together with the greatest number of the Prince's servants. There be a great many of other sorts who gett leave to go I wrote plainly unto his Mat^e & tell him how great a burden they will be to that place, & a dishonor to his Highnesse."

1622, March 19. Sir G. Calvert to the Earle of Bristol. The cammells, the great asses, and the Barbary horse are to be embarked on board "The Adventurer." Lord Montague's son may have leave to serve the King, his Mat^e takes it kindly that the King would not receive him without this permission. "No English, or as few as may be, to serve the Infanta."

1623, March 24. A relation of the Prince, his arrival and reception at Madrid. 9 pages.

1623, March 24. The Countess of Bristol to Lady Offaly. "The 7th of March being Friday, about 8 of the clock at night, the Prince his Highness, and my Lord Admerrall came to our hous under the names of M^r Smith and M^r Browne, but when the knowledge of their being in the hous came to our ears we could not but feare and admire the strangenes of the enterpris and the danger the Prince had put himself into in coming thorow France and much of Spaine so slenderly attended, and our being altogether ignorant of any intention that the Prince had of coming hither made the sight more wonderful to us, &c., &c."

1623, March 29. Sir G. Calvert to the Earle of Bristol. (Copy). Upon a letter which he hath lately received from the Emperor " (whereof herewith shall you receive a copy) his Mat^e would have your Lo^{ps} to take this occasion to declare there the Emperor's proceedings towards him, & what breaches of promise he hath made with his Mat^e, &c. The other command w^h I have received from his Mat^e is that you are to charge all such English, Scottishe, or Irishe as have been drawn to Court of Spaine, out of respect to the Prince or by the novelty of his being there, to depart the Court & Madrid within four & twenty hours, except such as have leave in writing." "Notwithstanding such persons may travel in Spaine to see the country, but by no means to go & come to the Court."

1623, April 3rd. Lord Bristol to Lady Offaly, from Madrid.

1623, May 3. Sir G. Calvert to the Earle of Bristol. "The articles of our new treaty about the suspension of arms with the Emperor, I doubt will be very displeasing to the Prince Palatine, who in the general I perceive is dissatisfied with all talk of a suspension, &c."

1623, May 11. Sir G. Calvert to the Earle of Bristol. His Mat^e hath been pleased to take care that arrears of salary shall be paid.

G. W.
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Esq.

1623, May 11. James I. to the Earle of Bristol. Autograph. That he is to remain as Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of Spain after the departure of the Prince & the Marquesse of Buckingham.

1623, July 17. Sir G. Calvert to the Earle of Bristol. "That which was required in M^r Gresley's dispatch is now fully agreed unto by his Mat^e with the advice of his whole Councill, & shall have upon Sunday next the full consummation. The articles are now engrossing for the Great Seal. The greatest difficulty being now passed over, I hope there will be no further impediment or delay on that side, but that the marriage will instantly follow, & that we shall have his Highness, with his Princely Bride, here in England without longer stay, for w^h all honest men heere are in great pain, for there is nothing but these incertitudes that hitherto hath plagued us. If the business were once dispatched all men's hearts & thoughts would be settled, & there would be no further practise, as I am verily persuaded, &c. P.S. The Dunkerker that hath been so long besieged by the two Holland shippes in the Port of Aberdene in Scotland since the firing of the other at Lite the continuance still, for whose enlargement his Mat^e hath sent two of his owne shippes of late, but notice hereof being taken in Holland, they have sent foure other shippes of theirs to make good their Leager. His Mat^e being provoked beyond all patience with this insolent affront, hath given order for foure more of his shippes to goe to Scotland for ayd of the first two, & are to be taken out of my Lord Rutland's fleet. What this may come to God knows."

1623, July 23. Secret instructions to the Duke of Buckingham & the Earle of Bristol. James I. autograph. Endorsed, His Mat^e's pleasure to be first known. "Having now brought the main & principal businesse w^h is the matter of our sonne to a happie conclusion, as we have lately understood both from himself & by your dispatches, there resteth two other particulars of great importance as you know. The one public, viz., the restitution of our son-in-law & his posteritie to the Palatinate & dignity electoral. The other private concerning the transposing of some part of the Netherland Provinces & annexing them to our Crown, both which will now fall fittly to be treated on." &c.

1623, Aug. 7. Sir G. Calvert to the Earle of Bristol. Mr. Killegrew was stayed here to bring the newes of execution of all those particulars w^h his Mat^e hath promised in favour of the Roman Catholiques, the delays have been in no way his Mat^e's fault but that of the cautioners of t^e ambassadors, &c."

"Here is newes of a great overthrow given lately by Tilly to the D. of Brunsvick."

1623, Oct. 8. The Prince of Wales to the Earle of Bristol. Holograph. From Royston. "Bristol. Your letters to the King & me concerning the doubt I made after I came from St. Lorenzo hath so satisfied us both that we think it fit no longer to stick upon it, but leave it to your discretion to take what securitie you shall think sufficient. The King lykwise has thought good, in this interim of expectation for my Mistris, to give you a command to try what the King of Spaine will doe concerning the business of the Palatinate before I bee contracted, & his reason is (which I could not repleie to) that having but two children he would be loath that one of them should have cause to weepe when the other had reason to lafe, & I was the rather induced to yield unto it because the king may verrie well have a positive answer of this before Christmas, so that it will loose no time in that business I desire so much. Although this be a needles office because I am sure you will understand this more amply by the King's owne letters, yet I have written this that y^e may know from me as well as from the King my father the intent of this direction which I assure you is no waie to breake the marriage but (in this dull interim of looking for my Mistris) to put an end to the miseries of my sister & her children which I should have done if I had stayed this winter. I have no more to say at this time but to bid you commend my service to my mistris & to assure that King I shall never forget the favors he did me while I was in his Court. So farwell. Your loving friend,

"CHARLES P."

Sept. 28, 1623. Mem. of 5,600*l*. furnished by the E. of Bristol for the Prince of Wales, and 30,000 denats taken up also on his Jewels.

No date. The Prince of Wales to the Earle of Bristol. Holograph. "Bristol. You may remember that a little before I came from St. Lorenzo I spake to you con-

G. W.
DIGHT,
Esq.

"cerning a feare I had that the Infanta might be forced
"to goe into a monasterie after she is betrothed; which
"you know she may doe with a dispensation. Though
"at that tyme I was loath to preace it (because I thought
"it fitt at the tyme of my parting, to eschew dis-
"tastes, or disputes as much as I could) yet since con-
"sidering that if I should be betrothed before that
"doute be removed and that upon ill-grounded suspitions
"or anie other cause whatsoever they should take this
"way to breake the marriage, the King my Father, &
"all the world might justlie condemne me for a rash
"headed foole, not to foresee & prevent this in tyme:
"Wherefor I thought it necessarie by this letter to
"command you not to deliver my proxie to the King
"of Spaine until I may have sufficient securitie both
"from him and the Infanta that after I am betrothed
"a monasterie may not rob me of my wyfe, & after ye
"have gotten this securitie send with all possible speed
"to me, that if I fynd it is sufficient (as I hope I shall),
"I may send you order by the delivering of my proxie
"to dispatche the marriage. So not doubting but
"that ye will punctuallie observe this command, I
"rest your loving frend.

" CHARLES P."

1623, Oct. 27. From London. Lord Robert Digby to his mother Lady Offally. Describing the Princes' return from Spain. The prince had been in great danger from a storm at the time of embarkation. On the voyage the English ships had parted the squadrons of Dunkerker & Hollanders. Great joy in London at the prince's return.

1623. The Earl of Bristol to Sir Fr. Cottington. Concerning the scruples raised by the Prince. "A message from the Prince hath much troubled and perplexed me. I had by my letters let him understand that I conceived there would be no cause to insist upon that scruple which was made of the Infanta's entering into religion after the contract. You will remember that Prince was pleased on the — of August to accept of the marriage in the form that was sett down, &c. . . . the conditions he accepted of & to these he signed & afterwards took his oath, &c."
"That now which much afflicted me first is that by his manner of proceeding there might be a doubt made of his inclination to the match, &c."

1623, Nov. 13. Sir Ed. Conway to the Earl of Bristol. He is to fix a period of 15 days, then to press for a categorical answer in 5 days, any further delay he is to consider a denial & to return home. A note added in another hand, written hurriedly "Your Lordship may be pleased to know that the limitation of 15 days is only for your owne knowledge but not to be communicated to them that they may not think it the wish or and shift to approve it."

1623, Nov. 14. Still Vett. The Prince of Wales to Earl of Bristol. (Holograph.) "Bristol, the false interpretation of the King's & my directions concerning the not delivering of my proxie, has made me in such haste to send away this bearer, that by this I can onlie give you a command without giving anie reasons at this tyme, which is not to deliver my proxie until you heare farther from the king and myselfe; make what shifts or faire excuses you will, but I command you as you answer it upon your perill, not deliver my proxie till you heare farther from hence. So hoping that you will obey this command punctuallie, I am your frend,
" CHARLES P."

1623, Nov. 15. Whythall. The same to same. Holograph. "Bristol. Yesterday I had no more tyme than to send you a peremptorie command, leaving the reasons for this day, the which you will fynd at large in Mr Sec. Conwa's dispatch; but because I see you have need of paraphrase upon the text, I have thought fitt to wryte to you this letter. My father's meaning & myne is that 15 dayes after the receipt of these you shall press with all faire meanes to have a spedie answer, & if you gett none in that tyme, at the 15 dayes end, ye shall tell them that if within 5 dayes ye gett not an answer ye must account that delay all ill as a denyall, & if at those 5 dayes ende ye gette no answer, then ye shall take your leave and come away, and leave Wat Aston behind you. . . . But whatsoever answer ye gett ye must not deliver the proxie till ye make my father & me jage of it. As for the whole business ye must deal freelic with them, in as civil termes as ye will, that except that king will promise sum way under hand to helpe my father with his armes (in ease mediation fail) to restore my brother-in-law to his honors and inheritances, then can neither be marriag nor frendshippe; & as the breeding up my nephew in the Emperors court avoide it as

G. W.
DIGHT,
Esq.

"handsomelie as ye can, but I assure you it shall never be. And if they will doe all that my father desires they may not onlie be sure of an allyance, but of a hartie sincere frendshippe. Make no replyes, suffer no delays, & then I rest your frend.

" CHARLES P."

1623, Nov. 14. Sir Ed. Conway to the Earl of Bristol. Endorsed "The King's care for the renovation of the powers, by which it appears that he desired to have the match proceed after the Prince his coming home."

1623, Dec. 18. Sir Ed. Conway to the Earl of Bristol. "The letters coming from the Pope, as they are not letters of credence, had best be received by his Ma^{tie}'s ambassador in France. The King has been indisposed, but is better, the Prince & the Duke are well, & practise the maske diligently every day."

1624, Jan. 14. The offer from the Conde of Olivares to the Earl of Bristol of a royal order signed in blank to the end that the Earl of Bristol might fill in for himself, as a present from the King, whatever he might please. The offer declined by the Earl.

1622. Speech of James I. at the opening of Parl^t.

1624. Extract from the Roll of Parliament.

1624, May. The Earl of Bristol to the Prince of Wales. (Copy.) He does not presume to come into the Prince's presence, as he has been forbidden to present himself to the King. He has always sought to further the match with Spain, "as judging it much desired by his Ma^{tie}" & your Highness. For the Treatie of the Palatinate I never wrote word, but that which was said unto me."

1624, May 6, London. The Earle of Bristol to Mr Sec. Conway. Copy. "By your letters which I received this day, I understand how much I am bound unto you for the procuring his Ma^{tie}'s direction in the poynt of admitting the Spanish ambassador's visite, which I should no way desire, but that I know not what interpretation may be made of the refusal of so ordinary a courtesy, especially of the ministers of the Prince from whence any amb^r returneth."

1624, June 1. The Earle of Bristol to Sir F. Cottington. (Copy.) "As for my action, I take God to record, I do not know that in any thing I have offended him (the Prince) in all my life, neither can I conjecture at any thing whereby I may have displeased him, if it be not by having expressed so much zeale to g^t which I understood to be much desired both by his Ma^{tie} and himself, &c. . . . My humble suit is that, in the first place, his Ma^{tie} will be truly possessed of my case, & afterwards, according to justice, afforde me his assistance, for otherwise he will not know how to mesure or proportion his favour towards me, &c. . . . Assure the Prince that if I may know his will I will do nothing that shall not be conformable, &c."

1624, July 10. The Earle of Bristol to the Prince of Wales. (Copy.) From London. Begs his grace and favour.

1624, July 13. Humble petition to the King from the Earl of Bristol, that he may be allowed to attend in person & answer any questions.

1624, July 22. Sir F. Cottington to the E. of Bristol. Has leave to go to Sherborne until September, & new articles have been procured, "in order to do you a favor" thereby, giving you tyme to work & procure some fayre accomodation." These not sent, but shall be at once if he desires it.

1624, July 21. The E. of Bristol to Mr Sec. Conway. (Copy.) Is disappointed that he has not been allowed to kiss his Ma^{tie}'s hand, & begs the new questions may be sent.

1624, Aug. 10. Copie of petition to the King from the E. of Bristol, desiring that the 2nd questions may be sent if his Ma^{tie} is not satisfied with his answer to the 1st.

1624, Sept. 21. From Sherborne. The E. of Bristol to Mr Sec. Conway. (Copy.) Desires leave to go with his family to Bristol. "My lodg at Sherborn is very proper for a winter habitation." Desires also that Mr Sec. would be his mediator with the Duke for his favour.

No date. The same to the same. (Copy.) Touching his going to Bristol & to London, desires to know wherein by an ill relation he hath been traduced to Mr Sec. Conway.

Jan. 13. The E. of Bristol to the Duke of Buckingham. Begging the Duke to deliver an enclosed letter to the King.

Feb. 8. The E. of Bristol to the D. of Buckingham. (Copy) by Sir K. Digby. Asks the Duke to reconcile him to the King's favour.

Letters to the Prince & Duke upon the death of the late King.

G. W.
DIGBY,
Esq.

1625. Lady Day. Acquittances for the E. of Bristol's pension 2,000*l.* per annum.

1625. May 27. Sir Kenelm Digby to E. of Bristol. Has seen the King, who is much concerned to hear of the Earl's sickness, and protested in the deepest manner that he had no personal ill will to him. The King does not consider him to be a delinquent, but he is in disgrace because "in the treatie of the Spanish match (he thinketh) you was so desirous of it and so passionate for it (as he confesseth himself was also after he had seen the lady) that you trusted more to the Spanish ministers, & promises than was fitting in discretion; & although your Lordship on the other side carried it so judiciously that you can be taxed for nothing in public court, but can justify yourself & make the Spaniards appeare to be dishonest, and so free yourself, yet between him & you, he doubted not but y^e Lop will acknowledge you were too forward & confident in it; & if y^e Lop do live & do make acknowledgement of unto him, you shall then without more adoe kisse his hande, and live in peace & with honor . . . he said you had been as free with him as ever any man had been, but protested that he had never communicated to any bodie anything that y^e Lo. ever spoke to him in that way of freenesse & privacy; he did not take this in evil part, but loved you for this honestie, he approved of all you ever said to him, but only once, which he never had told to anyone but to me then, & you would remember it by these tokens, your Lo. showed him a letter, a little before his going out of Spaine, wherein you writ of the D. of Buckingham, w^h he misliked, and told y^e Lo. you expressed much spleen against the Duke, & therefore he would have you alter it. He discovered much ill will in you to the Duke. The sum is that his Ma^{tie} personally hath a good affection towards you, & the least acknowledgement of your error shall expiate it."

1625. Acquittance for pension.

1625, July 14. The E. of Bristol to the D. of Buckingham. (Copy.) Earnestly seeks the Duke's favour.

1626. Charles I. to the E. of Bristol. "We cannot but wonder that you should through forgetfulness make such a request to us of favour, as if you stood evenly capable of it, when you know what your behaviour in Spaine deserved of us, how you offered your service & secrecy if we were to change our religion, and persuaded us thereto; how much harm you did to the treaty & our dear brother & sister. How you delayed us in Spain, & favoured the Spaniards, & how you gave your consent to our nephew being brought up at the Emperor's court."

1626, April 7. The humble petition of the Countesse of Bristol to his Majesty, delivered April 7, finding by his Ma^{ties} gracious answer that her husband's faults are not greatly criminal, humbly begs for his liberty.

1626, April 21. Proceedings in Parliament relating to the charge against the E. of Bristol.

1626, April 29. Lord Conway to the E. of Bristol. "Your Lo. former proceedings with his Ma^{tie} give him cause to receive whatsoever you have to answer or to say unto him in the Upper House of Parliament."

List of Proxies in the House of Lords.

Extract from the charge against the E. of Bristol.

1626, May 19. The substance of the E. of Bristol's speech.

1626, May 22. Names of the Committee appointed to examine the case.

1626, May 22. Order of the H. of Lords for examination of witnesses.

Heads of the E. of Bristol's justification.

The E. of Bristol's petition to the H. of Lords.

Notes of the E. of Bristol's petition to the H. of Lords.

Reasons in support of the petition.

Draft of a petition to the H. of Lords.

1626. June 12. Mr Attorney's receipt of Sir K. Digby's letter of 27 May 1625.

Petition of the E. of Bristol for his diet.

Reasons given by the E. of Bristol for his release.

Reasons why the E. of Bristol should not answer in the Star Chamber during his restraynt in the Tower.

The E. of Bristol to Sir R^o Heath. Hopes that he may not be compelled to declare in the Star Chamber many things which he had not discoursed in his defence in Parl., as he had explained at a personal interview with Mr Sec. Is ready to acknowledge the passing by of this business solely to his Ma^{ty}'s grace, & to make unto his Ma^{ty} a most humble submission.

G. W.
DIGBY,
Esq.

1626. Aug. 26. The E. of Bristol to the Lord Keeper. Desires that he may be set at liberty in order to prepare his defence, but hopes his Ma^{ty} will accept his submission & put an end to the case.

Draft of the above.

1626. Sept. 12. Petition for six weeks liberty.

1626. Sept. 12. The E. of Bristol to Charles I. Thanks the King for granting his petition.

1626. Sept. 12. The E. of Bristol to the D. of Buckingham. (Copy.) To thank him for supporting his petition.

1626. Nov. 3. The Lords order remanding the E. of Bristol to the Tower.

1626. Feb. 21. The order of the Lords for the E. of Bristol to go to his counsel-at-law.

Interrogations to be put to witnesses in the case.

Interrogation to be put to Endimeon Porter, Esq^r.

1627. April 30. Order for the E. of Bristol or his counsel to attend the judges at S^t Jeants Inn.

1627. June 24. The E. of Bristol's petition for permission to go into the country till Michaelmas.

Another form of the last.

No date. The E. of Bristol's petition for arrears of pension, due for three years and a half.

No date. Acquittance for pensions for one quarter.

Petition of E. of Bristol to the Commissioners of the Treasury, for payment of money due to him.

Two mems. upon this subject, and a certificate from the Court of Wards that in 1640 the arrears amounted to 22,000*l.*

1639. April. Simon Digby to J. Cartwright, merchant, London.

1640. Copy of a certificate out of the Court of Wards, & four other documents upon the same subject.

Order of the Irish H. of Lords concerning proxies.

1640. Jan. 14. Examination of the E. of Bristol in the case of the E. of Strafford.

East India Co. Dividends owing to the E. of Bristol.

1640. Feb. 18. Sir R^o Bolton to Viscount Gormanston & others; a schedule of grievances voted in the Irish H. of Lords.

Petition of the Irish nobility.

Grievances and remedies.

1640. March 4. Capt. Audley Marvins speech to the H. of Lords, Ireland.

1642. Sept. 26. Protection to the E. of Bristol's family at Sherborne by the E. of Bedford.

1644. A copy of the propositions made to his Majesty by the Irish.

List of arms taken by the muster master, the Corporal of Kildare, Lord Digby, & Lieut. Parefoy.

Account of arms & men in Geashill castle.

Confirmation by Charles I. of an award by James I. in favour of Lord Digby, of the dissolved monastery of Killeigh, in the King's countie.

Form of proceeding of the Court Leet of Lord Digby.

"Mr. Waller's verses of the navy under the E. of Northumberland, translated by me into Latin."

England's Tears.

Carisborow Castle, Aug. 28, 1648. A list of the names propounded by his Majesty for his household servants, and for persons to be with him in order to the treaty.

"Hon^d Sir, His Ma^{ty} hath accepted of the votes of Parl^t & given his royal word not to go out of the Flank but observe what is propounded, & his Ma^{ty} is now at liberty from his restraynt."

"God send a good Issue of the Treaty."

"This was brought by Sir Poeter Killigrew to the Parliament the 29 of August 1643."

1650, July 28. De Marie. Lord Digby to Mon^{se}ur de Tellier. Movements of troops. From fear of disorders in the interior His Royal Highness will not consent to any enterprise against the enemy, & orders troops to be detached from the army until it has become dangerously weak.

1650, Aug. 11. De Flautmarbeau. The same to the same. The army encamped in a good position at Sarranton. The enemy at Verveins, their designs uncertain.

1651, July 2. Du Camp a Gorgue. The same to the same. Have crossed the river, taken two forts, & not met the enemy, who probably will remain on the defensive until the latter part of the campaign. The question for us is whether we merely establish ourselves in the enemy's country or undertake some enterprise. Arguments in favour of attacking S^t Omer rather than S^t Venant.

1651, July 10. Du Camp a la Gorgue. The same to the same. Order for the siege of S^t Venant has been recalled. The writer would advise an advance to Brussels.

G. W.
DIGBY,
Esq.

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1651, Aug. 15. The power of a Lieut.-Gen. in the army of Flanders in the absence & under the authority of Mon^e la Marechal d'Aumont. For the Lord Digby.

1651, Oct. 13. Lord Digby to the Queen Regent. Army in a bad state for want of supplies. The best policy would have been to strengthen certain important places, & to employ the rest of the army in putting down the rebellion at its birth. Proposes that this should be done now.

1651, Dec. 2. Du Camp a Hernouville. Lord Digby to Mon^e de Tellier. Wishes to communicate personally important matters concerning the army which he cannot put into writing.

1653, April 26. John Smith to George Randal. From Sherborne. Private business.

1653, Aug. 28. Mon^e de Tellier to Earl of Bristol. Encloses copy of a letter to Mon^e le Duc de Candalle.

1653, Oct. 21. The same to the same, a Chalons. Movements of troops in Guyenne.

1653, Nov. 15. The E. of Bristol to Car. Mazarin. Congratulation on the state of affairs at Bordeaux. Asks for supplies; 200 of his men had been assassinated in their quarters in an insurrection. Hopes to get together a body of Irish.

1653, Nov. 21. St. Foix. The same to the same. No interest.

1653, Nov. 8. Louis XIV. to the E. of Bristol. Will employ him in the next campaign.

1653, Nov. 27. Chalons. Mon^e de Tellier to the E. of Bristol, enclosing the last.

1653, Dec. 5. De Caors. The E. of Bristol to Mon^e le Tellier, concerning a command.

1653, Dec. 16. Paris. Sir Lewis Dyve to the E. of Bristol. Has obtained a reversal of the former order concerning winter quarters and allowances to which E. of B. had objected & a new order in accordance with his demands.

The E. of B. is out of favour at present at the Court for reasons ^{w^h} should be communicated by word of mouth.

1654, Jan. 15. De Caors. Earl of Bristol to Father Barton. Sends monies for the support of his family.

1654, Jan. 21. Paris. Sir L. Dyve to Earl of Bristol. Is attending to his business in Paris.

1654, Jan. 22. Villefranche. The E. of Bristol to Louis XIV.

1654, Jan. 27. Paris. Sir L. Dyve to the E. of Bristol. Private affairs.

1654, Feb. 7. Villefranche. The E. of Bristol to Sir L. Dyve. Will retire from the service if he is not assured of such command next summer as he likes.

1654, Feb. 7. Men. for M. le Tellier upon the coming campaign if the E. of B. is to be employed in it.

1654, Feb. 8. De Villefranche. The E. of Bristol to M. le Tellier. Surprised that he has not been able to serve him in the matter of a command.

1654, Feb. 25. Mon^e le Tellier to E. of Bristol. The same subject.

1654, March 22. Villefranche. The E. of Bristol to Mon^e le Tellier. The same subject.

1654, March 31. Paris. Sir L. Dyve to the E. of Bristol. Does not expect to be able to obtain the command in Guyenne for the Earl.

1654, March 30. Louis XIV. to the E. of Bristol.

1654, March 30. Copy.

1654, April 12. Montauban. E. of Bristol to Sir L. Dyve. Private affairs.

1654, May 2. De Villefranche. E. of Bristol to Mon^e le Tellier. Concerning a command.

1654, June 14. De Montauban. The same to the same. Has received a command in Piedmont. Suggests that the general in Cattoleigne may bring over some Irish from the Spanish service.

1654, July 4. A Sedance. Mon^e le Tellier to the E. of Bristol. Same subject.

1654, July 5. Du College du Jesuites a Alby. E. of Bristol to Mon^e le Tellier. Same subject.

1654, Aug. 7. The same to the same.

1654, Sept. 25. Lambeth House. John Digby to the E. of Bristol. Domestic matters.

1654, Oct. 7. The E. of Bristol to Mon^e le Tellier. No interest.

1654, Oct. 10. Alby. The E. of Bristol to Sir L. Dyve. Has been ill. Has had no answer from the Cardinal. Is in great distress for money.

1654, Nov. 6. D'Alby. The same to M. le Tellier. His eminence after having made no response for six months now will pay part of the sums due.

1654, Nov. 30. John Digby to the E. of Bristol. Pecuniary affairs.

1654-5, Jan. 8. Aste. Sir L. Dyve to E. of Bristol. News of the state of his regiment. Pecuniary difficulties.

1655, Jan. 30. Alby. The E. of Bristol to J. Digby. Private affairs.

1655, Jan. 30. The E. of Bristol to M. le Tellier. For pay of regiment.

1655, Feb. 18. M. le Tellier to E. of Bristol. Answer to the last.

1655, April 10. Alby. The E. of Bristol to M. le Tellier. Acknowledgment of last.

1655, Louis XIV. to the E. of Bristol.

1655, May 5. De Grenoble. E. of Bristol to M. le Tellier. His regiment has suffered some loss.

1655, May 23. The same to the same. Regimental details.

1655, July 29. A. St. Angelo. The same to the same.

1655, Aug. 21. The same to the same.

1655, Sept. 11. Camp before Pavia. The same to the same.

1655, Sept. 25. Du Camp du Langousque. The same to the same.

1655, Oct. 28. The same to the same.

1655, Nov. 2. M. le Tellier to the E. of Bristol.

1655, Nov. 25. The E. of Bristol to M. le Tellier.

1655, Nov. 13. Sir L. Dyve to the E. of Bristol. Complimentary letter.

1655, Dec. 31. Louis XIV. to E. of Bristol.

1656, March 29. Paris. The E. of Bristol to M. le Tellier.

1656, May 6. Sir L. Dyve to the E. of Bristol. Private affairs.

1656, June 7. A Pavia. The E. of Bristol to M. le Tellier.

1656, Aug. 4. Paris. John Digby to the E. of Bristol. Private affairs.

1656, Aug. 10. Paris. The same to the same.

1656, Sept. 29. Poutov. The same to the same.

1656, Dec. 15. Paris. The same to the same.

1656, Dec. 23. Paris. The same to the same. Cannot obtain a copy of Kepler's Ephemerides.

1656, Dec. 29. Paris. The same to the same.

1656, Dec. 30. Sir L. Dyve to the same. The French Amb. promises you a free passage through France into Spain.

1657, Jan. 5. Paris. John Digby to the same. Your L^r shall hear from me weekly until I have sent to you your children.

1657, Jan. 19. Paris. The same to the same.

1657, Jan. 26. Paris. The same to the same.

1657, Feb. 2. Paris. The same to the same. Your children began their journey towards you in the Calis coach on Sunday morning last, & from thence (Calais) they intend to embrace the first opportunity of passing to Flushing ^{w^h} is usually offered twice or thrice a week. . . . In this court the unseasonable unhappy retreat of the Duke from his Mat^e is in a great measure imputed to your L^r.

1657, Feb. 9. Paris. The same to the same.

1657, Feb. 16. Paris. The same to the same.

1657, Feb. 23. Paris. The same to the same.

1657, March 3. Turin. Sir L. Dyve, to the same, at Brussels. "I hear there is a rubb in y^r L^r's journey to "Spain occasioned by an unhappy misunderstanding "between his Ma^y & the D. of York concerning Sir "J. Barkley, who the Duke conceives to have been removed from his service in regard of some private "grudge that y^r L^r & Sir John Benet had towards him " . . . there has been revealed unto me by a strange "accident by a person from whom I least expected to "hear such matters, that there were person of quality "that wanted not means of attaining to the know- "ledge of matters of greatest secrecy in the King's "affaires that were unfaithful to his service, which I "desired him to impart to your L^r & My Lord Mar- "quess of Ormond, &c."

1657, March 9. Paris. John Digby to the same. A copy of the Ephemerides he is told may probably be obtained at the mart at Frankfurt.

1657, March 16. Paris. The same to the same.

1657, March 23. Paris. The same to the same.

1657, April 6. Paris. The same to the same. Hears that y^r L^r had seduced the Irish to betray St Gylain. Hears from my Lady Diana in England that she hopes that she "may possibly reap some advantage from the "house as soon as this great crisis of the protector's "going out Kinge affords leisure for private business."

1657, April 19. The E. of Bristol to John Digby. Private business.

1657, April 20. Paris. John Digby to the E. of Bristol.

G. W.
Digby,
Esq.

1657, May 4. Paris. The same to the same.
1657, May 25. The same to the same.
1657, June 8. Paris. The same to the same.
1657, June 29. The same to the same. Has obtained a copy of the Ephemerides from Sir Kenelm Digby's library, thought to be the only one in Paris. 20 crowns offered for it.

1657, July 6. Paris. The same to the same.
1657, Aug. 3. Paris. The same to the same.
1657, Sept. 14. Paris. The same to the same.
1657, Sept. 28. Paris. The same to Mr. Slingsby at Brussels.

1658, Jan. 4. The same to E. of Bristol.
1658, Jan. 18. Paris. The same to the same.
April 23. Paris. The same to the same.
1658, May 10. The same to the same.
The above letters from J. Digby entirely taken up with pecuniary & family matters.

1659, Dec. 19. M. de Lyonne to the E. of Bristol. Latin verses in honour of E. of Bristol. (Printed).

1660, June 28. Paris. John Digby to the same.

1660, Oct. 6. M. de Lyonne to the same.

1660, Oct. 18. London. The E. of Bristol to John Digby.

1660, Jan. 17. London. The same to the same. A table diamond (valued at 500*l.*) to be given to the E. of S^t Albans from me for her Majesty, for her bounty in letting me have the noblest place in England, & that was dearest to her, Wimbledon, at 4,000*l.* less than was offered from others.

1662, Aug. 7. Sir Ken. Digby to the E. of Bristol. A plan under consideration for a loan of 100,000*l.* to the King, to produce 30,000*l.* a year at least. Is weary of waiting for the fulfilment of the King's written promise.

1662, Dec. 11. The E. of Bristol to Sir L. Dyve. Private affairs.

The E. of Bristol's claim for money due to him as Sec. of State, & state of his fortune.

Draught of a warrant for 10,000*l.* to the E. of Bristol. Reasons why double customs should not be granted upon the forfeitures of prohibited goods.

Reasons why the E. of Bristol's Privy Seal out of forfeitures should pass in the way it is.

Message from Charles II. to the H. of Commons.

1663, June 22. Letter of E. of Bristol to Charles II.

Message to Charles II. from Sir R^d Temple.

1663, June 26. Resolution of the H. of Commons concerning the message against Sir R. Temple.

1663, June 27. Resolution of the H. of Commons, that the E. of Bristol personally give in his answer in the matter concerning Sir R. Temple.

The E. of Bristol's speech in the H. of Commons.

Draft of a letter from E. of Bristol to the D. of Albemarle, begging him to deliver a letter to the King.

Letter to the E. of Bristol, advising him to come to Town before Parl. meets.

1663, March 3. Copy of letter from the E. of Bristol to the King.

1663, March 21. Copy of letter from the E. of Bristol, delivered to the King by the E. of Albemarle.

Advice to the E. of Bristol if a charge of treason should be made against him.

The E. of Bristol's petition to the H. of Lords.

Countess of Bristol's petition for a lease of Theobalds. Warrant in favour of the C. of Bristol.

Statement concerning money granted to the E. of Bristol.

Grant of 2,000*l.* to the E. of Bristol.

F. Digby to E. of Bristol. Invites him to visit his ship in the Downes.

Memorandum of the services of the E. of Bristol.

1666, Oct. 30. Letter of the E. of Bristol concerning the grant made to him.

Prince Rupert's narrative of the miscarriages in the late war, 1666.

1668. The E. of Bristol's claims & petition.

1669, July 1. The E. of Bristol to Lord Arlington upon the subject of arrears of pension.

Francis Digby, youngest son of the E. of Bristol, asks for the loan of three frigates & a fireship, from Feb. 1st to May 15th. With these & 5 other frigates provided by himself & friends, he proposes to carry out a well laid design for his Mat^y's service, & take whatever profits he may make in lieu of the 10,000*l.* due to him from the King.

1670, June 10. The E. of Bristol to Alderman Backwell. Pecuniary transactions.

1670, Oct. 30. The same to Lord Arlington, concerning the money still unpaid to him.

1672, July 2. Paris. The E. of Sunderland to the E. of Bristol. Letter of condolence on the death of a brother.

Address of the H. of Commons.

1677, May 25. Address of the H. of Commons.

1677, June 29. The E. of Shaftesbury's speech in the Court of King's Bench.

Address of the H. of Commons.

1684, Jan. 1. Lord Petre to Charles II. Has lain in prison 5 years, though innocent, without a public trial. Protests as a dying man that the charge brought against him by Titus Oates is absolutely untrue.

1687, May 12. Proceedings against the Univ. of Cambridge.

1687, July. The King's answer to the Presbyterian address.

1687, Sept. 3. Warwick. C. Holt to Lord Digby. Account of the King's reception in Warwickshire. The Mayor of Coventry presented the King with a gold cup, which cost 2,000 guineas (that fell to Lord Dartmouth's share). . . . The next morning the King touched above 350 at S^t Michael's Church, was nobly entertained by the corporation in the public hall, & about eleven went for Banbury by Edgehill.

The reasons of the Oxford Clergy against the address. 1687. Penn's speech when he delivered the address from the Quakers.

1687, June 26. Charles Palmer to Lord Digby. Contains the substance of the King's speech in his answer to M^r Alsop when he presented the Westminster address.

1687. The questions put by the Lords Lieut^s to the gentlemen.

1687, March 24. Lord Chancellor Jeffreys to the gentlemen of Shropshire, and the answer of J^o Cotes, of Woodcote. April 14 1688. "I cannot in conscience comply with your proposals in taking of the penal laws & tests. I shall always continue my allegiance to my king, & live peaceably with my neighbours."

1688, Sept. Memorials delivered to the States General by Count D'Avana and the Marquess D'Albyville, upon the preparations now making in Holland.

1688, Oct. 1st. An extract from the registers of the resolutions of the States General.

1695, Jan. 8. The E. of Bristol to his mother.

1711, March 8. G. Patten to Lord Digby. Report upon the state of his woods, "for fear of my letter being intercepted I went to Dublin & put into the post office there. I pray send somebody over in time whilst there is something left. It is an old saying, 'I cannot see the wood for trees,' but M^r Baldwin could not see the wood for want of trees."

1753, June 23. H. Fox to Lord Digby. Election business at Wells & in Dorsetshire.

1753, June 26. Same to same. Lord Digby has had a "pretty good reception" at Wells. "I have no interest with the Judges. My brother & you should write."

1753, July 9. Same to same. Election details.

1753, July 21. Same to same. Wells & Dorsetshire election business.

1753, July 24. Same to same. Election business. "M^r Aylife seems to think M^r Pitt forwarder than M^r Sturt for Dorsetshire. Lord Coventry, I fancy, supports Lord Digby & M^r Pitt."

1753, July 28. Holland House. Same to same. Dorsetshire election. "Apply to the clergy. They & the attorneys carry an election. Out of the four candidates M^r Pelham would name you & Pitt, that's certain. Pray is it not a great article against Pitt that he does not live in the county?"

1753, July 29. Same to same.

1753, Aug. 4. Same to same. Election. "I paid at Blenheim 7 guineas for a bullet gun for you. The D. of Marlbro' & I tried it, & at 80 yards we both hit a paper 4 inches square."

1753, Aug. 7. Same to same. "If the Whigs assist you awkwardly, & decline coming to the meeting, surely you may without any imputation quit your present view. For I dread my dear Brother's low spirits when anything takes hold of them, as, according to your letter this seems to do." "I find M^r Pelham wishes you & Pitt were joined. Lord Shaftesbury promised him absolutely to be for you."

1753, Aug. 23. Same to same. "On Monday if you'd be at Kensington, you may see in Red Ribbons, Sir Edw^d Walpole, Sir Ch^s Pawlett, Sir Edw^d Hussey Montagu, & Sir Richard Lyttelton."

1753, Nov. 15. Same to same. "In the H. of Lords the D. of Newcastle mov'd (I did not hear him), the repeal of the Jew Bill. I came in whilst Secker was upon his legs, who preach'd very ill, and S^t Asaph spoke very well on the occasion, L^d Temple was the only one against it, with great decency & propriety complaining of those newspapers which misled & inflam'd the people. In our House M^r Lyttelton &

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" M^r Colleton moved and seconded the address, ill enough. After it had passed nem con. Sir James Dashwood mov'd a call of the House in order to consider of the repeal of the Jew Bill. Lord Parker seconded him, and before the call comes the Bill will be repealed."

1753. Nov. 17. Same to same. Election affairs.

1754. March 12. Same to same. " You would never guess what I am going to tell you, which were not this post night I would send you word of by express, for I do not like my brother blame, but feel much obliged to you for your curiosity. Know then the D. of Newcastle go's to the Head of the Treasury, & I am to be Secretary of State, of course Cabinet Councillor, & at the Head of the H. of Commons. Legge is to be a 2nd Lord of the Treasury & Chancellor of the Exchequer. Now what do you think of this new Secretary of State? Why that he is got into the place in England that he is most unfit for. So he thinks I can assure you. It is not known publicly here yet but will to morrow, or next day. This is news enough for one letter and will create, I fancy, a surprise, that will not be digested before the next post brings you more news. . . . I am glad I^d Egmont does not come in. I like your thought of Lord Shaftesbury, moderate whig enough I am sure. I hear of a *Tracy*, what objection have the Tories to join him? I hear of Houlben too who is rather a Tory, & I hope to keep Lord Egmont out, the Whigs will have none of him. Why dont you stand & chuse Harry at Wells. At all events keep out Egmont & dont say that I (who am now a Minister) said so."

Copy of M^r Fox's letter to the D. of Newcastle, March 14th, 1754. Endorsed. " Lord Hartington saw this letter before it was sent & said there was not a word too much & that he would justify it everywhere." The promises to M^r Fox were unasked & voluntary." My Lord Duke. As your Grace is to wait upon H. Majesty this morning I must lose no time to desire your Grace not to acquaint H.M. that I have accepted the office of Secretary of State. But if H. M. has been already informed of my acceptance of it, I beg your Grace would tell H. M. that I purpose with the utmost submission to desire leave to decline it. It is impossible that H. M. could think of raising me to so exalted a station but with a design that I should with and under your Grace manage his affairs in the H. of Commons. This was the whole tenor of your Grace's messages to me by Lord Hartington, which your Grace's conference with Lord Hartington and me yesterday morning and with Lord Hartington last night have totally contradicted. Unable therefore to answer what I dare say is His Majesty's expectations (tho' your Grace has frankly declared it is not yours), that I should be answerable for H. M's affairs in the H. of Commons, I beg leave to remain where I am, heartily wishing success to His Majesty's affairs and contributing as much as shall be in the power of a single man towards it."

1754. March 23. H. Fox. to Lord Digby. " I have by M^r Digby's advice acted a right part in point of honour, but such a one as will be very prejudicial to your Lordship & poor Harry which consequences of it I extremely regret. For to let you know what I think of it, I think they may go on very well, I never imagin'd otherwise: opposition do's not arise from one man however great, & were an opposition ever so powerful to arise, I would not join it, no not in points where I might in opinion agree with it. I remain & shall remain Secretary at War, & if you can find no comfort from my not being greater, in the reputation, I think, & I hope, I have gained by refusing the Secretaryship of State which I must have taken on the foot of being either a fool or a knave, I can give you no other either in present or in prospect. I send you my letter which you may show to whomever you please & M^r Digby can supply *en detail* all that may be therein wanting of the account. I shall be glad the talk if this affair, in which I have been exceedingly teased as well as ill-used, were at an end."

1754. July 27. Same to same. No interest.

1754. Aug. 13. Same to same. No interest.

1754. Aug. 14. Same to same. " M^r Sherwin bids me tell you that he thinks one or both of the troops may be sent to Dorchester, but if you could think of any place whence I shall not be soon solicited to remove them (which I believe will not be the case either at Shaftesbury or Dorchester), it would be better.—As to the other part of this very curious petition, we will

" ease them in the march of souldiers whenever we can. " Will Ilchester, Smerton, or any town near Blandford (Wimborne for example) hold a troop? Where is 'ay cheapest? should be a question. Shepton Mallet is too far off."

No date. Same to same. " Enclosed is the paper Lord Granville will carry to the King to-morrow. Lady Yarmouth said it would surprise and grieve the King so much that she would not charge herself with the commission, as she saw no way out of the confusion this would put things in. She deny'd any thought of Pitt having ever been suggested to the King, I said with truth that I was very sorry for it. She then pressed me with really great force. Mon^{fr} " Fox vous êtes trop honnête Homme pour quitter a present. S'il y avait quatre ou cinq mois avant que le Parlement s'assemble: a la fin de la session vous ferez ce que vous voudrez. Mais a present de jeter tout en confusion. Regardez a la situation des affaires. Non je n'excuse pas le Duc de Newcastle, c'est dur, c'est penible, mais quand vous aurez pensé un peu au Roi, a la patrie, vous continuerez cette sessions. I think that this way saying all that could be said & here we are, nobody knowing what is to be done & I as little as any body. In the mean time Lord Rockingham stays in the King's Bedchamber, & you are Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince, unless my Behaviour alters it again. But though there should be anger enough to wish it changed there is fear enough to keep that as it is I think. Show this letter & the enclosed, in confidence, to the D. of Bedford, and as M^r Pitt neither can nor will come, tell me what His Grace thinks this can end in."

1756, Sept. 21. Same to same. . . . " Your friend the K. of Prussia is very extraordinary in all he do's & all He writes. His troops have taken possession of Dresden where M^r Keith, by His order, sent for *les Ministres de Conference* & discharged them from any further attendance on their respective functions, H. Pr. M. determining to take care of every thing relating to Saxony as long as He or any of His officers should stay in the country. The better I suppose to understand the affairs of Saxony He sent for the Archives. The Q. of Poland refused, put Her seal on the Door of the closet & setting her back to the door of it, said the officer should not go there without He would *faire violence a sa personne*. The officer went away, but the general soon return'd a message that His Masters Orders must not be disputed. The K. of Poland & M^r Bruhe & the Pr^{ince} Xavier & Charles are got with their whole army to a very strong camp on the Elbe, & I want much to know what will be the manner in which these two kings will at last separate. In answer to an expostulatory letter of the K. of Poland's in which he offers, any terms of neutrality & desires Him to quit His country, H. Pr. M. writes that he is impatient to get out of it into Bohemia; but he can't comply with His Request for 'a hundred *Raisons de guerre, don't il serait ennuyeux de faire le detail a Sa Majeste*': that the principal is the absolute necessity He is under of securing the passage of the Elbe. He wishes with all His heart (for H. M's sake) that the Elbe ran through *Thuringe*, but as it flows through Misnia & He can't work miracles, it is impossible for him to act otherwise than he does."

1756, Oct. 11. Same to same. " On Oct. 1st about 4 in the afternoon, your acquaintance H. Pr. M^{aj} tore a leaf out of His Pocketbook & with a pencil wrote your Friend, the Koningen-Mama, word that He had gain'd a complete victory over the Austrians, beat them a *platte couture*. That he estimated His loss at 2,000 men, the enemy at 4,000. With this note & only this, the courier went to Berlin. The battle was between Anpich & Lossowitz in Bohemia. . . . The K. of Prussia came the night before the Battle, & seeing as He imagined some circumstances that denoted what followed, had the precaution to make His army lye all night on their arms. . . . The K. of Prussia had but 35,000 men with Him, & Brown is supposed to have had near double the number. If His Grace (the D. of Bedford) speaks to you of domestic politics tell him that neither distress nor common danger makes the D. of Newcastle more practicable: that he seems to be in treaty, or rather intending to try to treat with M^r Pitt, which I am glad of, &c. &c." No date. Same to same. " I know little more of my own affair. I am to see H. M. on Monday. . . . Neither H. M. nor the D. of Newcastle have yet departed from their system of governing without any communication of power to a commoner. They are both ready to invite Pitt. But will he come? The

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"D. of N. do's not know what to say & certainly will take no step till he sees the Chancellor who comes to Town Monday. I heartily wish Pitt may come, but I do not see how I can. And then my part is infinitely difficult. H. R. H^o, whom I am to see tomorrow, will be for my going on for this session. Even he will not be for my going on longer. But is this practicable? I shall be a minister in the House, who shall be known not to intend to remain. The D. of N. will be a minister who, they must know cannot remain. Mr Pitt opposing both. Whom are the members to look up to? Who is to combine and direct the majority: & (My God!) upon what points. If Pitt don't come what can I do. Pray shew this letter to the D. of Bedford & write me His thoughts. If I can get time you will meet me at Marlborough, perhaps the D. of Bedford would do so too. . . . The King bid L^d Granville put it to my conscience after all my obligations."

1756, Oct. 13. Same to same. "Some months ago speaking of the impossibility of gaining over Mr Pitt at a less rate than making Him Secretary of State, I told the D. of Newcastle (& afterwards said to the Chancellor) that whenever that should H. M.'s Pleasure I would readily resign, take an inferior employment & give all the assistance I were capable of. Ten days ago Lord Barrington put me in mind of this, & told me that the D. of Newcastle had the day before said that if he was sure it would not offend me, His Grace would offer my place to Mr Pitt the next day. I again, at L. Barrington's desire, told the D. of N. that whenever it was H. M.'s pleasure I was ready. I hope this is in negotiation, for tho' I have behaved in the best manner I have been able to the D. of Newcastle, yet I find that my credit in the H. of Commons is diminishing for want of support, & I think it impracticable for me to carry on H. M.'s affairs there as they ought to be carry'd on, & therefore beg leave humbly to acquaint H. M. that I wish some new arrangement may be made in which, if H. M. thinks me worthy of any employment out of the cabinet, I will attend & give all the assistance I can in Parliament."

1756, Oct. 20. Same to same. "The point of honour is at an end. They have never pressed me to stay, & my going is now so publick that it would be ridiculous. Pitt saw the Chancellor last night. Both Chancellor & the D. of Newcastle were with the K. to day. I fancy Pitt's answer has not been an absolute negative. This I guess, but I know nothing, except that what the D. of Bedford & you wish is certain, that His Grace of Newle & I can go on no longer together. Whoever considers dates must see how wrong it would have been to have published Bing's opinion of his fleet. And whoever can think it injurious to him must imagine he is not to be tryd for his behaviour in the action, & I never imagined that he could be try'd for anything else.—P.S. I have this moment learnt that Mr Pitt's answer was.—The D. of Newcastle had so engrossed the King's confidence that he could not expect any share of it. I don't think this an absolute negative. Whether it is or no depends still on Mr Pitt, for they will carry him promises of the greatest confidence. But he will I think verily ask such security as can't be given him."

Oct. 25. Same to same. "Pitt has made it a condition *sine qua* now that the D. of Newcastle should resign. He should have stopped to see whether this would be submitted to. But if they say true, he sent by L^d Yarmouth his administration. They take care to send it round to me that all places were filled without the least mention of me. I believe the *Treasury*, not the *Admiralty*, was for Lord Temple & one of the Grenvilles was to have the Pay Office. It was extremely weak to talk of persons till the point was carry'd. These terms were so excessive that it was unanimously agreed to reject them. By *they* I mean the D. of N., who told L^d Chancellor, L^d President, L^d Holderness, & the Duke of Grafton, from the King what had passed, swearing them all to the secrecy, so what has transpired is from them, notwithstanding their oath. This transaction has made Pitt and L^d Bute friends again. The D. of Newcastle is determined to try & to offer me the Pay Office I believe, expecting that I will in that post zealously defend him. If not, he'll try, however, without us. This looks too much as if I should be drove, whether I will or no, into opposition.—P.S. I am going for the last time to a conciliabulum of my enemys. . . ."

1754, Dec. 14. Same to same. "The D. of Bedford did accept Ireland. . . . I think as his Grace takes his parson of Covent Garden, Dr. Craddock, he would choose he should wear lawn first. His second is his

parson of Tavistock, and his third Mr Stone. . . . "As I was in the House to-day I thought it proper to admonish the new Ministry not to send away the foreign troops without they were sure they could defend this country & yet spare a force to America. G. Grenville and Legge spoke, Pitt has the gout still. It was conversation there was no question. But Rigby likes it the best of any day he ever saw. The Torsys & nobody else applauded Legge and Grenville. The whole House, except the Torsys, approved of me, Lord G. Sackville, and Mr Conway. And this was on both sides so marked a thing as I never before saw. So that leader of the Whig party, Legge, and that advocate for purity of Whiggism, Pitt, are actually joined with the Torsys, and one of the simple articles of their foolish union (foolish, at least, in this reign) was not to thank the King for the Hanoverians, but, on the contrary, to say how incompatible they are with the temper, safety, and liberty of Great Britain. What I said I felt, & I, who have not thought so before, do now think this strange administration will not hold. What it will break into I don't know, but I believe into anything before Pitt would join with me, & I seriously do not wish to be a minister, tho' I can't resist the universal cry out upon me for flying away from all thought of it."

1756, Dec. 18. Same to same. "Pitt I am told acts up to the highest character of Pride & Impracticability that any Teste can give of him. There are comical things in this Teste, but nothing can be so comical as the report current in town, particularly in the city, that Lord Ilchester is the author of them. . . . I think of all comical & strange reports this is most so. I doubt whether his Lordship has taken the trouble to read them."

1757, July 16. Same to same.

1757, July 19. Same to same.

1757, July 26. Same, from the Pay Office, to same. "I'll answer all your letters, & will give you one or two to tell you how Maddington looks without you, and the H. of Commons without me."

1754, March 5. H. Digby to his brother. "There is nothing talked of in town since you went but Mr Pelham's illness. He was seized with a shivering fit on Friday night, & has lain very ill ever since. . . . He is still thought to be in great danger. . . . It is thought Mr Pelham's illness will put off the elections, for if he recovers it is impossible he should be well enough to appear of some time."

1754, March 11th. C. Digby to "Neddy." "The whole town in general give my bro'r (brother-in-law, H. Fox) the seals, and make him Mr Pelham's successor, & I believe he thinks from what yet appears that he shall be so, but in what manner the thing will be done, whether with a good grace and in the most agreeable way to him or no, I can't say. The Scotch I hear are violent against him, & I don't hear of anybody else that is so. I suppose my Lord Chancellor is not much for him. The D. of Devonshire was sent for from Derbyshire, & came to town last night, nothing was to be determined till he came. The D. of Newcastle would not hear of business till he saw him, he was upon his brother's death in violent passions of grief, and said he would give up everything, & have nothing more to do with business, but as he can't yet do that, I conclude he will alter his mind. Your letter came to him very unluckily, the very day Mr Pelham died, & he either not minding the date, or not thinking of your being at such a distance, says 'tis very strange you should write to him at such a time upon such a subject, so my brother Fox desires you would write a letter of condolence, &c. . . . Poor little Charles Fox is a good deal out of order, enough to alarm him & Lady Caroline, but Truesdale does not apprehend him in much danger. . . . Yesterday was said the D. of Newcastle would be head of the Treasury, & my brother Secretary of State, that is one scheme; another is to make my brother Chancellor of the Exchequer, & put some Lord at the head of the Treasury; his acceptance of this last will depend upon whether the power is to be lodged in the 1st Lord of the Treasury or in the Chancellor. These are schemes talked of, but my brother says there is no guessing at which will take place, as the King knows nothing of them yet, the D. of Newcastle has not yet seen him, & till he does nothing can be proposed."

1754, March 14. H. Digby to his brother Lord Digby. "Mr Fox wrote to you on Tuesday night & told you what was then settled with regard to the administration, viz., that the D. of Newcastle was to go to the Head of the Treasury, that Mr Fox was to be Secre-

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" tary of State, & that Mr Legge was to be Chancellor of the Exchequer & Lord of the Treasury. You must know, if you have not heard of it before, that several messages had passed between Mr Fox & the D. of Newcastle, & that my Lord Hartington brought Mr. Fox word that His Grace relied upon him to manage the King's affairs in the House of Commons, & that whatever was done with the secret service money in that Business was to be communicated to him, & that he was to have the disposal of some of the places to put it in his power to manage the House of Commons. Upon these terms Mr Fox sent word that he would accept of or rather that he acquiesced in the proposal of making him Secretary of State, tho' he did not much like it. This being agreed to on these terms, my Lord Hartington carried Mr Fox yesterday morning to my Lord Chancellor (who received him as civilly as possible), & from thence to Newcastle House. His Grace was civil at first, but when they began to talk of business he held a very different sort of language from what he had before said to my Lord Hartington. This put Mr. Fox under a great deal of uneasiness, & last night he did not at all know what he should do. The D. of Newcastle has since seen my Lord Hartington, & without denying one word of the messages sent by his Lordship to Mr. Fox. His Grace, however, declares that he does not intend Mr. Fox should have any power whatever out of his own office. My Lord Hartington is, as you may imagine, extremely angry at the D. of Newcastle for (going contrary to) [altered from "denying"] all he had before said to him, & declares that he never will have anything more to say to his Grace. Mr Fox has this morning wrote to D. of Newcastle."

" Since I wrote what is above I have been at dinner with my Lord Ilchester, where I heard that Mr Fox had been with my Lady Yarmouth, who received him extremely well & said she was very sorry for all this. He gave her a copy of his letter to the D. of Newcastle, which she promised to shew to the King. Mr Fox will not see the King till Saturday morning. The D. of Newcastle has seen H. Majesty to day for the first time since Mr Pelham's death. My Lord Chancellor went into the King to-day, & it is said he shewed Mr Fox's letter to the D. of N. to his Majesty. His Lordship has sent to Mr Fox to desire he may see him to-morrow morning early. How this will all end I can't guess, but nothing can be decided till Mr. Fox has seen the King."

Note in H. Fox's hand. " Harry has given so particular an account that I will only say that I would not be a shabby dog to be King of France, & certainly *will not* be Sec^d of State."

1754, March 19. The same to the same. " Mr Fox wrote to you last night, & I suppose he told you that the post of Sec^d of State was offered to Sir Thomas Robinson, who has taken time to consider, but I suppose he will take it. I think everybody I have heard talk of these things praises Mr Fox behaviour except my Lord Ilchester, who talks & thinks differently from most people about it. He says it has gone just as Mr Fox's enemies could wish. He seems to put it all in the worst light, & is quite low spirited about it. . . . Most people think that if he (Mr Fox) had taken it he would have been as he is now, & that his recommendation to the D. of Newcastle would have been of the greatest prejudice to all his friends. If this was to be the case he is better as Secretary at War. His reputation is at present much raised by having refused it. I hear to-day that the speaker praises him very much, & says he has acted with great honour; he is very sorry for what has happened, but as things turned out Mr Fox could not do otherwise than he has done."

1754, March 20. The same to the same. " Legge accepts of the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer under the D. of Newcastle, tho' they don't love one another, & I believe he is one of the few who think Mr Fox has done imprudently."

1756, Oct. 26. The same to the same. " It is now certain that Mr. Fox's place has been offered to Pitt with whatever he pleased for friends, but he made the exclusion of the D. of Newcastle, a condition *sine qua non*. . . . He has excluded the D. of Newcastle in concert with Leicester House. It is still doubtful whether the D. of Newcastle will attempt to go on without either Mr Fox or Mr Pitt, indeed what he will do. I rather think he will try without them, & then it must end in Mr Fox's going into opposition. It is generally thought it must end in the D. of Newcastle's ruin, but I question whether he thinks so. It has

" been rumoured that they would attempt to regain Mr Fox, but that I fancy is not possible nor practicable to go on if he would agree to it."

1756, Oct. 28. The same to the same. " I believe you are the only one of His Royal Highness's servants that has not as yet kissed His hand. I suppose you have made your health an excuse in your answer to Lord Waldegrave. I hope when you do come you will be at least as well there as the rest of his new servants, for I hear he has told them all that they are not to ride out with him, & that he desires never to see them except upon his court days. The King would not give the key to Lord Bute himself but sent it, & when he kissed his hand he did not say a word to him. This has disoblged the Prince & Princess of Wales extremely, & the D. of Newcastle & the Chancellor are as ill if not worse than ever at that court. I wrote to you on Tuesday to Bath. Then Pitt had refused absolutely to have any connection with the D. of Newcastle. What his Grace would do upon this was at that time uncertain, but yesterday morning the King sent for Mr. Fox, & as soon as he came into the closet his Majesty said, 'The Duke of Newcastle whom you *'hate* will retire'; & after Mr Fox had declared that he bore no resentment against his Grace, he asked him if he could carry on his affairs & bid him speak to Mr Pitt and see if they could agree upon measures. His Majesty talked a good while to Mr. Fox, & said he had doubts whether Mr Pitt would join with him. He then asked who Mr Fox would talk to about measures for carrying on his affairs, & upon his naming the Dukes of Devonshire, Bedford, & Marlborough together with all the considerable people who supported the Ministry last year, there ensued a good deal more conversation than can be related, the conclusion of which was to desire Mr Fox to speak to all the people he should think proper & concert measures for carrying on his affairs. The King asked Mr Fox many times what he would have, to which, as I understand, he replied that he was ready to support his Majesty's Government in any capacity he should think proper, but that it was in vain to talk of places till they had agreed upon measures. This I heard last night with many extraordinary expressions of the King's in this conversation. This morning the Prince of Wales had his first levy, Mr Fox came rather too late & met Mr Pitt upon the top of the stairs at Saville House, where they had a good deal of conversation which concluded nothing, for I saw Mr Fox since & asked him what I should write to you & he told me there was nothing more material since he spoke to me last night: but I find it is rather a thought that Mr Pitt will not join with him. What it will end in is very far from being certain, but most people think Mr Fox must be at the head of the Treasury, & tho' he does not get Mr Pitt if he can get some of his people & make it merely a family opposition it may do as well. Though Mr Fox was not time enough for the levy to day he was at the top of the stairs as the Prince went out & his Royal Highness spoke to him. Legge is not yet come to town, so whether he will stand & fall with Mr Pitt or whether he may be persuaded to come in if Pitt does not is as yet uncertain. The Duke of Devonshire is not yet come to town, nor the Duke of Argyll. How long it will be before it is quite settled nobody can tell. The meeting of the Parliament is fixed for a fortnight. Mr Fox is gone to the Duke's at Windsor this evening & comes back early to-morrow morning."

1756, Dec. 7. The same to the same. " Many people think upon what passed in the H. of Commons on Thursday that things look very ill for Mr Fox, but I cannot see that they are at all worse than when you left London. Mr Townshend moved for the address in a very indifferent speech, Mr Sands seconded him in a very short one, & then Mr Beckford declared his satisfaction, as well as that of all the people he was connected with, in the late change of administration, spoke offensively of the late Ministers, and said their names stunk in the nostrils of the people, but distinguished Mr Fox from the rest by saying that there was one whom he knew had abilities, & would have done better if he had not been overwhelmed with that moles of incapacity & inattention. Then Sir T. Robinson spoke for his friend the D. of Newcastle & after him Lord Granby spoke with great weight in favour of his Grace, & it was very well heard. Then Mr Pitt made a very artful, able speech, & represented the state of affairs abroad & at home as bad as possible, & as he was afraid we should be beat next summer, talked of making great efforts

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"this year, & when you had done all you could for yourselves, then you must see how far you could afford to act upon the continent, that you must go as far as the interests of this country were combined with those of the Powers on the continent, for combined they were. Then Lord G. Sackville spoke as he always does, very well, & said that when he moved for the Hanoverians last year, he thought them very necessary to our security at home, & he must own he did not see that the necessity ceased, but should wait to see what was to be proposed in the room of them. He said Mr Pitt's speech had pleased him, that he was glad to find that he saw the weakness of this country, & was not an adventurer in administration. There was not a word said against the address. Mr Pitt had all the considerable people of the H. of Commons at his house the night before the meeting at the Cockpit, & was to have been at the Cockpit, but as he was not well enough Mr Legge went & made his excuse. It is thought this hurt Legge's pride very much for he expected to have been the principal man for the H. of Commons as he was under the D. of Newcastle. So much for the H. of Commons. In the H. of Lords Lord Templar opposed that part of the address which thanks the King for having brought over the Hanoverians last year upon the address of Parliament. He said if he had had anything to do with penning the address, he would sooner have cut off his right hand than put in such words. I hear the D. of Bedford answered him very well."

1756, Dec. 14. The same to the same. "You will probably know before you get this that Mr Fox is returned to London. He says he came back because he found that his friends blamed him for going, & he should have been thought obstinate if he had not come back though he sees no good in it, & that he will go again as soon as they give him leave. He called here last night, & told me there was a debate yesterday in the H. of Commons which he said was pretty to see tho' there was not much to hear. Lord Barrington made a motion for a bill for quartering the foreigners while they stayed here, upon which Sir Cordel Firebrace said he hoped it would only extend to those that were now here & not to any that might on any future occasion be brought over. Upon this Mr Fox differed with him & declared that the measure of sending away the foreign troops was not resolved upon while he had any share in the administration. Then there was a good deal of talk about that measure tho' no dispute about the question. When Mr Fox spoke I understand he was extremely well heard, & when George Grenville answered him he was applauded by the Tories and the Tories only. Lord G. Sackville & Gen. Conway both spoke & declared their opinions of the great use the foreign troops were of here & to advise those who had resolved to part with them to consider well what they would do without them. In short it was plain by yesterday's debate that that there was some sort of agreement between Pitt and the Tories with regard to sending away the foreign troops. It is very plain by what I hear that if there are any questions to divide upon not against public measures that the administration & the Tories will make the minority against all the rest of the House.

"This strange administration will I hope furnish us with some ridiculous story of their proceedings every day; they have only three Lords of the Admiralty & one of the Paymasters out of Parliament."

1756, Dec. 21. The same to the same.—"You will be surprised to hear that Bob is gone to Jamaica, but I hope he will not lose the command of the Achilles by it. He was under Admiral Knowle's command, cruising in the Bay of Biscay, where six French men-of-war got out of Brest, upon which the Admiral dispatched the Bideford to give notice to Admiral Franklin at the Leeward Islands, & afterwards to Admiral Townsend at Jamaica. As his ship was not at all prepared for the West Indies, I hope he will be sent back immediately; the Achilles will not be launched before April."

1756, Dec. 23. The same to the same.—"In the H. of Commons yesterday we voted the army here without the least objection, but my Lord Barrington abused all the addresses & instructions he had seen in pretty strong words, which was taken up by Mr Beckford, & his Lordship made a good reply; when we came to the question upon the Hessian estimate Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer said that was not to be looked upon as a part of the permanent strength

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"of this country. Upon this Lord G. Sackville got up & laid before the House the state of the army, & how it might possibly be employed, by which it appeared that notwithstanding we had voted 49,000 men upon paper, we had not, without the foreigners, above 36,000, & that when all the necessary garrisons were supplied we should not have above 18,000 to act in case of invasion, & that all the force we could send to America must be deducted from that 18,000, & upon that declared his opinion that this country would be in a defenceless condition, but hoped we should have notice before the Hessians went that the House might consider whether it was proper to part with them. Then Mr Fox spoke & said he joined with Lord G. Sackville in opinion, & hoped that the House would have proper notice before the troops went. Upon this Mr Legge & Mr Grenville said it could not be a secret, but that they believed it would not be notified to Parliament in form. After this Mr Fox spoke again, & declared that he was out of employment but not in opposition, that he would not make any motion for fear it should be thought offensive, but said he wished somebody would move for a call, some day, soon after the recess, that there might be a full house to consider of this; so soon as the Committee was over, the call was moved for, & is appointed for the 20th of January. To day there was a very thin House. Mr Townshend, after a great many fine words about public good, & hoping this national question would not be made an engine for party, declared himself of different opinion from Mr Legge & Mr Grenville. Pitt has not been well enough to come to the House since the first day, & I don't believe he trusts any of them with what he intends to do, but it is thought he means to send away the Hessians immediately; however I believe we shall have a debate upon it, & probably vote an address to the King to desire that the Hessians may not go & afterwards I should think he will not venture to send them. This is now put off till after the call. It seems by the appearance of the House that this new Administration has the Tories, & nothing but the Tories to support them; & I do not think they seem extremely zealous just now. It is all very strange how many people think Pitt does not mean to go on, but if he resigns what will come of it nobody can tell; Mr Fox seems to think that he will go on."

1757, June 7. The same to the same.—"The D. of Newcastle was with the King again this morning & told him that he could not possibly accept unless he got Leicester House to support him. Mr Fox goes to the King to-morrow, but there is I think some doubt whether he shall accept directly, or advise his Majesty to treat further with Leicester House. This is all I know; something will be decided soon. Lord Ilchester wishes you was here. It is now very interesting, but how it will end is not yet certain, but I rather think Mr Fox will have it at last."

1757, June 9. The same to the same. "When I wrote last the D. of Newcastle had refused to accept of the Treasury without he got Leicester House to support him, & the king was very averse to doing what they proposed, & looked upon the terms mentioned as giving himself up a prisoner to Leicester House. Mr Fox was in with his Majesty yesterday, & it was at last settled that Lord Waldegrave should be at the Head of the Treasury & Mr Fox Chancellor of the Exchequer. The filling up of other places is not yet determined. I think Mr Fox does not seem sanguine about the H. of Commons, but I hope it will do. The D. of Newcastle would not promise the King to support his administration, so we look upon him as quite gone to Leicester House. How those who are called his friends will act I can't tell.—P.S. Lord Holderness has resigned they say, the D. of Leeds & others will resign immediately, the D. of Rutland, Lord Rockingham, Lord Northumberland, Lord Coventry, it is said intend to resign."

1757, June 11. The same to the same. "I told you on Thursday night that Lord Waldegrave was fixed for first Lord of the Treasury, & Mr Fox for Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Holderness resigned immediately, which was not of any great consequence, but as it was soon after declared that the D. of Rutland, the D. of Leeds, & many others would not only resign but go into opposition, this prevented any from accepting of places, & as it was evident that the D. of Newcastle had entered into a treaty with Leicester House, & Mr Pitt in order to force the King into what-

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"ever terms they agreed, I thought there was little or no hopes of success if we should attempt it. This was the situation when I saw Lord Ilchester this morning. Mr Fox was then determined to go & tell the King that it was his opinion it would not do, but if the King would have him he would undertake it & try. In this way nothing could seem more desperate than Mr Fox's situation, & I own I thought it must end in sacrificing him & all his friends to the resentment of Leicester House & Mr Pitt. Lord Mansfield had some conversation with L^d Ilchester in the morning, & said Mr Fox was going to ruin himself if he undertook it with a majority in the H. of Commons & the cry of the people violent against him. I think it all looked very melancholy this morning, & now I am afraid it is not a vast deal better. Lord Mansfield went into the king & told him that tho' he was not asked he thought it his duty to advise the King not to push this, but to treat further with the D. of Newcastle & Leicester House, so my L^d Mansfield is to go & talk to my L^d Hardwicke to night. Mr Fox went into the King immediately after Lord Mansfield, & his Majesty spoke very kindly to him but seemed excessively melancholy at being forced to submit to Leicester House. The King told him that if it was in his power he certainly should be Paymaster, that he would do all he could but that he was afraid they would not let him make a page of the Backstairs. If they will let Mr Fox be Paymaster I think it ends well enough, & that's much better than undertaking the thing to have it fail in his hands, & be turned out with all his friends next winter, but if they do insist (& they may now carry whatever they do insist on) upon his being left out & his friends turned out, it is as bad as bad can be. I saw Mr Fox just now, & he seems very glad that he is not to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. I was with him but a minute or two & I am very glad to tell you that he seemed easy tho' he thought it doubtful whether he should have anything, but he was of opinion that as it now costs his friends would be left in their places, tho' I own I can't help doubting about that: & if they should insist upon turning out some of his friends, that will make a great deal of difference, & they may now carry whatever they do insist upon. I have now told you all I know of this transaction, & as there is now a new treaty begun there will be nothing more known till that transpires. Lord Ilchester desired me to tell you that the more he thought of this the more he thought Mr Fox was in the wrong to resign last winter."

1757, June 14. The same to the same. "It was very plain the D. of Newcastle had desired every one of his friends to resign in order to force the King into whatever terms he should fix with Leicester House; but now the *shuffling rascal* is ashamed of what he has done & denies it. His friends exult much upon this victory, but I don't think it certain that his Grace & Pitt will agree, & if they do not I can't at all guess what will come of it. The moment that I hear they are agreed, which I still think is the most probable way its ending, I will set out for Sherborne, for I don't care a farthing how they parcel it out among themselves. I don't imagine they will permit the King to make Mr Fox Paymaster. It was said yesterday, but with what foundation I can't tell, that Pitt said he should now insist upon turning out the D^s of Marlborough, Bedford, & Argyll, & that L^d Gower & L^d Grauville must not stay. L^d Granby they said was to succeed the D. of Marlborough, L^d Temple the D. of Bedford, & L^d Hardwicke was to be L^d President, but I don't believe they are agreed upon anything, for I was just now told by L^d Valdegrave that Pitt, the D. of Newcastle, & L^d Hardwicke were together till one this morning & parted without having settled anything. . . . I must mention one circumstance which I believe L^d Ilchester omitted. When it was settled on Thursday that Mr Fox was to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, the D. of Devonshire desired Mr Ellis to go & move the H. of Commons to adjourn, which he, very imprudently, without observing that there was a majority of enemies there, did, upon which Mr Townshend spoke against it & talked of proposing an address to the King to desire he would form an administration. After this Ellis was imprudent enough to divide the House & was beat by three to one. They called this a victory over Mr Fox's friends & triumphed mightily though there was not much in it. I was not there but some of our friends told us that the majority was vastly elated & seemed ripe for any kind of violence that could be proposed,

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& many think there would have been something very extraordinary done if Mr Fox had gone on. 1757, July 9th. The same to the same. No interest. 1757, July 14th. The same to the same. "I know no news to send you, & hope we shall not hear any, for I think there is no reason to expect anything good from any part of the world." 1757, July 19. The same to the same. "You will have heard that the camp at Agmondesham is broke up, & that there is to be one of 8,000 men in the Isle of Wight, from whence they are to embark for some expedition, but where I can't tell. Sir J. Mordaunt is to command, with Conway & Cornwallis under him." 1753, Sept. 9. Lord Ilchester to Lord Digby. No interest.

No date. The same to the same. No interest. 1754, March 11th, Monday. "The same to the same. As soon as the King knew Mr Pelham was dead, he desired the D. of Devonshire might be sent for, who came to town late on Saturday. Several persons have been reported to succeed Mr Pelham, whose names I send you, & are as follows: Mr. Fox, the Speaker, L^d Dupplin, Sir George Lee, Sir George Lyttleton, Mr Grenville, Mr Leg, Sir John Bernard, but most people did imagine, & do imagine, it will be my brother, & I believe it is the King's present intention. It was likewise my opinion till yesterday, when I heard something which inclines me to think that the D. of Newcastle has serious thoughts of going to the Treasury either as L^d Treasurer or as First Commissioner. This alteration in the Duke's mind is supposed to arise chiefly from the D. of Argyll & some of the Duke's particular friends who have represented to him that whoever has the Treasury must have the power, & that it was dangerous for him to trust it in my brother's hands. . . . The D. of Newcastle is not to see the King till Friday."

1754, March 18th. The same to the same. "You can't imagine how much grieved I am to think so great a matter should have gone off in so strange a manner, & that my brother should have let such a situation as he might have been in slip through his fingers merely upon punctilio, & I vow to God the more I turn it in my head the less I think he would have suffered any blemish in his honour, but in this I differ from Mr Digby, my brother himself, & as I understand from some of his great friends."

(The rest of the letter gives the same account of as the previous letters of Mr Fox & Mr Digby of the interview between the D. of Newcastle & Mr Fox, and the causes of Mr Fox's withdrawal.)

"Friday my brother went with L^d Hartington to the L^d Chancellor, & had a conversation of 3 hours, when the Duke's message was in words endeavoured to be softened to him, & the word management explained, but never explained so as to mean the management of the H. of Commons. However, my L^d Chancellor was extremely civil & endeavouring to persuade an accommodation, & I heartily wish my brother had said, 'My Lord, since you say I shall be treated with confidence, I will accept & will serve with fidelity & sincerity.' This was the last opportunity he had of taking it, for the next day in the King's closet, though His Majesty was civil, or rather patient in hearing all my brother had to say, yet he was not pressed to take the employment, nor do I think that he could then have had it, so has this great affair passed away like a dream. . . . And now my Lord I heartily condole with you upon this misfortune, which I think a very great one, which I think with temper & prudence might have been avoided, because I don't entertain those suspicions some people do that my brother was intended to be put into the employment only to disgrace him, first to lessen his character & then turn him out. If you please you may send this letter to Mr Digby and talk it over with her, but not to say anything of it to my brother, for I am far from desiring to put him out of humour with his own determination, &c. . . ."

1754, March 21. The same to the same. "You will easily imagine I am very unhappy when I tell you I see my brother most extremely so, he is now convinced that he has made as great a mistake as ever was made by man, that there was not the shadow of reason for his making the refusal he did, & laments himself in a most passionate manner, blaming everybody who gave him the advice he followed, & blaming me in particular for not delivering my opinion in a stronger manner. . . . I begin to perceive that he has been misled in this affair by his R.H. the D., who finding

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"his offer of reconciliation to the D. of N. but coldly received, was a good deal heated, & being so encouraged my brother in that unhappy way of resolving, who now says that nothing but a combination of unfortunate accidents could have ruined him."

Monday. The same to the same. "The short & true account of the present situation is, that my brother is quite routed, & that Pitt & Newcastle are triumphant. How they will settle their matters I don't know, but it is thought that the former will be minister, & much more in the King's confidence than the duke, against whom his Majesty is at present excessively piqued, imputing to him, & with great reason, the numerous set of resigners who were all to quit their employments as soon as my brother kissed hands, which it was thought would have been done on Saturday. Rutland was there ready to resign his staff as soon as my brother had received the seals, & he came at the particular desire & instigation of L^d Granby, L^d Rockingham, and about half a dozen Lords of the Bedchamber were to have resigned as to-day, & likewise the D. of Leeds, Nugent, Sir T. Robinson, Barrington, &c. &c. These resignations did not embarrass so much as the refusal of any person of abilities to take employment, & even great ones. My brother offered Halifax the Secretary of State, which he refused, as did Oswald, Sir George Lee, & Hume Campbell, very considerable employment. I question whether the unreasonable rapaciousness of the two last did not prevent the D. of Newcastle from going on with the plan he had agreed to the 2^d & 3^d of June, & which he did not depart from till he found H. Campbell insisted upon being Treasurer of the Navy or Chambers, & Sir George that he would not be Chancellor of the Exchequer unless his brother & nephew were brought into Parliament & well placed. Newcastle has now the impudence to say that the resignations were not his advising. The first audience my brother had of the King was the Wednesday after you left town. His Majesty began by reproaching him very roundly, said he was the author of all this confusion by resigning last October. After he had dwelt a great while upon that topic, he commended him for his behaviour this session; every time he went into the closet he talked to him upon that point, & Saturday last, when he spoke to him vastly kind & tenderly, he said, '*indeed, Mr. Fox, you did very wrong to resign last October, you did indeed, both for your own sake & mine.*' He speaks of himself as in a manner deposed, questions whether he shall be permitted to make a page of the backstairs. The D. of Devonshire & my brother went yesterday to Park Place, a house of Gen. Conway's near Henley. L^d Mansfield (with whom my brother is extremely well-pleased) is now the person whom the King sent to Pitt & Newcastle to negotiate, but what negotiation can there be after a complete victory on one side & a total defeat on the other? Some think all my brother's friends will immediately be turned out, & others think not."

"The King said I am very willing to fight any battle when there is any probability of success but don't put me into one I must lose; I have but few friends about me at present, & in that case I shall have none. I forgot to tell you that Northumberland said, let who will resign he would not, but would support whatever minister the King appointed. Lord Egremont & Gower were to have been Secretaries, the scheme was upon the point of beginning, but the ship would not launch. Lord Winchelsea is by everyone commended & extolled, he may, I believe, be Groom of the Stole, but his present disposition is to have nothing, & I fancy he will not alter it unless at the King's particular desire. As for my brother, I am afraid it will end in his having nothing, though the King is very eager to procure him the Pay Office, & labours that point as I understand, but that has been so often refused that I have little hopes. The last time Newcastle was with the King, which was the day after you left London, he brought higher terms, which put the King out of humour & made him break off—what he was most angry at was their insisting that L^d George should be Sec. at War, & Pratt Attorney General—this evening I expect to find my brother returned from Gen. Conway's to Holland House, when I saw him he was very easy, & in good spirits; what seems most to vex him is, that in one of his conversations with the King his Majesty told him that his resignation in October had lost him the hearts of the Whiggs, & I am afraid he feels it in some measure true."

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"The Duke has retreated some say very judiciously, but I think it looks as if the French would push him hard, in the disposition people are in at present I don't think it would give the least concern if news should come that he & his army were cut to pieces. I suppose the miserable situation the Hanoverian dominions are in is another great cause of sorrow to the King. Upon the whole he is very low & dejected, he said to Lord Bateman yesterday 'God knows whose hands I am to be in.' There was last night a meeting of Pitt & his friends at Lord Temples & of Newcastle & his friends at Dupplins."

1754, March 23. The same to the same. "My brother has certainly committed a great error in politics, & I am afraid one that is irretrievable, but all we can do now is to endeavour to keep up his spirits by assuring him he is far from being blamed, which is true in general, he is commended by many, but none of those many are persons who understand politics or the present situation of the court. In what I said in my last about the D. I was not quite right, for my brother says it was he himself was the occasion of the D.'s having that opinion that he should not take it; when he had once resolved he was pretty eager, but what surprises me, & what I did not know when I wrote last, & what my brother laments of all things, & says was the first occasion of his ruin, & what first puzzled & distracted his mind, was a letter Sir Charles wrote him one night at 12 o'clock just as he was going to bed, I think he says it was 8 or 9 pages. The letter was starting & raising & magnifying all the difficulties imaginable, representing the secretary's office in the strangest light, how strangely he was to be used in it by the D. of N. Till he received this letter Lady Caroline says he was quite calm, but afterward always perplexed & disturbed, & after plaguing himself with doubts & suspicions for 2 or 3 nights, for I think this letter came Monday night, it ended in taking a firm, wrong, & heady resolution to refuse, in which fatal mind he continued till Monday last, when it was too late. He was with the King to-day, who was civil to him, but only talked of War Office business."

1754, May 4. The same to the same.—"I understand from Lady Caroline that he (my brother) entirely acquits the D. of Newcastle & lays the blame upon himself & friends. As for the D. of N. his behaviour was such as happened to create a little difficulty, which might have been got over with a small degree of temper & dexterity, but instead of that it was running out into vain declamations against the D. of N. and a parcel of supposed enemies, & now 11 pentarsi da sezzo nulla giova."

There are other letters of Lord Ilchester to Lord Digby written in 1754 and 1756, which have no general interest.

1754, Nov. 26, Jn^o Calcraft to Lord Digby. "What passed yesterday in the H. of Commons is matter of the greatest speculation here. Mr. Willes, a friend of Mr. Paym^r Pitts, delivered yesterday a petition against the (2nd) or Jago Delaval, complaining of bribery at Berwick. Delaval 2^d made a ludicrous witty speech, on which Mr. Pitt came down from the gallery to support his friends & the dignity of Parliament, that he said was brought to the lowest ebb; he was very violent in his professions of Wiggism, & hints of his dislike to Murray's governing the House of C., who were reduced, he said, to a small assembly to register the arbitrary edicts of one too powerful subject. His speech, both by his friends and enemies, is declared the finest he ever made. Mr. Legge got up & in a very short speech assented to Mr. Pitt, concluding that 'he hoped that House would always be governed by true principles of Wiggism, & that whatsover might be his fate, by such he would stand or fall.' Mr. Fox did not get to the House till Mr. Pitt had almost done. Murray was there, sneaked into a corner, and looked Sir T. Robinson looked grave & said nothing. The House in general looked all confusion. At night was the first Committee of Elections. Mr. Pitt got up to move for a day for reading, in order, as is guessed, to make a panegerick on Lord Fane, which he did very finely. Then rose Sir T. Robinson, who said the case would be short, for the cause of the sitting member was, from his information, a very good one. Mr. Pitt took this up very hardly. Sir Th^o replied very warmly, saying he had been called unwillingly to a very high employment. Mr. Pitt gave him to understand he believed so, & if other people had chose

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"it he would not have had it. Mr Fox complimented Sir Th^o as to his honesty & parts as a Minister, but told him that 20 years service abroad, much to his own honour & his country's service, had made him unacquainted with Parliamentary matters, & excused his expression. This I hear is disliked. The Duke of N^o's friends, as well as his Grace, are, I hear, very fidgety. It is every where reported consequences will follow. As soon as I know what they will be you shall hear. I was not in the House, so you must excuse my not giving a better account of the speeches, but the substance of them I believe I'm right in."

1755. July 17. Jn^o Calcraft to L^d Digby. The Gibraltar came on Tuesday express from Admiral Boscawen, & brings advice of what the paragraph you'll see in your newspapers, taken from the Gazette, calls a skirmish, in which we have taken 2 French ships, on board of which were 400 soldiers & 7,000 l. in specie sent for their payment. Capt^o How has the honour of this action, for his was the only ship engaged, he had about 30 men killed & wounded. The Alcide had 57 killed & as many wounded. The remainder of the French fleet are, I doubt, got into Louisburgh. The Regency meet again to day, & war is now thought inevitable, which I believe we shall begin without a single ally."

1755. Aug. 26. The same to same. "Enclosed you will find General Braddock's defeat. I am most thoroughly shocked at it, & pity heartily the poor gent, he has left many of whom now lye wounded without common necessities."

J. A. BENNETT.

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THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

The Annals of the College occupy between 30 and 40 folio volumes. They record the elections of Presidents and Fellows and other officers of the College, and matters connected with the business of the College, from 1518 to the present time. The earlier volumes contain some information of historical interest.

The College was founded by Royal Charter dated 10 Henry VIII., and the celebrated Thomas Linacre was chosen first president. No record of the proceedings of the College seems to have been kept until the time of Dr. John Caius, who was chosen president in 1571. He compiled the first volume which contains such information as he could procure of the proceedings between 1518 and 1572. This was not much, as only about 30 leaves are filled. From the latter part of the 17th century the Annals, formerly written in Latin, are written in English; and the reason for the change is given in an entry for the year 1692. The College soon after their foundation began to take proceedings against empirics, and had disputes with the universities on the subject of degrees in medicine granted by the latter. There are notices of a Royal Command with regard to base money in 1531, of the plague in 1558 and 1563, the latter being preceded by swarms of wood-lice, and of the plague in 1569. The wood-lice again swarmed in 1572. The College took many proceedings against unlicensed practitioners. They were frequently applied to by great personages to allow people to practise, but they even refused to accede to Queen Elizabeth's request when the person for whom application was made was inefficient. The Earl of Essex was more than once an applicant for some of his protégés. In 1597 the Queen consulted the College about a doctor for the Earl of Essex. There are several notices of the notorious Simon Forman whom the College vigorously pressed. In 1602 and 1604 are notices of supposed cases of witchcraft. In September 1615 Sir Ralph Winwood directs the President of the College to go and see the corpse of Arabella Stuart; and on the following day the president and five other members of the College went to the Tower and made their report. In 1529 and 1630 the King consulted the College about means to prevent the spread of the plague. In 1637 is a notice of Star Chamber proceedings against a man who touched for the King's evil. In 1641 Dr Drake brings a treatise concerning the circulation of the blood. In 1660 Castell borrowed some Arabic books from the College library for the purpose of compiling his Lexicon. The plague of 1665 is noticed, and also the great fire of 1666, which destroyed the College and part of its library. In 1683 the College congratulate the King and the Duke of York on their escape from the plot. In 1685, hearing that a quo Warranto is about to issue, the College sur-

render their Charter to the King. The College were often consulted by the King and the Lords of the Admiralty with regard to medical officers for the navy. In 1786 Sir Joshua Reynolds was ordered to be consulted with regard to the cleaning of the pictures belonging to the College.

Several well known names occur in the Annals; among them are Casar Adelmarr (the father of Sir Julius Caesar, M.R.), Thomas Pepps, Theodore Mayerne, John Bastwick (one of Land's victims), Baldwin Hamey, (a great benefactor to the College), Martin Lister, Dr. Ratcliff, Samuel Garth, Hans Slouane, R. Mead, Edward Browne (son of Sir Thomas Browne, and President of the College), Arbuthnot, Ratcliffe, Mark Akenside, and Samuel Johnson. There is a notice in 1756 of Samuel Johnson having presented to the College his Life of Sir Thomas Browne. The Dukes of Montague and Richmond were admitted Fellows in 1717 and 1728.

From the Annals down to 1811 I have made extracts of such notices as appeared to be of general interest. The succeeding volumes do not seem to contain much of interest, and I did not think it worth while to go through them.

The Library contains more than 200 volumes of MSS. mostly of a professional nature. A few of a different kind, notably Higden's *Policricon* and Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* are noticed below.

Below also are short notices of the Royal Charters possessed of the College and of a few early deeds.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the kind attentions of Dr. Farre, the Treasurer of the College, Dr. Pitman, and Dr. Munnk, the Librarian.

ANNALS.

Vol. I., 1518-1572.

This volume was written by Dr. John Caius, who died in 1573; only 34 leaves, including a few blanks, are written upon. It begins with an account of the foundation of the College by King Henry VIII.; election of president, members and officers, and regulations. The death of Thomas Linacre, the first president, on 20 Oct. 1524 is mentioned; and that he gave a great part of his house, and his library to the college. Notices of legal proceedings against empirics. Linacre was president from 1518 to 1524, both years included. In 1526, Thomas Bentley was president, in 1527 and 1528 Richard Bartlot, in 1529 and 1530 Thomas Bentley, in 1531 Richard Bartlot; in the years following down to 1541 there are no entries, it being said that nothing was known; in 1541, and the following two years, Edward Wotton, was president; in 1544 John Clemens; in 1545 and 1546 William Freeman. In 1546 there is a notice of the grant of arms to the College. Under the year 1551 is a notice that by the King's command impure silver money was to be taken at half the nominal value. In 1552, certain persons were examined and rejected. In 1553, Casar Adelmarr, a Paduan doctor, was admitted a fellow. In 1555 John Caius was elected president. There is a notice of the punishment of quacks and the burning of their medicines. A complaint to the university of Oxford about their granting degrees in medicine to unqualified persons; and copies of letters between Oxford and the College about it, and between Cambridge and the College about one Simon Ludford, a London druggist.

1556. No one to be admitted to any degree in medicine unless he be master or doctor of arts and philosophy. Letter of thanks to the Lord Chancellor, Nicholas of York, for his protection. Oxford prays license of the cardinal for power to examine, and to punish those who are unskilled and unlicensed at Oxford and some miles round; the College procure a clause saving their privileges. No one is to reveal the secrets of the College. The silver Caduceus is made. The first feast was at Caius' house in St Bartholemew's-the-Less, the guardians of the Druggists and Surgeons were present, and restrictive rules for them were made.

1557. The book of statutes was ornamented with silver. Notice of the death of Dr. Richard Bartlot, 12 Cal. Feb. æt. 87,—4 and 5 May, 24 June. Order by the Queen that the College should put in force the Act of 32 Henry VIII. to search and examine potuary wares and drugs, and all found unwholesome to burn and destroy, danger having been like to happen to one of our nobility by ignorance of the buyer and negligence of the seller of certain wares.—17 July. Christopher Langton was expelled for levity and quarrelling with his colleagues, at visits to sick persons, &c.—Aug 5. Death of Thomas Huys, the King's physician; he was buried at St. Albans, London.

1558. Notice of the plague, of which Huys is said to have died.—Other deaths.—Entry of a lease, 3 Edw. VI. by Thomas Raynolds, D.D. Warden of Merton College, and the scholars to Edmund Crispine, of London, Gent, of a messuage called the Stone House in Knight-Rider Street, London, for 21 years, rent 4*l*.

1559. Deaths of members; and notice of William Butt, the King's physician, who died in 1545; certain persons were punished for selling pills without the consent of a doctor; one of them, in order to redeem himself from prison, asked pardon of the president.

1560. Submission of John Geynes, who had accused Galen of error.

1561. Richard Master was president. John Luke was permitted to treat eyes outwardly. The small pox raged, and in October of the following year the Queen and certain men and women of the court were attacked by it.

1562 (and 1563) John Caius was president. There was an epidemic called *corysa* or *gravedo* in the months of November and December throughout all England, with the addition of fever and pleurisy, so that many died. In the first twelve days of December the sun did not shine for an hour together. The summer was very wet. Every thing was full of wood-lice (*omisci*) by reason the winter's moisture and summer's heat. The *omisci* was a kind of worm which coiled itself into a ball at pleasure; and the plague followed, attacking sheep in the winter and men and women in the summer.

1563. The plague which followed the *omisci* began on the 1st of June in Shoe Lane, and did not cease until the following spring; always advancing, first in Long Lane and then in all parts of the City. After all of the family of a certain citizen had died, three dogs of the family died of the disease. So it was ordered that all dogs and cats were to be killed to prevent the spread of the contagion. It spread not only in England but in France, and carried off many English and French in the siege of Havre de Grace (Portus Gracie), and among others John Geynes, physician, 23 July. "*Portam Gracia voco quem portum novum vocant.*"

1564. Robert Hays, President. He was a Queen's physician, so John Symynges was elected President.

1565-1567. Only electors are named.

1568. Dr. Thomas Francis was President.

1569. John Symynges, President.—The wife of Bomely by letters of the Lord Treasurer petitioned that her husband might be released from prison, having satisfied the Queen for, being unlicensed, having practised medicine, and having used magical arts. The College answered that he must first pay 20*l*. for the offence and 15*l*. for costs, and bind himself never to practise medicine. But it was not done, as well because of his poverty as that he was going with the Ambassador to Russia.

January 7. Decreed that the President should request Dr. Lewis, Judge of the Admiralty, not to suffer William Rich, an empiric, committed to the Marshalsea by the College, publicly to practise medicine.—Dr. Lopus was ordered to dissect a body at the College. He refused. Dr. Smythe of Oxford was ordered to do it if Lopus again refused.

March 15. Because of the plague the public dissection was put off.

June 2. Bonelius was released, giving a bond to pay 100*l*. if he again practised in England.

Notices of punishment of offenders:—

1570. R. Caldwell, President.—All persons practising medicine who were not admitted into the College, were to be examined and punished.—Examinations and rejections.—One was imprisoned for contempt and continuing to practise.—Another was fined 20*l*.

1571. John Caius, President.—The wife of Skeres was committed to prison for treating bad faces with a saline wash, on the complaint of the wife of Barker of Newgate Market, saying that she had spoiled her face. She confessed that she used only one medicine (the compound did not appear to the College harmful). She was dismissed, paying all expenses, and 10*l*. to Barker's wife.—On the complaint of William Monles, servant of Lord Burghley, Dr. Lopus, a spianard, was obliged to return the money which he had received on undertaking to cure a swelled shin bone (tibia).—Examinations.

—The monile which William Bulleyn gave to the College was sold, being of no use to the College. *Erat autem monile lapis guidem niger et politus quem aliqui vocant, auro puro sic inclusus at ex una parte tantum pateret oculis, adversa parte ostentante horologium solare eodem auro artificiose fabricatum.* Imprisonment of a married woman practising medicine; she was released on undertaking not again to do it, and

on paying the fees.—Great abundance of "*omisci*" as in 1563 when the plague followed.—Agreed that surgeons are not to give inward potions in cases of Ischia, Morbus Gallicus, or any kind of ulcer or wound.

1572. A list of books commented on or composed by Caius.

Vol. II.

Forms of warrants to keepers of prisons, and letters authorising the practise of medicine.

1581. Dr. Giffard, President.—Roger Marbeck, Registrar of the College, and writer of the Annals, was appointed for life at 40*l*. per annum—his duties.

Dec. 8. Copy of Walsingham's letter to Dr. Giffard, the President, about Margaret Kennix a poor woman whom the Queen desired might be allowed to practise medicine by ministering of simples.—And the answer of the College stating the inefficiency of the woman.

1582. Copy of grant of a licence by the College to a man to practise medicine, he paying 40*l*. yearly to the College of Physicians.—Petition of William Laumaens, a French preacher and doctor, a refugee for religion, to practise medicine.—It was granted.

1583. The Mayor of London asked the College to say how many doctors are necessary in London for plague cases. They answer, Not less than four.—In Michaelmas 1583 the moneys in hand of the College were 32*l*. The arrears to them were 72*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.—The office of the Treasurer (eleven rules).—Resolved to build a Theatre with a fit chair, for public dissection.

1584. Roger Giffard, President.—Statutes passed.—Copy of the Association for the defence of the Queen sent by H.M. Council.

1585. License to practice granted to William Laumaens.

March 24. Copy of the Queen's letter to Orina, Empress of Russia, sending a midwife and Dr. Jacob.—Walsingham urges Jacob's admission to the College, and on production of the Queen's letter he is admitted a Fellow.

Copy of another letter (written a few years previously) by Queen Elizabeth to John Basilins, Emperor of Russia, sending Robert Jacob, Doctor in Medicine.

1586. Copy of letter to Lord Hunsdon, in reply to his request for a licence to a woman recommended by him. The College remit all her past offences and allow her to practice in such parts of surgery as are of less danger to the party affected.—The Master and Wardens of the Grocer's Company ask the College for a recipe for the true and wholesome composition of the Triacle called Jeane Triacle. The College reply that they have sent a receipt by the bearer.—Imprisonment of one practising.—Walsingham writes the College to release one Not from prison, saying that he and other gentlemen had received good by him. The College reply that they will remit, on Not giving a bond not to practice in London.—Dr. Giffard gives to the College "*Galen de sanitare tuenda*, T. Linacro, Anglo interprete," dedicated to King Henry the 8th. Paris, Gal. Rubicum, typogr.

1587 Feb. Copy of letter by the High Commissioners Ecclesiastical to the College; they are informed that some of the College and others practising physic and chyrurgery in London refuse to frequent divine service and to conform to Her Majesty's godly laws for the religion established. They are to inform themselves of the names, surnames, qualities, and abodes of all such as pretend to be physicians or surgeons, and send them to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Signed, Jo. Cantuar, Bart. Clerke, W. Aubrey, W. Redman, Jo. Hammond, Richard Cosin, William Lewyn.

1588 March 27. The College send to the Archbishop a list of their College and of all licensed by them, having no further knowledge of their names and dispositions.—The Mayor and Aldermen wrote to College for them to provide military arms. The College thought it against their privileges, and sent to Walsingham, who wrote to the Mayor that such was his opinion, and that the Mayor was to trouble them no more until their privileges were examined by the Queen and Council.—Paul Farfax, of London, was fined for administering his "*celestial water*."—A recommendatory letter from Lord Hunsdon for Farfax.—Letters of the College to Lord Hunsdon justifying their treatment of Farfax.

1589 June 6. Examination and imprisonment of Paul Bush, found unlearned and incapable on examination.—June 25. One Hippocrates, a learned and good practitioner, applies to be admitted to practice.—July 2. Paul Bush being refractory is again remitted to the Counter.

1589 July 4. Hippocrates is admitted.—Last of Sept. Dr. Barnsdale is elected President.

Feb. 10. Copy of Walsingham's letter to the College asking for the release of Paul Buck: and of the reply

by the College asserting Buck's ignorance and adacity.

159. May 20. R. Essex to the College: asking favour for Leonard Po one of his physicians. His physician Mr. D. Muffett, is acquainted with his sufficiency.—Reply by the College stating examination of Po and the finding him incompetent, Muffett being present.—Dec. 22. Letter in favour of Po brought from the Earl of Essex.—March 8. Examination of Po, and his answers about his patients. He is to pay 20*l*. or be proceeded against according to the statutes.

1591. Roger Powell who fixed bragging bills on the walls was cited and appeared.

1592. Last of Feb. Copy sent by Po of a letter by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Admiral, the Lord Chancellor, Lords Cobham and Buckhurst, and Mr. Wolley to the College, recommending Po and asking them to permit him to practice medicine.—Dec. 29. Letter from the Earl of Essex in favour of Po.

1593. May 29. C. Howard, Lord Admiral to Dr. Barronsdale (the President) in favour of his servant Paul Buck.—The College refuse, because Buck is ignorant, and only a goldsmith.—Feb. 15. John Banister, on a commendatory letter from the Queen, is permitted to practise, on condition that in serious cases he calls in aid of one of the College.—March 8. Simon Forman, of the county of Wilts, appears and confesses that he has practised medicine in England for 16 years and in London for two only. He states persons whom he has cured. He has read Cokes and Wainfleet. Boasts that he uses no other help to know diseases than the Ephemerides, and by celestial signs and aspects and constellations of the planets he can at once understand any disease. He showed himself laughably ignorant of astronomy. He was interdicted from practise; and was fined 5*l*., to be paid in 16 days; which he promised to do and gave his faith.

1594. March 25. Letters in favour of Paul Buck from the Earl of Essex and C. Howard. But the Society unanimously refused to allow him to practise.—Letter from Essex in favour of Leonard Po; and reply by the College.

1595. Names of the Doctors of the College, 31 in number, Barronsdale being President.—Bartholomew Chippit was, on examination, found ignorant: because of a letter by the Lord Treasurer the College winked at his practice, but when called to a patient he was to have one of the College to assist.—Nov. 7. Simon Forman examined in medicine and found quite ignorant. He admits he never read a book in medicine except Cokes, an obscure English writer: he says he practises by the science of astrology, but, on examination is found ignorant of it. He is sent to prison and fined 10*l*.—B. Chippit is examined and found so ignorant that his practise is forbidden.—Dec. 22. Since Simon Forman has by the authority of the keeper of the Great Seal been taken out of prison and set at liberty, therefore 4 censors, with Smith of Oxford, are to be sent to the Lord Keeper to say why they put the impostor Forman in prison, and to ask that he may be sent back to prison.

1596. July 13. Leonard Po is admitted to practise at the instance of the Earl of Essex.—Sept. 30. Simon Forman appeared and confessed administering a water composed by himself to Mr Sootherton in a burning fever, and he immediately died. He said he knew diseases and prescribed medicine only by astrology. Examined by Smith, the Queen's doctor, in the rudiments of astrology, he was found ignorant and an impostor, and was imprisoned.—March 21. All members to wear of wool or silk or other fit material at meetings, funerals, feasts, anatomical demonstrations, and when they meet in consultation.

1597. June 25. Nowell elected censor in the absence of Atkins, who had gone as doctor to the Earl of Essex in the expedition to Spain.—July 26. On an order from the Queen they consult about a doctor for the Earl of Essex in the room of Atkins who had returned to Plymouth because of tempest and being very sick. They appoint Moundeford.—Michaelmas. List of members, 44 in number.

1598. Last of June.—Po to be imprisoned and deprived of his license. If he give up his license to be kept by the President until the College restore it or grant a new one, the imprisonment is to be remitted.—Aug. 4. Po does not give up the license, therefore he is to be imprisoned.—Nov. 24. It seems that Po got a letter of protection from the Queen's Council. The College wrote a letter to the Council, who appointed seven persons to look into the matter between the College and Po.—

January 16. In pursuance of the arbitrators decision Po acknowledged the censure of the College to be just, pays the five marks, and deposits 100*l*. for good behaviour, and delivers his license, which is promised to be redelivered to him at the next meeting.

1601. June 25. There are many illicit practitioners, of whom Simon Forman, an egregious impostor, is one, who is now safe and jolly in Lambeth as in a port, so that by our officers he cannot be taken. It was decided to write to the Archbishop of Canterbury so that his favour might be obtained to rout them out.—Letter to the Archbishop about Forman.—July 4. Answer by the Archbishop saying that his officers shall give their assistance.

1602. April. Account of an actor by Jenkins and Reade against the College, before Popham, C. J.; and notes of the Judge's decisions on the authority of the College.—Nov 13. Case of Elizabeth Jackson who was imprisoned for suspicion of witchcraft and enchanting a girl. Two witnesses think the Elizabeth Jackson is a witch and that the girl is enchanted. Many neighbours testify to the good character of Elizabeth Jackson. Some of the College are to go and see the girl.

1603. April 21. It was debated whether the whole College in some public place should welcome the King when he arrived. Not without the order of the Council.

1604. March 4. The College certify to the Bishop of London, who had requested them to examine a girl supposed to be a demoniac, that they had seen her and had found nothing but fictions and simulations, every thing fraudulent and feigned.

1605. July. They enlarge a surgeon (imprisoned) at the request of the Earl of Northumberland.—November. Flud, of Oxford, not admitted to practise, because on examination in medicine, *Galenic et Spagyric*, he did not satisfy them.—January 3. A doubt whether a Scotchman was eligible by the Society. The King writes a letter insisting that he was; and they elect a Scotchman (Crag).

1606. Dec 4. Moundeford and Pope complain of Forman the impostor.—June 9. Forman is cited; he refused to come unless assured of safe return.

1607. March 30. Mr. Pelham complained of Forman: 1st. He (Forman) asks the name and address of the consultant. 2. He erects a figure. 3. Like a prophet he judges of the disease and the event. Lastly he prescribes medicine. Of those whom Pelham knows to have come to Forman is one Humphry Weld, gent, but who Forman said was dropsical.—James Sabberthwayte, of Littlewood Street, makes the like accusation against Forman.—For one medicine he asked ten drachmas, for another 5*l*., for two purges 4*l*.—Forman was cited, but would not come.—January 8. Mr. Seger, alias Garter King-of-Arms, and his wife complain of Tenant, a great impostor who undertook to cure Mrs Browne, of St. Paul's Churchyard, of dropsy, and after taking 32*l*., part for labour and part for medicine, he left her uncured. For one pill he asked 6*l*.

Folio. 1608-1647.

On the flyleaves are copy of the Council's warrant for the attachment of empirics, and of the King's letters to the College and to the Lord Mayor and Justices of London.

1609. June 26. Lords Northampton, Worcester, Salisbury, and Suffolk ask that Poe, one of H.M. physicians, may be chosen a fellow of the College.—But the College decline on account of Poe's insufficient education.—July 7. Poe was chosen a fellow.—Forman the impostor was cited.

1614. Last of September. A proceeding before the Lord Mayor for certifying the immunity of the College in the charge of service for men and armour. On the 4th of October the Lord Mayor and Aldermen decided that the College was exempt.

1615. Sept 27. Whitehall. Raphe Winwood to the President of the College of Physicians. Whereas the Lady Arbella is lately deceased in the Tower, and it is his Majesty's pleasure, according to former custom upon like occasions when prisoners of great quality die in that place, her body should be viewed by persons of skill and trust, and thereupon certificate to be made of what disease she dyed as to their judgment shall appear. These are therefore to will and require you to appoint some three physicians of your Societe, of good reputation as well as for their learning as otherwise, who together with the physicians of the said Lady Arbella shall presently repaire unto the Tower, and there view and search the corps of the said Ladie, and to return joyntly there opinion unto me of the nature of the disease

whereof she dyed, that we may acquaint his Majesty therewithall.

Sept. 28. The physicians report that they went at eight in the morning. The cause of her death was a chronic and long sickness; the species of disease was "illam jandiu producem in cachexiam," which, increasing as well by her negligence as by refusal of remedies (for a year she would not allow doctors to feel her pulse or inspect her urine). By long lying in bed she got bed-sores, and a confirmed unhealthiness of liver, and extreme leanness, and so died. The report was signed by Tho. Moundeford (President of the College), Guil. Paddy, Ed. Lister, Ric. Palmer, Jo. Argent, Matt. Gwynn.

1616, June 20. Theodore Mayerne, a Frenchman of Geneva, was elected a fellow.—The Midwives of London petition the King to be incorporated.—The King refers the petition to the College of Physicians.—The College report against the incorporation, but recommend an examination and supervision of midwives.

1619, May 7. Lambe is accused and cited; sixteen of his offences are mentioned.

1621. The King recommends Ridgely as a fellow. The College say they cannot elect when there is not a vacancy. (No more is heard of it).

Petition to the House of Commons by the Masters or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty of the Barbers and Surgeons of London, complaining of the charter granted by the King to the College of Physicians, under colour of which they prevented the petitioners from administering potions to their patients, and complaining of the powers of fining and imprisonment.

1624, John Bastwick, son-in-law of Dr. Poe, an Essex man, is mentioned to have appeared on 13th January, 1622, and shown his testimonials.

1624, Feb. 15. Licence for John Bastwick to practise, except in London and seven miles from it.

1627, April 6. Dr. Bastwick was examined by the Censors, and approved for the second time.—July 20. Council letter to the College, directing them to examine the Almon works (at St. Katherine's) in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and report on them.—The College report them to be a nuisance.—Letter about John Lambe from the Bishop of Durham, recommending Lambe at the King's request. The College answer that he is ignorant, and his examination showed it.

1628, Sept. 28. Order in Council that the College of Physicians shall assemble and report whether English tobacco, as usually taken, is hurtful to men's bodies. The College say that it is hurtful, falling short of other tobacco brought from more southern parts.

1629, Feb. 5. Baldwin Hamey, son of Dr. Hamey, was examined (and passed) for license to practise (on the 28th of June, 1630, he was admitted a candidate).—March 15. Dr. Atkins reports that there is at Court a great complaint of the increase of the plague, and that the King ordered the College to present a regimen as a precaution against it.—March 19. Council letter to the College to set down orders for preventing the spread of the plague.

1630, April 20. The President reports that the King had sent for a doctor, who had lived in London during the plague, to go to Greenwich and examine the bodies of two dead persons.—The President proposed that members who would attend to pest cases should have 400*l.* a year each, and, after the expiration of the pest, 200*l.* a year for life, and, in case of death during the pest, 100*l.* a year to his widow. Dr. Clement and Dr. Crooke accepted these terms.—Petition by the College to Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Chamberlain. They say that seven persons (among whom are named Briggs, one of the Queen of Bohemia's players, and Sir Samdus Duncombe, a pensioner to his Majesty), and others, unlawfully practise, and they cannot prosecute because the offenders pretend they are his Majesty's servants.—The Earl of Pembroke answers that they are not his Majesty's servants to entitle them to practise physic, so the College may take the benefit of the laws for their relief.—Copy of "Annoyances" presented by the College to the Lords of the Council, by way of preservation from the plague. These are, increase of the buildings in and about the City; inmates by whom the houses are so pestered that they become unwholesome; neglect of cleansing of common sewers and town ditches, and permitting standing ponds in divers Inns; uncleanness of streets; the Leastalls so near the city, especially on the north side; the slaughter-houses in the City; burying of infected people in the churches and churchyards of the City; that churches are overlaid with burials; the carrying up of funnels to the tops of houses from privies, and from vaults of the dead; the selling of musty corn in the public markets, or bakers baking unwholesome corn; butchers killing unsound cattle; tainted fish.

1631, June 16. The Purging Ale sellers to be convicted. One died by taking of such ale bought at the Swan with two Necks, which Dr. Wright will witness.—March 22. Dr. John Bastwick obtains a certificate of being a Licentiate on 4th of May 1627.

1632, May 27. Letter of Lord Holland to the College. Cromwell is condemned to death for the murder of his master, Mr. Lane. Doubts are expressed of poisoning. They are to examine persons who were present about the sickness of Lane, the manner of his death, what has been observed on the opening of his body, or may be collected from sight and trial of the medicine, if any be left, and present their report to the King before Wednesday next.—Evidence of Masters, an apothecary, Dr. Gifford, Dr. Andrews, Dr. Meverell, and Fr. White, a servant.—May 29. Secretary John Cooke to the College: asking their opinion if Lane died of poison, and if the medicine sent by the apothecary had any poisonous ingredient.—After taking some further evidence the College reply that Lane died a violent death by poison.

1633, Nov. 11. The College in Paternoster Row. The College to the Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen. They petition him for leave to use the strength of the law against unlicensed persons who pretend to be in the Queen's service.

1634, July 4. Dr. Harvey gave the skin of the man tanned, for a monument to be preserved in the College, —Sept. 8. The Midwives petition to the College. Answer of the College to the Lords of the Council. The Midwives Petition to the King. July 27. The King refers the Petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London.—Objection against the project of Dr. Chamberlain, who, the College conceive, would have the sole power of licensing Midwives.

1635, June 25. Dr. Fludd gave his works to the College.

1637, Oct. 20. Star Chamber. On the complaint of Mr. Serjeant Clowes against one Leverett, for taking on himself to cure the King's evil and all other diseases. It was ordered that the President, and some of the College of Physicians, be required to call Leverett before them, and examine his pretended cures, and cause him to make experiment of his cures in their presence, and to make their certificate to the Board.—Nov. 3. Leverett appears, and says that he is the seventh of eight sons, but doth not challenge any virtue by being the seventh son. He instances three of his cures. Since he cured a dozen he used the words, "God give a blessing, I touch, God heales." He says that upon touching some 30 or 40 in a day he finds himself weakened by the virtue which goes out of him more than when he was a gardener by digging up eight roods of ground. He says he is not always disposed to touch, especially if his hands be cold. Says he has cured 300 at least.—Nov. 8. He retracts that any virtue goes out of him, but says he has grown weak by touching, which is as much in effect. Says he must touch four or five times before they be cured. Account of his operations on two patients, Richard George, and Elizabeth Appleton.

Nov. 10. R. George and Elizabeth Appleton were touched a second time.—Other patients touched.—Amount of Leverett's process.—Nov. 14, 21, 25. Leverett again appears.—Nov. 28. Certificate signed by W. Clowes, Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty, and others, accusing Leverett of quackery and imposture.—Several certificates by persons whom James Leverett had undertaken to cure and failed.—Copies of notes from the register of St. Clements, Eastcheap, of the marriage of the father and mother of J. Leverett, and the baptisms of their children. (J. Leverett is the fourth son).—Answer of the President and College to the Lords of the Council. They state who Leverett is, his experiments and failures before them, and give an account of his manner of touching. He says that virtue goes out of him. He speaks scornfully of those whom the King has touched. They think Leverett to be an impostor, and that his pretended cures and the manner of them be full of superstition and sorcery.

1638, January 11. The Great White Book of the College is mentioned.

1639, April 8. John Mariot, the printer of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, in answer to the charge of abusing the College, by stating that they were the authors of the last edition, wherein he says they had enlarged and corrected the same, there being neither amendment nor any word added, says he printed according to the third edition, wherein he had the help of physicians, and added the same words in the end which were in that.

1640, May 1. The President required that if any of the College was willing to serve his Majesty in the war

intended, he should presently on the day following signify his name to the President.—June 22. In reply to the Earl of Northumberland's letter, they tell him that they have chosen from among them a second physician to the army, John Cadman, Doctor of physick.

1641, April 19. Dr. Drake brought a treatise concerning the circulation of the blood, against Dr. Primrose, which he wished to be printed with the approbation of the College. The President neither praised nor dispraised it, and that by the wish of the College, but adjudged it to be left to the author.

1643, Sep. 6. Answer given to the Collector of Rents for the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who came to demand the College rent (then sequestered to the use of the Republic), from them, that they durst not deny the ordinance of Parliament.—June 23. Lenthall (the Speaker) writes to the College that the Lord General, the Earl of Essex, has written for three able physicians to be forthwith sent to him for the service of the army under his command; and that it was the pleasure of the House that the College should provide them accordingly.—June 27. Othwell Meverell (President) to the Speaker. Two physicians, Delanne and Sheafe, have offered themselves.

Folio. 1647-1682.

1648, Last of September. Letters read from the Committee for Baths to the President and College, desiring their judgment concerning Dr. Chamberlain's baths, and asking them to deliver their answer, objections, or approbation.—Copy of the Ordinance by the Lords and Commons giving the extensive right to Chamberlain for 14 years to make artificial baths and bath stoves, with their appurtenances of cisterns, water-works, engines, Hamacco beds, Hamacco sleds, Hamacco chaires, Hamacco couches, (for the safe and easy sitting, lying, or conveying of weak and sickly persons) within any cities and towns of England, Wales, and Ireland.—Oct. 16. The College answer that public baths were abused in the Greek and Roman states, and when Christianity came in were destroyed. They believe, if the Committee empower Dr. Chamberlain, by ordinance, for the erection of public baths, they will so regulate his design that none of the before-mentioned inconveniences follow.

1656, June 19. Statutes proper for the Harveian Museum.

1657, May. Letter from the College of Physicians of Edinburgh to the College of Physicians of London.—May 7. Reply to the above. They have shewn to Dr. Purves their statutes and forms of governance.

1660, June 25. Castoll borrows six or more Arabic books from Harvey's Museum for the purpose of compiling a Lexicon.—Sept. 3. Notice of an address to the King, and his promise to take the College into his favour. They presented him with a Unicorn's horn, given to them by B. Hamey, who was then made a knight.—March 8. Thomas Pepys was first examined.

1661, June 21. Thomas Pepys was admitted a candidate.—Statutes about honorary members.—List of honorary members; among whom are Dr. Thomas Browne and Dr. William. Denton.

1665, May 17. The plague increasing everywhere, the Lords of the Privy Council sent to the College to prepare remedies against it. The College made up prescriptions, and put together a book, and sent a copy of it to the Lords of the Privy Council, and another copy to the Lord Mayor.—June 12. The plague increasing, the Lord Mayor sends to ask for six or more doctors. Eight were named.—June 28. Letter by the King to the Lord Mayor and the Deputy Lieutenants, &c. of London and Westminster, stating the exemption of physicians, members of the College, from watch and ward, and bearing and providing arms within London and Westminster, or their suburbs.

1666, Sept. 2. A terrible fire broke out, destroying almost the whole city, and the College and a great part of the library.

1674, May 13. Sir John Cutler, Bart. intending to build the Anatomical Theatre, some members are to get Christopher Wren and Mr. Hooke to select the fittest site for the Theatre. They thought the Garden to be fit, but as Sir J. Cutler thought the extreme of the square next the street better, they gave way.

1675, Feb. 12. The King to the College, telling them not to admit any person as a fellow of the Society, and to enjoy the privileges of the College that has not had his education in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, kept his art for his degree of Doctor of Physic, and done his exercises accordingly, or that is not incorporated and licensed there, having first taken

the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and been by the College afterwards examined and approved according to their Statutes.

1676, June 13. A laudatory notice of Baldwin Hamey, deceased.

1678, Dec. 23. Letter to the King about Adrian Habat practising unlawfully, and who had printed a scandalous pamphlet about the College.

1679, March 29. Order by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled. The Governors or principal members in turn of Doctors Commons, the College of Physicians, and the Heralds Office, are to bring to the House the names of such members as are papists or reputed papists, and as soon as they regularly can, expel all such as are not protestants.

The following are not entered in the original Annals: *Litteræ patentes concessæ communitati sive Collegio Medicorum, London. ab Henrico 8^o rege Angliæ, extractæ a Statuto anno regni sui 14. c. 5. edito, (3½ pp.). Statuta Collegii Medicorum, London, (32 pp.).*

Capita legum quibus districti esse debent Pharmacopœi Londinenses quæ inseruntur Diplomate regio conformando a supremo parlamento, (4 pp.).

Letters patent to the College of Physicians in Edinburgh, dated 29th Nov. 1681. (Latin, 6½ pp.)

Letters patent of the College of Physicians in Dublin, dated Dublin, 15 Dec., 4 William and Mary. (English, 31 pp.).

Folio. 1682-1690.

1682, June 16. The King writes to the College that he had directed a Nolle Prosequi to be entered as to his moiety of the 100l. sued for by the College against Gerard van Mulen, an empiric, and asks them to desist from the prosecution.—The College petition the King to leave the matter to them, they being bound by oath to prosecute empirics, and Van Mulen having been complained against by many persons of quality and credit.

1683, July 21. An address to the King is ordered, congratulating him and the Duke of York on their escape from the plot.

1684, March 7. Martin Lister, A.M., is admitted to practise in London and seven miles round.

1684, June 26. Agreed that Sir John Cutler be treated with to lend money to pay all the College debts, and to purchase Sir George Ent's house; the interest to be 5l. per cent.—Nov. 7. Dr. Charles Goodall presents to the College fair copies of the Annals, 1555-1647.—Feb. 25. Address of congratulation to King James II.

1685, Oct. 19. Hearing that a Quo Warranto was to come against their charter the College surrendered it.—Copy surrendering all rights given by King Charles II.

1687, April 12. The King's royal diploma is brought to the College.—June 25. Notice that the Archbishop of Canterbury had transferred to the College the authority of licensing books on physic; so they appoint licensers.

—July 3. The King to the College; noticing his confirmation of their charter, he urges them to prosecute empirics.—July 3. The King to the Lord Mayor, directing him to assist the College.—July 16. The King to all Justices, &c., a similar direction.—Sep. 3. Letter of the College to the Lord Chancellor, about their dispute with the City of London regarding part of their estate in Warwick Lane.—Nov. 29. Letter by the College to the Bishops, praying that they would license no one to practise before he was examined and approved by the College.

1685, Feb. 4. Circular letter sent to the Bishops. By the Act of 14 and 15 Hen. VIII. cap. 5. the power of examining such persons as take upon themselves to practise physick which was given by 3 Hen. VIII. cap. 11 to the Bishops in their dioceses or in their absence to their Vicars General is transferred to the President and three of the Electors of the College of Physicians.

Lady Grace Pierrepont is to be invited to see the Library, where the books given by the Marquis of Dorchester are to be placed.

Petition to the King by the College, asking that their power to license books on physic and surgery may be confirmed in the proposed regulations for the press, and for leave to print the above letter.

1687, January 24. The King allows the printing of the letter.

1688, March, 28. Visit of the Lord Chancellor to the College by reason of the outcry in the town of the physicians injuring the chirurgeons and apothecaries.

Petition of the Company of Barbers and Surgeons complaining of the College of Physicians, and arguing on the effect of some of the Statutes of the College. But the surgeons were dismissed as persons more afraid than hurt.

Petition of the apothecaries: mentions the Bye-laws of the College and comments on them.—The Chancellor finds fault with the College; and they promise to wait on him and declare the reasons of the Statutes; and the Chancellor promised the apothecaries that he would consider seriously of them and, as was fit, do them right.

1688, April 9. Letter to the Chancellor by the College on the subject of the surgeons and apothecaries.

1688, January 14. Dr. Ratcliff is told by the censors that they found him guilty of writing Latin directions, which he frankly owned. He promised to keep the Statutes. He was fined 40s. for breaking the Statutes.

1689, May 3. Ordered that the printers of Mr. Shipton's book be summoned to appear next censors, day for printing the book with additions without license.—Ordered that the beadle go and suppress, when he has notice given him thereof, the printing any book relating to physick.—July 30 and 31. A number of members take the oath provided by 1 William and Mary "An Act" for the abrogating of the oaths of Supremacy and "Allegiance and appointing other oaths." William Denton is the first named.—Copies of the Charter to the Physicians of Edinburgh 29 Nov. 1681 (Latin), and of the Charter to the Surgeons of Glasgow 30 Nov. 1599 (English).

Folio. 1691–1695.

1691, March 18. An enquiry why the register is now kept in English. The answer was, It is done by advice of our Council, who told up that by reason of the variety of styles in Latin, and the uncertain acceptation of many Latin phrases, the register would not be of that use to the College as a record upon many occasions as if it were kept in English, and that in the plainest words that could be.

1692, Aug. 16. Lord Nottingham writes to the College that the Queen intends speedily to send some soldiers to the West Indies, and thinking it necessary to appoint some able physician, would have them recommend some person.—Aug. 29. Lord Nottingham writes that the Queen would have them consider of a person proper to be apothecary of the stores she is sending to the West Indies; also consider the kind and quantity of medicines to be sent. She has appointed Dr. William Grimbaldstone to be physician to the forces.—Catalogue of medicines provided for 4,000 or 5,000 men designed for the West Indies. The total cost 576l. 5s. 11d. (5 pp).—Dec. 28. Letter read from the Lords of the Admiralty requesting the College to name three or four physicians that they may choose one to take care of the sick and hurt men at Portsmouth. The College decide to recommend only one. After a ballot, Dr. Samuel Garth is chosen and recommended.—Dec. 30. The College wrote to the Lords of the Admiralty recommending Dr. Garth he being a Doctor of Physick of Cambridge, and candidate of the College of good learning, having spent some years in foreign hospitals.—The Lords of the Admiralty were not satisfied, but asked that three persons might be nominated.

1693, April 25. The Lords of the Admiralty ask the College to recommend some person as physician to the Red Squadron in the room of Dr. Browne, who had gone with the squadron under the command of Sir Francis Wheeler to the West Indies.—May 27. The occasion of the meeting was the complaint of the Right Honourable Lady Honoria Willoughby against James Newton. She was carried from her house in Hemsted, in Herts, to the house of Newton on Clerkenwell Green on the 1st of August 1691, and there kept as a lunatic; physic was administered to her which made her ill. She complains also of William Elder and Henry Hunt.—June 26. Dr. Samuel Garth was proposed, balloted, and admitted a Fellow.

1694, April 2. The Lords of the Admiralty ask the College for the names of four or five physicians in order to choose two to serve in the summer expedition.—June 25. Fifteen Statutes of Henry VIII., seven having been mislaid, were read and sealed.—Sept. 7. Approval of books to be printed.—March 1. Dr. Garth makes a lecture De Respiratione; it lasted three days. He concluded with a Latin speech.—March 8. The President and Censors desired Dr. Garth to print his lectures, which he promised to do in Latin.

Copy of the grant (Sept. 20, 1546) by Christopher Barber, Garter, of Arms to the College.

1695, Aug. 2. Praxeos Mayerianæ Syntagma alterum if declared worthy to be printed.

Many cases of Mala praxis are in this volume.

Folio. 1695–1710.

1695, Nov. 7. The Lords of the Admiralty ask the College for a scheme of several species of medicine which they think most proper for the cure of sick and wounded men in the fleet and what proportion of each species is sufficient for 200 men on board one of his Majesty's ships for six months.—The President and four Censors had an interview with the Lords of the Admiralty.

1696, April 20. Address by the College to the King on his escape from the conspiracy to assassinate him.

1697, January 26. Dr. Garth is appointed orator.

1696, January 18. The Lords of the Admiralty ask the College to send the names of four or five skillful physicians for them to choose one to go with the fleet to the West Indies. Some of the Fellows present a petition to the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to visit the College pursuant to the Charter of King Charles II. They complain of illegal Statutes or bye-laws.

1679, Dec. 8. The College congratulate the King on his safe return.

1698, April 1. Dr. Hans Sloane and Mr. Richard Boulton present books for the Library.

1700, May 8. At the request of several persons of quality that Mr. Dryden might be carried from the College of Physicians, to be interred at Westminster, it was unanimously granted by the President and Censors.

1701, Dec. 22. The College being indebted to the executors of Sir J. Cutler (Lord Radnor and Mr. Bolter) in about 7,000l., Sir Thomas Millington, their President, got the executors to take 2,000l., in satisfaction.

1702, April 8. Address to the Queen on her accession.—Oct. 3. Dr. Charleton, Dr. Pitt, Dr. Garth and Dr. Brook chosen and sworn Censors.—Feb. 3. Address to the Prince of Denmark, Lord High Admiral, on his having recalled an order to the Master and Wardens of the Apothecaries Company to examine the chests and medicines provided for the land and sea service, that power being by Act of Parliament vested in the Censors of the College of Physicians.

1703, January 5. Character of the late President, Sir Thomas Millington, who died that day in the 75th year of his age, and the 7th of his continued presidency; he was bred at Westminster, a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, Sileidan professor of Natural Philosophy in that University, one of the founders of the Royal Society, and first physician to King William and Queen Mary, and afterwards to Queen Anne.

1703, Feb. 2. "Medicina Gymnastica, or a Treatise concerning the effect of the use of exercise in some diseases," was licensed by the President and Censors.

1706, July 20. Dr. Goodall presents two ancient pictures of Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey.—March 7. On the 2nd of March Dr. James Drake, a Fellow, died; a gentleman of very pregnant parts and good learning, as appears by the writings he has left behind him, and deserved much better treatment from the Great World than he met with in it.

1707, April 4. "Anthropologia Nova," by Dr. James Drake, is licensed.—April 24. Dr. Walter Charleton died in the 87th year of his age.—January 23. The College was insured for 3,000l. in the Amicable Insurance Office for 7 years, at 12s. per cent.

1708, April 30. Dr. Richard Mead, of the University of Oxford, was examined the first time for candidate.—June 25. Among the rules for the Library is "No candle to be brought into the Library or any to have liberty of smoking tobacco there."—Aug. 28. Death of Dr. Edward Browne, for four and a half years President of the College, son of Sir Thomas Browne, author of *Religio Medici*; he died at Northfleet, an estate of his in Kent, which he has bequeathed between the College and St. Bartholomew's Hospital in case of the failure of issue of his son Dr. Thomas Browne and his daughter Brigstock.—Feb. Letter by J. Burchett for the Earl of Pembroke, Lord High Admiral asking the College to examine Dr. Abraham Corslack, who had applied to be one of the physicians of Her Majesty's fleet.—March 7. The College approved Corslack.

1709, July 1. Mr. Micklethwait presented to the College the picture of his grandfather Dr. John Clark, President. 1710, April 27. Dr. John Arbuthnot, the Queen's physician was admitted.—Nov. 6. The College archives were inspected. A catalogue of the College writings in the archives. In the upper cupboard, Henry 8th original charter, Charter of Queen Elizabeth of mortmain for Lumley and Caldwell's lands, Queen Elizabeth's charter

for human bodies, Exemplification of Statute of Queen Mary, Exemplification of the Act of 15 Henry VIII., Charter of King Charles II., Charter of King James II., four volumes of College Annals. 1555 to 1682, the engrossment of the English Statutes, the 15 new Statutes under Seal.—Contents of four drawers, Leases, Exemplifications, &c.

Folio. 1711-1722.

1711, Dec. 7. Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-General, had given an opinion that neither the College nor the members thereof were obliged to find arms. (The College had been asked by the office of the Lientenancy to send two men for the Militia).—January 11. The College refuse to find arms.—1711, Oct. 30. Sir Edward Northey's opinion.—Opinions of Sir Edmund Samdars, late Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Chief Justice Holt in 1682 to the same effect.—Opinions of Sir Robert Sawyer, Attorney-General. Sir Thomas Turner, Recorder of London, and Mr Brown, counsellor-at-law, in 1683, to the same effect.

1714, Oct. 7. Address by the College to the King on his accession.

1716, June 1. Sir Hans Sloane chosen an elector *vice* Davies resigned.

1715, Dec. 17. Thomas Pengelly's opinion as to the liabilities of the College to find arms, and the remedies of one who was distrained.

1716, July 16. Sir Hans Sloane acquaints the Board that he has had a notice that a warrant was signed by the Lientenancy to distrain on his goods for not appearing in the county court.

1717, Oct. 23. The Duke of Montague having been admitted Doctor of Physick at Cambridge when King George was there, the President proposed him to be chosen a fellow of the College. His Grace was ballotted and elected, nem. con.

1719, Aug. 7. The Censors present a silver "Monteth" to the College weighing ounces*.—Sept. 28. Sir Hans Sloane was chosen President.

1720, June 25. Petition to the King. After stating that King Henry VIII. by charter allowed them to purchase lands of the value of 12l. per annum, the College now ask it to be extended to 1,000l. per annum.—Sept. 2. The Censors and Dr. Levett present to the College five pair of silver candlesticks and snuffers, weighing 154 oz.

1721, June 21. Mr. Mead (the College's solicitor) brought the King's license of Mortmain for holding lands of 1,000l. per annum in the name of the College.—Nov. 21. The President states that Mr. Palmer had given to the College some papers of Dr. Hamley, his relation, and amongst the rest an exact list of benefactors, to his decease.

Folio. 1722-1732.

1723, April 5. Dr. John Ratcliffe of St. John's College, Oxford, was first examined.

1724, June 25. Dr. John Ratcliffe was elected a fellow of the College.—Oct. 5. The Treasurer presents the President with a piece of plate of above 60 oz. being the annual donation of Dr. Hamley to the President.

1725, January 19. Petition by the College to the House of Commons against the frequent use of spirituous liquors.

1727, July 3. Address by the College to King George the 2nd on his accession. They went in a body to St. James's and were received and introduced by Lord Herbert, Lord of the Bedchamber in waiting. They afterwards waited on her Majesty, being introduced by the Earl of Grantham.

1728, June 25. The Duke of Richmond was elected a fellow.

1729, Sept. 30. Dr. Wharton has thanks for the gift of a picture by Vandyke of his grandfather Dr. Thomas Wharton.

Folio. 1732-1744.

1735, Sept. 30. Sir Hans Sloane resigned, and Dr. Pollet was elected President.

1736, Dec. 29. Dr. Benjamin Hoadly was admitted a fellow.

1737, Sept. 23, 24, 26. Hoadly read the Gulstonian lectures.

1738, Oct. 25. Mr. Samuel Johnson, of Canterbury, and of St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A., was examined in Latin as an Extra Licentiate, and approved.

1739, January 26. Jos. Burchett to Dr. Pollet, President. The Lords of the Admiralty ask if the best

English spirits distilled from malt are equally wholesome with the brandy of France, and may be safely used as part of the victualling of ships.—The College answer in the affirmative.

1740, July 2. The College, in answer to the Admiralty, agree that the internal use of vinegar with food might be greatly conducive to the health of seamen serving in the Navy, particularly in preventing the scurvy.—Aug. 19. In answer to the Lords of the Admiralty, the College approve of cllixir of vitriol as useful in scorbutic affections; the best way of administering it is in water. The quantity at a dose, and the particular cases it is proper to be used in, must be left to the discretion of those who are to administer it.—Sept. 30. In answer to the Admiralty the College say, that they can say nothing of the use of spiritus salis dulcis in preserving meat from experience, by which alone it can be determined.

Folio. 1735-1753.

1745, Aug. 27. The College think Mr. Lowndes's salt seems very likely to answer in curing flesh for the navy in long voyages, and ought to be recommended to their Lordships for trial.

1747, Nov. 6. Dr. Thomas Sydenham's picture by Mrs. Mary Beale, was presented by his grandson, Theophilus Sydenham.

1751, June 6. Dr. Akenside attended and was examined in Physiology, and was desired to come on the 20th for a second examination.—June 20. Dr. Mark Akenside produced a diploma under the seal of the University of Leyden, dated 16 May 1744, and was desired to come for a third examination on Tuesday next.—Dec. 23. The Treasurer was authorized to open an account with Mr. Hoar, in the name and for the use of the College.

1752, January 16. A notice of Joshua Appleby's scheme for getting fresh water from salt water.—Feb. 21. The College approve the water produced.—April 3. Dr. Anthony Askew was examined in Physiology for the first time.—April 13. In answer to the Admiralty the College say that sea water distilled without any ingredient is not so pure as sea water distilled by Mr. Appleby's method.—May 1. Dr. Thomas Wharton, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was examined in Physiology and Pathology.—Sept. 30. The College have no objection to Dr. Mark Akenside applying to the University of Cambridge for the degree of Doctor of Physic by Mandamus. (He obtained it 4 January 1753.)

Folio. 1753-1765.

1753, April 16. Mark Akenside was elected a Candidate.

1755, Sept. 30. Mark Akenside was elected a Censor.

1756, May 7. Mr. Samuel Johnson, having presented his life of Sir Thomas Browne, with a new edition of his Christian Morals, to the College, the registrar was ordered to return him the thanks of the Board.

1760, Nov. 4. An address to the King on his accession was resolved and approved.

1761, Oct. 5. The Victualling Office ask the opinion of the College on specimens of water, which is the fittest of them to brew beer.

1764, Nov. 12. The Honourable Mr. Yorke is retained as standing counsel to the College.—Dec. 21. The President reports that he and others had waited on Mr. Yorke, with a fee of 10 guineas.

1765, March 16. Long opinion by C. Yorke, on questions submitted by the College.

Folio. 1765-1771.

1766, March 3. Vote of 100l. for plate to Dr. Lawrence, for his writing the life of Dr. Harvey; and thanks to Dr. Akenside for his trouble in preparing Harvey's works for the press.

1767, May 13. It was resolved to retain Mr. Dunning in any suit which the College might have.—Sept. 24. Twenty licentiates broke open the College gates and forced themselves into the room where the President and fellows were holding their Comitia. Their names were taken down and the Comitia dissolved.—Sept. 30. The licentiates wrote a letter claiming admission to the election of officers of the College.—The President and College deny their right.

1768, Nov. 21. Newgate being to be rebuilt, the College propose to represent to the City the danger of Newgate being brought so near the College. (The City wanted part of the College Garden.)

* The College still possess this bowl.

1769, Feb. 17. The Admiralty write to the College about H. Jackson's invention for hardening, toughening, and preserving wood.—Feb. 23. A long memorial by Jackson about it.

The next volume containing the Annals 1771-1781 is missing.

Folio. 1781-1789.

1782, January 5. A case submitted to Lloyd Kenyon, Attorney-General, on the Statute of 14 Geo. 3., about madhouses. He is of opinion that the College can only grant licenses at the time specified by the Act.—Dec. 6. The Committee appointed by the College to take into consideration the letters received by the Registrar relative to the Influenza met first on the 12th of November.

1784, Sept. 30. The College elected Commissioners for executing the Act for regulating Madhouses.—Oct. 18. There was read and proposed to be printed "An Account of the Epidemic disease called the Influenza" in the year 1782, collected from the observations of "several Physicians in London and in the country, by a Committee of the Royal College of Physicians in London."

1785, June 3. Order to print "An account of a disease" occasioned by the transplanting of a tooth," by William Watson, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians, and F.R.S.

1786, April 10. Resolved, that the pictures belonging to the College be cleaned, and that Sir Joshua Reynolds be consulted as to the best means of doing this.—Sept. 30. Address to the King, congratulating him on his providential escape.

1787, Dec. 2. Petition to the King to issue a proclamation directing the observance of the Pharmacopœia published by the College.

1789, April 1. Address to the King in his recovery from illness.—And address to the Queen on the same occasion.

Folio. 1789-1799.

1789. Opinions by J. Mansfield, G. Wilson, and J. Madocks, on the question of the copyright of the Pharmacopœia being in the College. They were of opinion that it was.—June 11. J. Mansfield's opinion that an alien fellow of the College could not be a Commissioner to visit Madhouses; it being a civil office of trust, which aliens are rendered incapable of holding by the Act of Settlement, 12 & 13 Will. 3.

1792, Dec. 22. Resolved by the College to subscribe 50*l.* towards the relief of the suffering clergy in France, refugees in the British Dominions.

(Henry Vaughan, afterwards Henry Halford, is named.)

1795, Nov. 17. Address to the King on the occasion of the attempt on his life.

1798, Feb. 26. Resolved by the College to contribute 400*l.* in aid of the Government for the services of the present year.

Folio. 1800-1807.

1800, June 2. Address to the King on his preservation from the attack on his life.

1802, April 7. House of Commons. G. Berkeley chairman of Committee to the College.—The Committee on Dr. Edward Jenner's petition ask the opinion of the College on the safety, utility, and benefit of the Vaccine Inoculation.

—April. The College reply that they think it perfectly safe, and highly deserving the encouragement of the public.

1803, January 19. The President said he had had a message from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland concerning the Cow pox.—It was resolved to refer it to the College officers for an answer.

1804, Dec. 29. Letter by Stephen Cottrell, of the Council Office to the College, asking their opinion how the infectious distemper prevailing at Gibraltar and in several other places in Spain may be prevented from extending, should the same or any other infectious disorder manifest here or in any other part of H.M.'s dominions. (Seventeen despatches enclosed from foreign consuls and others.)

1805, Jan. 10. Reply (10 pp.) to the above. The disease ravaging Malaga, Carthage, Alicante, Cadiz, Leghorn, and Gibraltar, is highly malignant. Though it had not the symptoms of the plague of Turkey and the Levant, it possessed an equal, if not greater degree of malignancy. In Medina Sidonia, in 1801, it is stated that of 1,200 sick upwards of 750 died. In Carthage 11,000 are stated to have died in a few weeks. The College think it is

contagious. They recommend a strict execution of the laws of quarantine.—January 25. The Admiralty ask the College for a detailed plan for the establishment of a Board of Health, including the probable amount of the charges, and a statement of the authority with which it may be expedient to invest the said Board.—Feb. 5. Report in answer to the above request.—Admissions of Fellows and Licentiates. Examinations. Reproofs. Members of the College of Surgeons obliged to be disfranchised thereof before presenting themselves to the College of Physicians.—Sept. 30. The censors made a statement of the bad state of the apothecary's shops in Shadwell, Ratcliff Highway, and Wapping.—Choice of Commissioners to license and inspect Madhouses.

1806, June 25. It was decided in the case of the College v. Rose that the apothecaries may practise without the license of the College. 1 Mod. 44. 1 Brown, Parl. Cases, 78. The Apothecaries of London are incorporated by Charter of 13 James I. Vicary Gibbs, by his opinion of 15 March 1806, says that an apothecary interfering in a case could not be proceeded against by the College. On April 14th, H. Dampier gave an opinion to the same effect.—Aug. 15. By letter of this date Lord Spencer tells the College of the King's commands that they should enquire into the state of vaccine inoculation in the United Kingdom, and report their opinion and observations on that practice, the evidence adduced in its support and the causes which had hitherto retarded its general adoption.

1807, March 30. Report on Vaccination approved and ordered to be signed and presented to H.M.'s Secretary of State.—Resolution to sell the College and its buildings, and to purchase another building or site.

Folio. 1807-1811.

1807, July and December. The College tell Dr. Walshman and Dr. Blegborough that the exhibition on doors of their names as partners in the practise of physic is irregular and improper. The College do not object to any private agreement between them.

1808, May 17. Opinion of C. Warren that an alien, though naturalized or made a denizen, cannot since 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2. s. 3. be elected a Fellow of the College.—Other opinions on other points.—Dec. 21. The Treasury tell the College that they have provided 3,000*l.* a year for the support of a National Vaccine Establishment, which had received the King's approbation.

1809, Sept. 30. Resolved to place in St. James' Church a memorial to Dr. Sydenham, buried in the south aisle of that church. The stone placed on the pavement to mark the place of interment was obliterated.—Dec. 13. Resolved to erect a monument to Sydenham, with an inscription. (A sketch is given.) He was born in 1624 and lived 65 years.

1810, April 16. Letter from Mr. Roberts, the College's solicitor, respecting the circumstances under which he had been engaged in compiling a History of the College; a compensation for which was referred to be considered by a committee consisting of Elects and College officers.—Opinions of Sir V. Gibbs, S. Sheppard, and Serjt. Lens, that the Corporation did not exist out of London.—Dec. 22. Three hundred guineas were voted to Mr. Roberts, the College's solicitor, for his book on the College, and for the purchase of his right and interest therein.

1811, January 16. Long letter by the registrar giving the College's adverse opinion to Dr. Harrison's proposed Bill for the Improvement of the Medical, Surgical, and Veterinary Sciences.

There is a collection of upwards of 200 volumes of manuscripts, a catalogue of which is in the Reading Room of the College. They are nearly all on Medical subjects. But a few of a different kind are noted below.

D. 7. Folio, vellum, 14th century. Higden's Polycriconon, in Latin. *Beginis*, Post procloros artium scriptores. *Ends*, Contractis trengis et indecis inter reges intrinseque decessus est. The last date is 1333.

D. 8. Folio, paper, 17th century. 134 leaves. The Epitome of the Civil Wars of England. *Beginis*, If in time as in place there were degrees of high and low, I verily believe the highest of time would be that which passed betwixt 1640 and 1660.—*Ends*, B. You have told me little of the General till now in the end. But truly I think the bringing of his little army entirely out of Scotland up to London was the greatest stratagem that is extant in history.—The work is the form of a conversation between A. and B.

D. 9. Square folio, paper, 15th century. Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.—After the introduction the Knight's

Tale is headed "Jamque domos patria Scithiæ post
"aspera gentis prelia laurigeræ." The tales are in the
usual order. The Plowman's Tale is not there, and the
Prioress's Tale is imperfect, the latter part being absent.
The volume ends imperfectly in the middle of the
sermon called the Parson's Tale; the last words are
"and thynk that God seeth and wrote all his thoughtes
"and his wishes, to him may nothing be hidde ne."

B. 20. Folio, parchment, 15 century, 65 leaves. (On
the cover is written "Gemma Chirurgiæ.") On the
Diversity of Urines. (English.) *Begins.* Uryn ys as
moche for to sayne in Englissh as oon in þe reynys,
Reynes is Frensshe, renes is Latyn, leendys, kedeneys
in Englissh. Ends with the likeness of metals to the
planets. There are some rude pen and ink drawings
of constellations at the end. Also a recipe of one page
and five lines headed "How to stannche blood of the
nose." At the end of the volume in the midst of text
is the drawing of a man, the text describing the voynes.

B. 10. Roman Missal, 14th century, preceded by a kalen-
dar, with miniatures of rural operations for the different
months. Some leaves of the volume have been cut out.
In the middle of the volume is the following note:—
"The 10th day of October yn the yere of our Lord God
"oon thousand fyve hundredth and xxiii, the xvth yere
"of Kyng Henry the viiith and the xxxii^d yere of the
"translac^{on} of my lord Richard Foxe, Bysshop of Wyn-
"chestre, Maister Ranf Leptone, persone of Alresford,
"and of Kyng's Worthy, servaunt and chapelayne to
"my sayde Lord Richard gave thys boke to Elizabeth
"Langrege whos grandfader John Warner, gentylman,
"was uncle to my lady dame Anne Westbroke abbes
"of Romesey, to the said Elizabeth Mynchynne of
"Romesey, the said Maister Ranfe was grete uncle,
"unto a bone that the seide Maister Ranfe gave first
"at the veylling of the said Elizabeth, In money fyve
"poundes delyvered to John Raye baylyff of Romesey,
"a bone that the said Maister Ranfe gave to the said
"Elizabeth oone goblet of sylver all gylted, covered
"with thre Lyons on the fote, and the sponys the oone
"crystalle garnysshed with sylver gyltede with an
"Image on the ende, the other all whyte. R. Lepton."
(The signature is seemingly autograph.)

B. 22. Roman Missal, 8vo., vellum, 14th century, im-
perfect at the end, where by a 16th century hand is the
following note. "Codex iste est Nicholai Saunderi ex
"dono Guillelmi Aglani clerici, precium novi cooper.
"xd." Then follows "At ego Nich. Saunder prædieti
"Nicholai filius non dedissem obolum: prohi! quæ
"cæcitas temporum præteritorum eum prudentes
"occeabantur. Faxit deus ut nos non inveniamur
"ingrati pro salutifero Evangelii lumine recepto."
Nich. Saunder.

D. F. Folio, paper, 17th century, 172 leaves, small
writing.—Universa Medicina, opere et studio Baldvini
Hamei, modo Domini Baldvini Filii, nati A.D. 1610
denati 1676.

On a fly leaf is "Bibliotheca Palmeriana, Londini,
"1747."—Also "This MS. purchased at the sale of
"Lord Verney's books was given to the College of
"Physicians by Dr. John Monro, one of the fellows of
"the College, June 25, 1783."

C. 3. 4to, paper, 17th century. Bustorum aliquot re-
liquiæ ab anno 1628, Authore Baldvino Hamey, M.D.
The contents are notices in Latin of 85 persons of his
time; among them are the Duke of Buckingham, Crom-
well, Isaac Dorislaus, William Harvey, William Laud,
Matthew Lister, Theodore Mayerne, N. Vandyck, and
the Earl of Strafford.—On a fly leaf is the following
note; "Bought at the sale Earl Verney's books, and
"given to the College June 25, 1783."

A. E. 1. Folio, paper, 17th century. Prescriptions by
Theodore Mayerne. One of these contains the name of
"Nobilis virgo Katherina Paget." The prescriptions
occupy only 22 leaves.

D. 13. Johannis de Alchinden Summa Judicialis de
accidentibus mundi secundum J. de A. quondam socium
aulæ de Mertone in Oxonia: dated 1389. Vellum
225 leaves.

C. 1. 4to., 1701. Latin poetry by Ralph Palmer on
his uncle Baldwin Hamey.

C. 2. Life of Baldwin Hamey by Ralph Palmer.

The autograph signature of Thomas Linacre, the
first President of the College is on the title of "Scrip-
"tores rei rustice: fol. Regii, 1496," which is in the
College Library.

The library contains a fine copy of "The Recuyell
"of the Historie of Troye," printed by Caxton in 1471.
It wants one leaf.

Documents in Boxes.

Box 1. Charters to the College.

10 Hen. 8. Sept. 23, Westminster. The King at the
request of John Chambre Thomas Linacre, Ferdinand
de Victoria, King's physician, Richard Halsewell, John
Francis, and Robert Yaxley, physicians, and Thomas,
Cardinal Archbishop of York and Chancellor, makes
the six first named and all others in London of the
faculty a community and College. The College are to
choose yearly a president for the year. The president
and College are to have perpetual succession and a
common seal, and may hold in fee land and tenements,
and rents and possessions of the yearly value of 12l.;
they may hold meetings and make ordinances for the
government of the College and the members within
London and 7 miles round. No one is to practise
in London or within 7 miles thereof, except admitted
by letter under the common seal of the President and
Community, under the penalty of 100s. per month.
Four are to be chosen every year as censors of medical
practitioners in London and within 7 miles, with power
to fine and imprison. The President and College are
exempted from being on Assizes, Juries, &c. Great
Seal, a portion broken off.

7 Eliz. Feb. 24, Westminster. After reciting the
above charter, and that King Henry 8th in Parliament
in the 14th and 15th years of his reign confirmed and
amplified it, the Queen licenses the College to have
yearly, one, two, three, or four human bodies for dis-
section, of men condemned and executed for theft,
homicide, or any other felony. When the dissection is
completed the bodies are to be buried by the president
and his successors.—Part of Great Seal remains.

24 Eliz. June 30, Westminster. Licence to Sir John
Lumley, Lord Lumley, to grant an annuity of 20l. out of
certain of his lands in Sussex to the President and Col-
lege for ever, to maintain a reader of the art or science
of surgery in the College, after the first day of Easter
term, 1583, for ever, according to the directions of Lord
Lumley and Richard Caldwell, M.D., made and to be
made. Also license to the s^r Richard Caldwell to give
to the College an annuity of 20l. out of certain lands
described in the counties of Sussex, Stafford, and Derby,
for the purposes aforesaid.—Great Seal.

15 Charles II. March 26. After reciting the Charter
by Henry 8th and its confirmation in Parliament, and
Letters Patent of 8th Oct., 15 James I. confirming the
charter of Henry the 8th, and giving other privileges,
the King incorporates them by the name of the Presi-
dent, Fellows and Commonalty of the King's College of
Physicians in the city of London; and gives them
powers to hold and grant land, &c., and to have a com-
mon seal, &c. There are to be 40 fellows of whom are
to be a President, 10 Elects, and 4 Censors. Sir
Edward Alston, Sir Francis Prajean, Baldwin Hamey,
and 37 others are named as the first fellows. Sir
Edward Alston is named as the first President. Alston
and nine others are named as the first Elects; George
Ent and three others are named as the first Censors.—
Rules for the election of President on Michaelmas day;
and for choosing of Censors and Elects. Power for Sir
Geoffrey Palmer, Attorney-General, to administer the
oaths of office to the Presidents, Elects, Censors, and
other officers. Large powers to examine and punish
practitioners and vendors of medicine in London and
within seven miles thereof. The Earl of Clarendon,
Chancellor, Sir Robert Foster, C. J. of the King's Bench,
Sir Orlando Bridgman, C. J. of the Common Pleas,
and Sir Matthew Hale, C. B. of the Exchequer, are to
first visitors of the College, and their successors in
office for the time being are to be visitors. The King
releases the rent of 6l. reserved by the charter of King
James I. A registrar is to be chosen. The members are
exempt from liability to serve to juries, &c. Great
seal broken. This charter is in English on eight skins
of parchment.

25 Car. II. Feb. 27, Westminster (2 skins). Exem-
plification in Latin of the Roll of Parliament, 14 & 15
Hen. VIII., about the choosing of Elects.

26 Car. 2. July 13. Inexpimus of the Act of Parlia-
ment of 1 Mary confirming the Act of 14 Hen. VIII.
confirming the Charter by Hen. VIII. regarding the
imprisonments and fines which the President and College
were authorized to impose for offences.

3 James II. March 11. Confirmation of the Charter
of Hen. VIII. Appointment of Sir Thomas Wetherley
and many others to be Fellows (among them is Dr. Henry
Paman). Sir T. Wetherley to be first President, Dr.
George Rogers to be first Vice-President; 12 Elects.

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and 4 Censors are named; Sir Thomas Millington is to be Treasurer, and Dr. Barwell to be first Registrar. The President, &c. are not to exceed four score fellows. Power to the College over the members. Prohibition against any person printing anything about physic or surgery except by license from the President and Censors. Power for the President and Censors after the expiration of the Act of 14 Car. II., renewed by the Act of 1 Jac. II., against printing seditious, &c. books, to license all books on physic and surgery. Power for the King by Order in Council to remove the President.

7 George I. May 24. License to the College to hold land of the yearly value of 1,000*l*.

Box 2. Deeds relating to gifts of lands by Lady Sadler and Dr. Sherard. And deeds relating to the Physic Garden at Oxford. Also a few early deeds, among which are—

Temp. Hen. III. Henry Malemainz grants to the Hospital House of St. Mary of Strodes, *ss*, per annum, from three sheep folds (*bercariis*), which he has in Stokes. Witnesses: Dom. Gil, Bishop of Rochester, William Archdeacon of Rochester, &c. Large seal of warrior on horseback.

Temp. Hen. III. Henry Malemariz gives *ss*. of three sheep folds at Stokes, to supply his tenth for the Hospital House of St. Mary at Strodes, in free and perpetual alms, and for the relief of the sick dwelling there; for the souls of his wife Emma and his son Hugh, &c. The like seal as the above.

12 Edw. I. Deed between the Prior and Convent of Rochester of the one part, and Robert de Bertone of the other part. The Prior and Convent demise to Robert their marsh called Monckenemers, with fifteen ewes in the same marsh (value of each *2d*.), for life, at a rent of *9s*.

Temp. Hen. III. Henry, son of Wolnoed de Lagare, gives in free and perpetual alms to God and the church of St. Andrew, the meekest of the apostles, of Rochester, and the monks there in the infirmary, a rent of *2s*. to support the lamp burning before the altar of St. Mary, in the chapel of the said infirmary. Witnesses: Henry de Cobeham, William Potin, Benedict the clerk, John the Englishman, Elias the merchant, &c.

Box 3. Deeds relating to gifts of lands by Lord Lumley, Dr. Caldwell, and Mr. Gulston.

Box 7. Leases of property in Warwick Lane.

Box 8. Copy of proceedings in the case of the King v. The College of Physicians, 1796.—1696, Sept. 23. Acts, Ordinances, and Bye-laws of the College. 13 skins of parchment.

Box 10. Letters and papers of the last century, and papers about the new Charter.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

CORPORATION
OF THE
TRINITY
HOUSE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS of the CORPORATION of the TRINITY HOUSE, DEPTFORD-LE-STROUD, at TOWER HULL, LONDON.

The first charter of incorporation of the Trinity House was dated 20 May, 6 Hen. VIII. The original is lost, but there is an exemplification of it, from the enrolment, made in the reign of George II. There were subsequent confirmations and enlargements of the charter, but in the 1st year of the reign of James II., the Corporation surrendered all their privileges to the King, and he granted them a new charter, which is still subsisting. In this charter Samuel Pepys, then Secretary of the Admiralty, was named first Master of the Corporation.

The great fire of 1666, and a fire which occurred in 1714 in Water Lane, where the house of the Corporation then was, destroyed most of their ancient documents, and I am informed that they have nothing of historical interest besides the volumes mentioned below. The earliest is a small 4to of the 16th century containing entries on vellum leaves of translations of Henry the VIII. the charter, and other things. The next are two volumes labelled "Transactions," and a third which ought to have been so labelled although labelled "Court Minutes" and contain entries and notices of documents and transactions of the Corporation from 1610 to 1661. The Court Minutes begin in 1659 and are continued to the present time, but the Minutes 1692-1704 are missing. The Bye-Minutes, which are Minutes of proceedings at committees, begin in 1685 and continue until the present time; those for 1689-1699 and 1705-1714 are missing. The volumes sometimes called "Select entries," sometimes "Letters, Reports, &c." sometimes

"Reports" and sometimes "Order Books" begin in 1670, and continue until the present time; but those for 1685-1692 are missing. The Letter Books begin in 1685, and continue to the present time.

In the Transactions there are, in 1611, the depositions of some sailors who had been in a voyage to discover the North-west passage; what seems to be a copy of part of the log book of a vessel engaged in the voyage, and a report on the matter by the Trinity House. Certificates by the Trinity House of the losses or unfortunate circumstances of mariners or their widows; (these certificates were, I presume, considered as warrants for begging). The entries in these volumes show that Turkish pirates pursued their calling on the English coasts; and a Council letter in 1617 states that within a few years the Turks had taken above 300 ships of England and Scotland.* The Sovereign was applied to often for grants to private persons of licenses to erect lighthouses and levy tolls on ships passing them; these petitions were mostly referred to the Trinity House, and they reported thereon to the King. They acted as arbitrators in disputes between mariners, and had communications with the Trinity Houses of Newcastle, Hull, and Dover on various matters affecting their ports. In 1620 they certify the extent of the Mediterranean Sea. In 1621 they interfered in a dispute between the East India Company, and seamen and widows of seamen employed by them, who had been taken prisoners by the Hollanders, with regard to the wages of the seamen. There are several entries about the prevention of the exportation of iron ordnance. The King and Government often referred to the Corporation for their opinion as to the construction of ships and the manning of them, and the convoys necessary for English ships.

There are many entries, particularly in 1624, about the unlawful exportation from Yarmouth of herrings in strangers bottoms; but the people of Yarmouth it seems got a temporary license so to do. In 1632 and 1635 are entries of mutineers signing a Round Robin. During the Commonwealth the Corporation were directed by the Government to aid in sending forage for the army in Scotland, and they had to certify the number of ships in the Thames fit for the service of the State, and had to impress seamen for the like service, and in 1652, at the command of Cromwell had to recommend a "godly and well affected mariner" as Master of the ship Resolution, and had to send fire ships to the fleet at the Downs. In 1656 is a notice of the encroachments of the sea near Reculver Church. In 1659 is an order imposing a fine on whoever shall take a pipe of tobacco during court time, and an order regarding the number of dishes of meat to be provided for the Corporation. In the same year General Monk was chosen an elder brother, and in 1660 he was chosen Master. There are notices of the almshouses and charity estates of the Corporation. The election of Master was always on Trinity Monday, and in 1660 two barrels of strong beer were ordered against that day, and Mr. William Pryne, and Sergeant Maynard were ordered to have invitations to the dinner; the Earl of Sandwich was chosen Master in that year; and in the same year the King requested that they expel one Capt. Moyer from the Corporation; in 1663 he was expelled.

The Court Minutes show that the Corporation had several disputes with regard to their being exempt from serving in the militia; that they fined persons for heating tar on board ship. In 1663 three of the brethren were summoned to attend at Westminster to give their opinion to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in a cause where the business wholly related to the sea. The Corporation appears to have been often consulted by the King, the Lord High Admiral, and the Privy Council on matters relating to trade and the navy. On one Court day there was no Court because all the elder brethren were present according to custom at a launch of a great ship of the King's. In 1665 the Wardens were ordered to provide better claret for the meetings; and the Corporation engage Houseman to paint the portrait of the Duke of Albemarle; and made a regulation about the poor who came to the monthly meetings for relief, by way of precaution against the plague; and by reason of the plague the Court held their meetings at Deptford, and increased the allowance to their pensioners and the poor. On the 2nd of September 1666 the Corporation house in Water Lane was burned, and the

* In 1621 the Corporation petitioned Buckingham, the Lord High Admiral, regarding an overcharge on them in respect of their subscription to the fund for the expedition against the pirates of Algiers. See also 1625. March 20, for a notice of prisoners taken by pirates off the coast of England.

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Corporation declined to pay the quarter's rent which became due at Michaelmas because they had been dispossessed. In 1667 they granted 40*l.* a year out of the ballast office to the Duke of York for his life. (From Mr. Whormby's book it appears that the Duke received this sum up to the time of his accession to the Crown, and that after his abdication he claimed, but unsuccessfully, the arrears.) In 1667, at the King's request, they recommend Gallions and Blackwall as places where ships should be sunk in the Thames to hinder the enemies approach. In 1668 they resolve to appoint a Consul at Leghorn, and in 1669 order him, then setting out, to buy velvet for a funeral pall for the members. In the same year they decide on sending a present of wine to a person who had been a benefactor, and from whom they hoped more. On Oct. 27 in that year they heard of the death of Mr. William Prynn, an elder brother. On the 30th of March 1670, Mr. John Pepsy, brother of Samuel Pepsy, was elected clerk of the Corporation. (Samuel Pepsy in his diary alludes to him). John Pepsy died in 1677. In 1671 two members are ordered to drink to each other and to be reconciled. In January 1673 Samuel Pepsy was chosen an elder brother. (He often sat at the Courts). In November 1674, Andrew Marvell (Marvell P) sat as one of the Board. In Feb. 1675 orders were made about the use and charges for the use of the funeral pall. In 1675 is a notice that the Master and two or three of the brethren would go to the new foundation at Christ's Hospital to see it and to appoint to examine the boys there. (Subsequent notices of the examination of the boys of this foundation and certificates of proficiency afterwards occur. This examination has ceased for some years past) Among the "Select Entries" is a letter in 1671 giving the Corporation's opinion as to the extent of the British seas; and a paper of instances of striking the flag to the English. In 1680 is a list of the portraits belonging to the Corporation. In 1705 Strype was about to publish a new edition of Stow's Survey of London, and the Corporation authorized some of the brethren to give him such information as they should think it necessary he should publish with regard to the Corporation. In 1705 the death of Sir Cloudesley Shovell is mentioned. In 1713 Sir Thomas Hardy was sworn a nether warden. Below are extracts from the earlier of the series of volumes above mentioned, and notices of the contents of several volumes of copies of documents possessed by or relating to the Corporation, and short notes of their charters.

I must be allowed to return thanks for the courteous reception accorded to me by Sir Richard Collinson, the Deputy Master, and Mr. Allen, the Secretary, and for the assistance given to me by Mr. Inglis, the Chief Clerk of the Corporation.

Folio, 17th century. Labelled "Transactions, 1609-1625."

Certain articles and reasons touching a plantation to be made in Newfoundland, exhibited by certain Marchants of London and Bristol, unto the Lords of H. M. Privie Counsell, and by them referred to the consideration and reporte of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House. Feb. 9, 1609.—It prays for a patent of a small part of the country never inhabited by Christians.

Favourable report thereon by the Master and Wardens of the Trinity House.

1610. Bond for submission to arbitration of the Master and Wardens of the Trinity House in a dispute about money, and award thereon.

1610. Award by them on a dispute between a Merchant and the men of a ship arrived from Virginia.

1610. Opinion given by the Master Wardens, Assistants, and Company of the Trinity House, at the request of the East India Company, as to whether and what wages were due to men of two crews of ships, some men of one ship being taken prisoners, and the other ship lost.

1610. Recommendation to the King of a gunner redeemed from captivity, from the Turks.

1610. The Trinity House writes to the Chancellor, Ellesmere, about seamen captured by Pirates, and made destitute.

1610. The same to the same, recommending a man who suffered shipwreck on the coast of Norway.

8 James I. Commission of the King, and of Chancery, to the Master and two of the House, and three of the Commissioners for Policies of Assurance, to decide on a dispute about a Charter-party.

Award thereon.

Awards on disputes about seamen's wages.

1611. Certificate that the Levant seas begin, the westernmost part thereof, at the mouth of the Straits

of Jubilaltar (Gibraltar) anciently called the Straits of Marocco, and so continueth yfselfe eastwards thence into all the gulfes, ports, and places, within that Middle Earth sea.

Answer of the Master, Wardens, Deputies, &c. of the Trinity House, to the East India Company about wages due to certain mariners.

1611, Oct. 24. Depositions of persons engaged in the North West discovery. Robert Billet, who came home Master, saith that in going into the Straights they were 5 weeks in their passage to Cape Salisbury, but in coming to the Eastward, they were cleare of Cape Desolation in 16 days as he conceives. The men turned out of the ship on the 23rd of June were nine; two died, four were slain. The men that came home were Robert Billet, Master, and seven others. They departed from London the 18th of April, and fell with Cape Salisbury the 2nd of August victualled for 8 months.

Abacuck Pricket, sworn, saith the ship began to return about the 12th of June, &c.

Silvanus Bond, saith &c.

Edward Wilson, surgeon.

Francis Clemens, Bennet Mathues, and another sworn.

By examination of seven of the company of that ship that endeavoured the North West discovery, it appears that the Master and the rest of those men which are lost were put out of the ship by the consent of all such as are come home The plot was begun by Henry Green, and William Willson, by the privy of Inet. Pricket clears Billet, who came home Master, of being acquainted with the plot at the beginning. They all charge the Master with having wasted the victuals. All conclude that to save some from starving they were content to put some away

Outward bound.—Course Westerly.

On the western side of Fretum Davies, they enter an indraught the 26th of June, the sea to sett S.W., the land trending from N. to W.

27.—Standing with it, they find it to sett more westerly.

30.—Anchoring on yce, they find a sett to West.

July 6.—Fast to yce they found at 113 fad. grocno ose, and next day grose gravel sand at 116, then losing in 3 howers osie sand at 120 fad. The morning drift was S.E. by E. by reason of the fodd from N.W. by W.

July 7.—Standing N.N.W., he found himself laid Sotherly by the fludd, and at afternoone the tyd turned, at night the stopp in 112 fadd. one leage of an Isle of yce aground bearing W., but by 3 next morning it bore E. Sotherly.

9th.—Yce driving to the Westward.

10th.—A strong sett of Ice to the West and W.S.W.

11th.—Imbayd, they find the fludd from the North Shore sounding 4 fadd. height and flud 8 howers the change day.

12th and 13th.—The North Canal free from Ice.

17th.—130 fadd, 145 fadd, and by the lead a drift N.N.W., and in 120 fadd. by the ships drift at haser and grapple the lead or ground fluds the fludd come from N.N.W.

19th.—Betwene Hold with Hope, and Cape Henry no ground in 160 fadd. within 2 legues of shore; the flud from W. to N.

21.—A ground sea and way more westerly than accompt.

Aug. 1. No ground at 180 fadd.

2. The make Salisbury's F. West, south and a faire sound west; before these a whirling sea either by overfale or meeting currant a streigh passage; S.W. Highland, 100 fadd, 2 legues over.

On the west land the observe the fludd to come from the North heighting by shore 5 fadd.

In the Bay.—Course Southerly.

Aug. 12. They find white water like Whayce.

13. They find strong fludd from N.W. by N., and the ebb from S.E. by S.; yt fowed 9 a'clock, the c 5 days, and height 1½ fadd.

22. A tyde from W. by N. from 8 till noone.

Homewards bound. In the bay.—Course N. Easterly.

July 15. Coming up to the Straits mouth they find a sea coming from oute the North.

26. They run aground on a rock in the little streight mouth at 9; shot againe at 4 in the morning.

27. On the Wester side they make land at N. by W. 8 legues of, not scene outwards bound; they take it to

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be the western coast; the tyde came in W.S.W. and the obb E.N.E.

Ang. 2. Through the great straight course north-east and westerly.

4. They make Isle of yce setting from East to West.

7. They see a whale playing.

9. They make hold with Hope and the northern coast both.

10. Two islands of yce coming from the East into the Strait.

13. No ground at 80 fadd; yet herd the rattle of land ne' at 85 among the islands.

14. The set of tyde from East to West is 140 fadd; anchored.

15. Hope for a through faire, because the yce drave from the East to West.

16. Cleare of the Straights.

Grounds for conjecture.

The straights lye from Fretum Davies West and East, a mere at lest 200 le. long, and 30 or 40 broad at most, sometymes very narrow.

The southern coast full of bayes and pestered with yce, the Northern shorter and free.

At the western mouth the Northerne side opens to the N.N.W.; the great billow comes in Salisbury his island being ahead. South the great bay enters and trends about 200 le. long.

The tyde settis into that bay from N. by W. into the Strait ut snpra. Yt settis more westerly checking the current that comes from the East, and always beares the Ice into the West as the Whale plaid.

Whether that great bay must not be fedd from the Ocean.

Whether that ocean lye not Norwest of Salsburye's headland and the Straights.

Whether that ocean can be any other than the South Sea.

1611, Oct. 26. Whereas it is enquired of us the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House, what our opinion is concerning that discovery which is made in the North West. We having diligently heard the Master of the ship that brought her home, who is the only man of that Company that can speak of Navigation, do conclude from ought we can discern by such globes as we have viewed, that the said ship was never so far to the Westward to recover the South Sea, as we conceive the land to be by so many legues; and our opinion is that the same ground bay in which they sailed must be fedd from the ocean, but cannot conjecture that it is fedd from the South Sea, but rather from the Ocean on the North East side of that Continent, because the currant did drive perpetually from the East; but whereas the islands of yce drive away from Cape Salisbury W.N.W., the land trending N.N.W., and that at the same Cape it heights 4 or 5 fadd under water and keeps a trew course of tyde as he reports; we thinke that the passage is to be found betwene the West and the N. West, and not more Northerly.

Yeoven under the Common Seal of our Corporation, 26 Oct. 1611.

1611, March 11. Letter from Sir Thomas Smith to the Trinity House, asking for payment of the second of the three years' subscription to Virgini Adventure.

1611, March. Agreement that the Trinity House shall have rateably according to their adventure for Virginia their full part of all such lands as shall be recovered, planted, and inhabited, and of such mines and minerals of gold and silver and other metals or treasure, pearls, precious stones, or other kind of wares which shall be obtained or gotten in the said voyage.

1612. Reference by the Chancellor to the Master, &c. of the Trinity House in a dispute between Seamen and Merchants; and letters of the Chancellor thereon.

Letter to the Chancellor about unfortunate Seamen. Awards in disputes.

Petition for relief to the farmers of H. M. Impost for Sea coals, the petitioner having having been obliged to cast overboard much coal in a storm. And Certificate of the Petitioner having taken oath before the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House of the truth of the statements in the Petition.

Award in a dispute.

Several of the parishioners of Stepney write to the Trinity House to ask them to write to the Chancellor for the King's Letters Patent to make a collection in Churches for an unfortunate person.

1613. Letter by the Chancellor to the Trinity House asking them to arrange disputes between the Merchants and Owners of the Mary Anne and the mariners.

Letter by the Trinity House thereon.

Petition by Mary Temple, backed by certain parishioners of Limehouse, to the Trinity House, asking them to give a certificate to the Chancellor for a Patent for collection in divers parishes for the widow of a man taken by the Turks.

Petition to the Trinity House on behalf of an unfortunate debtor, to assist him in petitioning the Chancellor.

Letter by the Trinity House to the Chancellor on the subject.

1615. Reference by the Chancellor to the Trinity House of a suit in Chancery.

The defendant writes to the Trinity House that he cannot appear, being a merchant, living 200 miles off, and says he will hasten the hearing of the cause before the Chancellor, as it is not a maritime cause.

The Trinity House send the defendant's letter to the Chancellor.

1615. Award by the Trinity House on a reference by the Chancellor of a suit about the performance of the trusts of a Will.

1614, Oct. 17. Order in Council that Sir H. Montague and Sir Randall Crewe, Kts. sergeants at law, should examine the Statute about the exportation of Herrings, the bailiffs and commonalty of Great Yarmouth having had license to transport them in stranger's bottoms, but having abused the license.

Montague and Crewe report that they find that no strangers ought by the law to ship herrings but in English ships whereof his Majesty's subjects are owners.

1615, Nov. 19. Council Order. After reciting a reference to Sir F. Greville, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Julius Caesar, M.R., Sir F. Bacon, A.G., Sir H. Montague and Sir R. Crewe, H. M. sergeants at law, to report on the Great Yarmouth affair about herrings,—They report that they think the Great Yarmouth people may have leave for this time to export the 600 lasts of herrings in stranger's bottoms, but strictly prohibit any such exportation for the future.—They give leave accordingly.

Petition by divers owners and poor mariners of Great Yarmouth to the Privy Council against the exportation of herrings in strangers bottom.

Petition by the Town of Yarmouth to the Privy Council to appoint a day to decide a controversy between the Masters of the Trinity House and the Town of Yarmouth about the transport of 600 lasts in strangers bottoms.

Reasons and allegations of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House against the inhabitants of the Town of Great Yarmouth their transporting of herrings in strangers bottoms.

1616, April 3. Council letter to Sir Daniel Dun, asking him to call the Ministers of the Trinity House and such of the Merchants trading to Spain, France, and the East land as they think fit, to confer about the price of freight in foreign ships for English goods.

1616, May 18. Council order reciting a report thereon by Sir J. Caesar and Sir D. Dun and approval of it.

1616, June 26. Certificate by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House of the distress and sufferings of Nicholas Rowledge taken prisoner by the Spaniards.

1616. Certificate by a rector, constable, churchwardens and others of the state of the wife of Moses Mason, mariner, taken by the Turks.

1616, Oct. 16. Council order that the same report (see under date 1616, May 18.) should be entered in the Register of Council Causes as an Act of the Table to be observed, and that it be published.

1616, Oct. 16. Letter of the Council to the Lord Treasurer asking to give order to publish the rates of prices for freight by the merchants of Spain, France, and the East lands, reported by Sir J. Caesar and Sir D. Dun.

1613, Jan. 31. Council letter to the Mayor and Aldermen of Newcastle, sending them articles devised for the better preservation of the River Tyne, after conference between the Masters of the Trinity House and the deputies of the Mayor and Aldermen.

1614, Oct. 7. Council letter to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of Newcastle, praising their observance of the directions regarding the Tyne, and telling them to send up two persons (named) if they continue to oppose them.

Petition to the Privy Council of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House, complaining that nothing had been done on the Council order of the 10th

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June last, and praying that their Lordships would set an end to the business by proclamation or otherwise.

1616, Jan^y 25. Certificate to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House, that the certificate of the late part owner and part owner of a ship regarding William Ruds (son of Nicholas Ruds) being taken by the Turks, was true.

Petition to the Chancellor by David Mitchell to compel Thomas Whitney to put the disputes for money between them to arbitration.

1616, Oct. 11. Letter of the Chancellor to 3 Masters of the Trinity House, referring the above to them or any two of them.

1616, Nov. 2. Letter by the 3 Masters to the Chancellor saying that they find a certain sum due to Mitchell besides consideration for time of his attendance on Witney's ship.

1616, last of December. The Chancellor to the three; referring the matter back to them and others of the Trinity House, to make a further report to him.

1616, Jan^y 8. Report by 12 of the Trinity House to the Chancellor, finding the amount due to Mitchell.

1616, Jan^y 15. Order in Chancery in the suit of Clark v. Isack (a mariner and a master).

1616, Jan^y 11. Certificate thereon by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House to the Chancellor.

Petition by the Brethren of the Trinity House to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants that they would direct a certificate to the Chancellor in the matter.

1616, Jan^y 30. Certificate to the Chancellor that Clarke deserves no wages, but rather punishment. (signed by the Master and Wardens; apparently original signatures.)

Petition by owners and seamen of Ipswich, Alborough, Harwich, Woodbridge, &c., trading for coals, to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House, praying them to be suitors to the King to relieve them of the tax of 4d. per chaldron on coals laden at Newcastle, Sunderland, and Blythe, granted by Patent to Andrew Boyd.

1616, Feb. 12. The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House to Sir D. Daun. Judge of the Admiralty; on the advisability of having a light at or near Wynterton.

The same to the King; after reciting the Act of 8 Eliz. granting them the right to place buoys, beacons, lights, &c., and that in the 36th Eliz. the Lord High Admiral surrendered his rights, and the Queen confirmed theirs: they pray the King that he will not give the rights to others who they hear have been soliciting.

Reasons against the 4d. per chaldron on coals.

1616, Feb. 14. Council Order that the Masters of the Trinity House alone should have the placing of sea marks and signs.

s.d. Council Order approving the design of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House to have a light at Wynterton, with a toll of 8d. for every ship over 100 tons, and 6d. for every ship under 100 tons, having comfort of the said light, and 12d. for every fishing boat for the year.

s.d. Council Order and Articles for preservation of the river Tyne.

1616, Feb. 16. Council Order about it.

1616, Feb. 18. Letters from the Council to the Mayor of Newcastle, the Bishop of Durham, and the High Sheriff of Northumberland, about the river Tyne.

A report on the mixture of coals.

1616, Feb. 28. R. Winwood to The King's pleasure is that Sir T. Bacon, A.G., calling other learned counsel, do consider the Act of 8 Eliz.

1616, March 15. The Lord Keeper reports that light houses are sea marks within the Act of 8. Eliz. and the charter of 36 Eliz., and that the Corporation of the Trinity House cannot transfer their authority.

1617, March 5. Instructions by the Trinity House to Mr. Norreys and Mr. Geere to go to Wynterton, co. Norfolk, and make lighthouses there.

1617, March 26. Council Order; after reciting the Petition of the Trinity House, the reference by Winwood, the report of Bacon, and the Order of 14 Feb. 1616: they confirm the order and exhort the Corporation to perform their duty by erecting lights, &c. without tax on the subject.

1617, March 29. Certificate by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House that the Sea Flower of London with all her goods and 16 men was cast away with foul weather in the bay of Lisbon.

1616, Feb. 25. Council Order about the mixing of coals.

1617, June 4. Opinion of H. Yelverton, A.G., on the Act of 8 Eliz.—1. Lighthouses are signs and sea-marks within the Statute. 2. That there is authority given by the Statute to the Trinity House to erect such lighthouses if they think fit, and a trust reposed in them to do it if they will. 3. That they of the Trinity House cannot transfer their authority to any other; but the authority given by the Statute does not take away the power of the Crown by common law to erect such lights; for that Statute is made wholly in the affirmative, that they of the Trinity House shall and may erect such signs and marks at sea, but excludes not his Majesty. We are informed that since the Statute, both in the time of his Majesty and of the late Queen, there have been some light-houses erected by authority given from the Crown. If the Trinity House be not vigilant to perform their duty, the King is not restrained to provide them, according to his royal power and justice, for the safety of his subjects lives, goods, and shipping in all places needful.

1617, June 16. Council letter to the Trinity House. Within these few years the Turks have captured above 300 ships of England and Scotland. The merchants of London have offered 40,000*l.* from the merchants and owners of ships in the port of London as a fund against the Turks. They ask the Trinity House to assemble and decide that they will contribute.

Answer of the Trinity House to the above, offering certain rates on ships according to their place of voyage, amounting in all to 1,068*l.*

Two reports against Clarke in the suit of Clarke v. Isack.

Petition by the Trinity House to the Privy Council, against Sir William Erskine's attempt to get a King's patent to erect lighthouses.

The inconveniences (six in number) of his Majesty's grant, falling necessarily if Sir William Erskine carry the erecting and keeping of lights, &c.

Petitions by the Trinity House to the Lord High Chamberlain and Chancellor in favour of their House.

1617, Feb. 20. C. Edmunds to [the Trinity House]. The Lords have ordered that you and Sir William Erskine shall be heard with counsel on Sunday morning next.

Petition to the Privy Council by the Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne that they may export to the Seventeen Provinces and Germany and no where else such small fardles of cloth in strangers bottoms (not exceeding 6 fardles in one ship) as in times past they have used, and also to import such commodities in the like vessels not exceeding 20 tons in any one ship, the master of such ship or vessel bringing a certificate that there is not an English shipping there to be had.

1618, May 25. Reference of the above to the consideration of the Governor and Company of the Merchant Adventurers in London and the Masters of the Trinity House.

1618, June 3. Report on the above.

Petition by Peter Frobisher, heir and executor of Sir Martin Frobisher, to the King, for a patent, at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent, to erect and maintain a watch-light at Ravenspurro or Kelsey-upon-Humber, with such allowance out of every ton of goods of ships and vessels both of the King's dominions and of strangers as shall have use and benefit thereof, like as the King had already allowed for the lights at Dungeness and Wynterton.

Reference of the above petition to the Trinity House.

1618, Aug. 1. The Trinity House at Dover to the Trinity House at Kingston-upon-Hull, asking them to say if they really approve Peter Frobisher's intention.

Petition to the King by the Trinity House to confirm the grant by Queen Elizabeth in the 36th year of her reign of the office of lastage and ballastage of all ships and vessels coming or going out of the Thames between London Bridge on the west and the main sea on the east.

The poor, aged, impotent, lame, and distressed men, women, and children maintained and relieved monthly by the Trinity House, divided by their several dwellings, Aug^o 1618.—Here follows a list of the pensioners at London, St Katherine, &c., Wapping, Redriffe, Ratcliffe, Limehouse, Poplar, Deptford, Rochester, Leigh, 160; payments in all 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; annually 209*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Besides the resort of many men that have suffered shipwreck, English, French, and Dutch, together with many more poor, lame, and impotent men, women, and children to whom are given 50*l.* 60*l.* or 70*l.* per annum.

Report by the Trinity House to the King, on Peter Frobisher's petition. The Trinity House and they hold the erecting a lighthouse at Ravenspurro to be impossible, and one at Kelsey very dangerous.

Petition by the Trinity House to the King to confirm the charter of 36 Eliz., and to prohibit others from using their rights.

1618, Sept. 22. The petitioners are referred to the Lords of the Treasury, and if they think it fit a grant is to be prepared.

1618, Nov. 11. Certificate by the Trinity House of the bad state of the haven belonging to the towns of Dunwich, Southwold, and Walberswick.

1618, Oct. 16. Star chamber order. In a cause between Andrew Boyde, H.M. Patentee for the survey of coals on the one part, and the Coastmen trading for coals on the other part, it is ordered that Boyde forbear to put in use the said Letters Patent until further order be taken.

1618, Oct. 16. Star Chamber. On hearing the cause between Sir William Erskine, H.M. Patentee for maintaining lighthouses at Winterton, and the Coastmen trading for coals, it is ordered to be referred to Sir Henry Carre, Comptroller of the Household, Sir J. Caesar, and Sir E. Cooke, and they are to certify their Lordships.

Letter by the Trinity House of Kingston-upon-Hull to the Trinity House of Deptford, unfavourable to the setting lighthouses at Ravenspurre or Kilesey.

1618, Feb. 1. The Master and 11 others of the Trinity House to They certify that the wines of Malaga are not of the growth of the Levant, but of Spain (three reasons are given). Original signatures of the Master, &c.

Reasons (8) for the continuance of the cook rooms in his Majesty's ships in the mid-ships. (Original signatures by the Master and 11 others and two marks).

A ceasement or rate upon the tonnage of shipping for raising 2,000*l.* per ann. (The ships are ranged in five classes according to the places where they trade, and the total amount assumed to be levied is 2,050*l.*)

1619, April 14. Certificate by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House of the condition of Matthew Angell, of Wapping, reduced to poverty.

Our reasons against the office for survey of corderage.

For the greater ship of 600 or 700 tons, &c. (There are specifications for the building of two new ships for the King, one 103 feet long, and the other 93 feet long.

Sir J. Killigrew to the King. Petition for a patent for 30 years to erect and maintain a lighthouse at the Lizard point; he will pay 20 nobles a year.

The King refers Killigrew's petition to the Trinity House; who reply that it is not necessary or convenient to erect a light-house there, but *per contra* inconvenient, having regard to pirates and enemies whom it would conduct to a safe place of landing.

Petition to the Trinity House by the owners and masters of ships trading to Newcastle for sea coals, and of all other ships trading to the Northwards, that they will endeavour to get the 1*d.* per ton to Winterton lights reduced to 6*d.* per 20 chaldrons.

1619, June 23. Report by the Trinity House in the cause of Applody v. Manley, that the plaintiff (a mariner suing for wages) was not entitled, he having deserted the ship.

1619, Jan^y 12. Certificate by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House, of the losses and distress of Edward Crosse of Ratcliffe.

Two other certificates by other persons about Crosse's losses.

1619, Nov. 16. Certificate by three persons of the services and distress of Captain Reynolde Whitfield, a prisoner in the hole of the Poultry Compter. In 1589 he served in the Victory, of the Queen's: in the year 1591 in the Garland, of the Queen's, under the command of the Earl of Cumberland, in which voyage in the Garland, being sent home in a prize taken from the enemies, he was surprised by a fleet of gallees and carried into Spain, where he remained prisoner for two years; more he served with Sir Fr. Drake to the West Indies, anno 95^o, in the honourable action of Cales 96, and in the Lion, of the Queen's, 97; besides other actions undertaken by her Majesty. In the year 98, after divers casual losses, he had a ship called the Milknap, of 200 tons, stolen away by one Norice, of Wapping, which ship, with her freight, was valued at 1,200*l.*, and never recovered by the said Capt. Whitfield. He is now prisoner on an execution for 500*l.*, which debt was for the ship stolen from him.

1619, January 19. The Master and four others of the Trinity House certify the truth of the above, except the valuation of the ship and freight.

1619, Feb. 12. Certificate by the Trinity House to the Justices of Assises of the co. of Kent that the finishing the bridge and way over a creek between the parish of

Stoke and the Isle of Graines will be beneficial (the same having been presented as in a dangerous state).

1619, Feb. 12. Certificate by the Trinity House that Blackwall will be a fit place for erecting houses and buildings for seafaring men.

1619, March 11. Certificate by the Trinity House to the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral, that it will not be prejudicial to the River Thames for Robert Bourne of Wapping, shipwright, to enlarge his wharfs or place for building ships at Whapping further into the River Thames than it now is, as others of the said profession have heretofore done; and for sooner obtaining license for his so doing he has intreated their certificate in his behalf.

1619, March 19. Certificate of the Trinity House of the capture of Turks and Moors of James Carter of Plymouth, mariner, and his distressed circumstances consequent on his slavery and release.

1620, March 20. The Trinity House to Sir Fulk Greville one of H.M. Privy Council. Certificate that they conclude the sea within the Straights of Morako or Gibletor is usually called the Levant Sea, extending itself from the said Straits or mouth to the coast of Sarea, viz., Scanderowne, Trypoly &c. and our reasons, that we have received the same by tradition both of our elders and of the Italians and Frenchmen trading in those seas.

1620, May 28. Certificate by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House of the suffering, and state of Clement White, of Weymouth, who was a pilot on a ship taken by the Turks near the Southern Cape, and sold by them to the Moors in Argila in Barbary, where he was redeemed by some English for 30*l.*, in which sum he stands indebted to them.

Petition, by owners and masters of ships to the King, offering 4*d.* on every chaldron of coals unladen in any port of England or transported in English shipping, and 6*d.* on every ton of goods loaded on this side of the North Cape to be unladen in any part of England, if the King would command that no coals be exported except as in the Petition mentioned or laden in any foreign vessel under certain conditions.

A letter by the Earl of Oxford to the Trinity House on the above petition.

1619, March 7. The Trinity House of Kingston-upon-Hull to the Trinity House of Deptford; asking their opinion of the merchants of Kingston-upon-Hull taking freight of Scotchmen for wines for Burdeaux and carrying goods thither outwards, and in the East Country loading and freighting the Hollanders there with flax and iron for that port, though shipping of that port or other English shipping be ready there.

1620, April. The Trinity House at Deptford to the Trinity House, Kingston-upon-Hull; recommending them to apply to the Council Board on the subject.

1620, May 13. The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House certify that the Mediterranean Sea begins at the Straights of Gibraltar or Moraco, and extendeth itself to Mallaga, Aliccant, the Isle of Maycyorke, Minyork, and Candy, Cyprise, Scanderowne, Trypoly, Alexandria, and is called the Levant Sea, and hath ever bene so accounted and called by all navigators of those countries, and so from them by us so called; that Mallaga lyeth xx. leagues within the Levant Sea, without interposition of any other land, insomuch that the Levant Sea, washeth the coasts of Mallaga even to the walles of the toune, and the wines of the growth of Mallaga are rolled in the cask into the Levant Sea, and so embarked with our ships: this we have in our experience and certain knowledge. Mem. that Mr. Munsey had a copie of this certificate the 8th of July 1628 under the seale of the House affixed thereto.

1620, May 27. Certificate for Sara, wife of Matthew Clarke of Limehouse, mariner, taken prisoner by the Turks in the Straights, and was in prison there, for the ransom of himself and his companions, 300*l.*

1620, July 7. The Lords of the Privy Council to H.M. officers and farmers of the Customs in the port of London. Reciting that the Trinity House had called a meeting of owners and masters of ships that were seamen, who had agreed to certain rates on ships trading to certain ports, for the advancement of the King's intended expedition against the pirates of Argies and Tunis; they command them not to suffer any cocketts to be delivered nor entries taken of any ship, bark, or vessel trading to the parts above-mentioned until the said rates be duly answered and paid.

1620, Oct. 7. Certificate by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House, that William Locke of Ratcliffe, mariner, was in a ship cast away at Greenland in 1611, and afterwards in another ship also

cast away in Greenland, and afterwards taken by Turkish pirates in the Straights, and lost his wages, apparel and adventure; that he has a wife and 4 children, the eldest sick.

Petition by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House to the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral; that they may be free from Mr. Alfonso for tenant of the office of ballast granted to them by the King, who was recommended by the Marquis but who had not come for his lease, and was in arrear three quarters of a year for rent.

1620, Feb. 4. Petition by the same to the same.—By the Statute 8 Eliz. they have the right to erect and lay out all such beacons, buoys, and sea marks upon the coasts of the Kingdom as to them should seem meet, but some have obtained the King's grant for erecting certain sea marks contrary to the meaning of the said Statute, and for better explaining the said Statute they have preferred a Bill in Parliament. They pray his allowance and furtherance thereof.

1620, Feb. 21. The same to the same. They understood that he is incensed against the Bill and against them; they ask his honourable allowance and favour.

1621, April 9. The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House to Mr. Geere and Mr. Cooke.—Instructions to go to Lowestoffe, Caistor, and Wynterton, and see about the keeping of the lights and buoys there; if the candles burned in the lanterns be too few they may supply one or two more candles; to sound the channels there, &c.; also to sound the channels at Stamport and there lay a buoy if needful; at Yarmouth to call to account Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Lad, and settle accounts with them.

1621, April 11. Certificate by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House of the portage fit to be allowed to the master and mariners of every ship.

To the master of any ship on voyage to Mayork or to the eastward thereof down in the Straights 100l. in goods out and home free of custom. Officers, 10l. a man; common sailors, 5l. a man.

The master of every ship on voyage for Spain, Portugal, the Islands, Barbary, Ginny, France, &c., one tunne upon every 100 tunces in goods out and home free of custom. The officers 20 nobles a man in goods, the common sailors 5 marks a man.

The master and mariners of every ship on voyages for Zeland, Holland, and all that country, Hamborow, Muscovia, Russia, &c., according to former custom. They recommend those rates to the King.

1628, April 21. Certificate of the loss of the Long and Costly, of Ipswich, laden with wine from Burdeaux between Dover and the South Foreland, to the great hurt and undoing of Nicholas Paynton, of Wolverston, co. Suffolk, fisherman, sole owner thereof.

1621, May 2. Certificate by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House, at the request of many knights and burgesses of Parliament, about the complaint of men and women who had petitioned Parliament against the East India Company for wages for that time which the said men and the women's husbands were in the hands of the Hollanders, having been formerly taken by the said Hollanders. For point of law they submit to Sir Henry Marten, Kt. Judge of the Admiralty, who holding himself to the general maxim concludes that when the owner loseth his ship, the merchant his goods, there the mariner loseth the wages. But in case of conscience the case of these men differs from others: for being taken by the Hollanders they were offered great wages to have served them against the Company, but they would not, which gained to them severe punishments, imprisonment, irons, and scarcity of victuals, under which burden some died. The consideration whereof has already moved the Company to give the poor men one-third in money of their wages for the time we question, the other two-thirds they presume when the Company shall have received it from the Dutch. In the meantime the poor men and women are in want, and little more to what they have already received would be as a fair sunshine day after a long and general storm.

1621, April. Note of the business done at Winterton Castor and Lowestoffe by Mr. Geere and Mr. Cooke. At Winterton the tower light-house and the tower repaired. For Castor, the house repaired, the salary advanced to 6l. per annum, the whole is 30l. per annum. Two candles in each to burn. Have had conference with Mr. Brightman, a principal gentleman of all that place, to be the overseer of the lighthouse at Castor, but have made no agreement. The buoys at Castor lie well, we sounded the channel and found them so.

We likewise sounded the channel at Stamport, and laid a buoy upon the middle ground there. . . . The houses there we likewise repaired. (Original signatures of Robert Kitchen, T. Best, and 5 others.)

1621, June 4. The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to Mr. Cooke, collector of the duties for the lights and dues of Castor and Stamport, in the port of Lynne; directing him not to demand or receive from certain ships not taking benefit of the lights and buoys at Castor and Stamport, the duties authorized by the Council letter of 1 April 1613.

Note of a similar letter of the same date to Andrew Barker, collector of the said duties in the port of Hull, and of a similar letter to Leonard Carr, of Newcastle, for the like freedom for the ships and barks of Newcastle.

1621, May 26. From my chamber in the Doctors Commons. Sir Henry Marten to the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, directing them to signify that none take on himself to be master or pilot of any ship or vessel to go forth or return into the Thames without a certificate of fitness by the Trinity House, and approbation from the Lord Admiral under the seal of the Court of Admiralty, pursuant to a provision in their charter.

Petition by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Privy Council.—They have received the collection for the 1,000l. per annum, according to the rates presented to the Council, and mentioned in their letter of 7 July 1620 to the Custom House, towards the charge of the ships at sea against the Turkish pirates. But one Ralph Freeman, a merchant of London, who lately farmed the killing of whales in Greenland and on those northern coasts, has set forth 8 ships for the same voyage and refuses to pay the imposition. They pray that the Council will call Freeman so that he may be subject to the rate.

1621, June 13. The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to Leonard Carr at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, referring to the sending to the burgesses of Hull and Lynn a copy of the inclosed letter discharging certain ships from duties, as not taking any benefit.

Note of the Act for explaining and enlarging the Act of 8 Eliz., intituled an Act concerning sea marks and mariners.

1621, Aug. 1. A note of the particular losses sustained by John Links of Limehouse, mariner, in several voyages at sea, in 1563 coming from Newfoundland, in the last of Queen Elizabeth, later by Dunkirkers, in 1610 cheated by Muley Zedag, a king in Barbary, in 1613 his ship bound for Barbary damaged by storms, in November last taken prisoner by a French man of war.—Certificate that the above is true, his losses amount to 795l., and he and his old wife are in distress.

1621, Sept. 8. Letter by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, to . . . That Mr. Browne has extended his wharf at the river further than allowed by the license given. It is some inconvenience to the river, but not hurtful to the bridge or the city.

1621, Sept. 12. Certificate by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, of the losses of Robert Ewens, late of Limehouse, mariner, deceased.

1621, Sept. 15. The like of Henry Hammon, late of Gravesend, mariner, a captive of the Turks.

1619, June 24. Orders made by the King's express commandment unto the Lords of the Privy Council for the preventing the unlawful transportation of iron ordnance, &c., &c.

1621, Nov. 16. The Commissioners of the Navy to the Trinity House. Asking them to consider and confer with Mr. Burrell on the plott of a baracado for the Medway, designed by him.

1621, Nov. 21. Report of the Trinity House thereon. 1621, Nov. 28. The Commissioners of the Navy to the Trinity House, asking them to examine and report on a ship called the Mayflower, built by John Dove, of Lieth in Scotland, offered for sale as a man of war to the King.

1621, Nov. 28. Answer to the above, not in favour of the ship, she is 90 feet long and of some 220 tons.

1621, Dec. 13. The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Privy Council, giving notice that there is bought in Holland or so pretended and brought into the Thames 8 or 10 Dutch ships and more daily coming of 200 tons apiece or thereabouts, fathered partly by denizens and partly by free nations, and by them employed for Spain. Not one brings from Holland one piece of ordnance, but no sooner here arrived than they send a certificate to the Trinity House that they have bought and are possessed of such ships now in

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the Thames or some other port, and praying a certificate to the Lord Admiral, some of them for 20 pieces of ordnance, some for 16, some for more, some for less. The Trinity House pray for an order forbidding them to grant certificates for ordnance to those ships.

1621, Dec. 29. Certificate by the Master, &c., of the Trinity House, of the losses of Richard Knott, of the precinct of St. Katherine, near the Tower of London, mariner, at sea and by Turkish pirates.

1621, Jan^r. 21. Certificate by the same of the losses and death of Henry Young, of Poplar, mariner, in defending his ship against a Turkish pirate of 120 guns in the Straights. (He was master and part owner of the Delight, of London).

1621, Jan^r. 30. Certificate by the same of the losses and deaths of Roger Treago and John Bucknell, master, mate, and boatswain of the Delight.

Petition by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, to the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral.—The King, at the Marquis's request, reduced the charge on the house from 2,000*l.* per annum to 1,000*l.* for two years, for the expedition against the pirates of Argiers. They have paid in the first 1,000*l.* although they have not collected the same by 600*l.* Notwithstanding, the Council would now put on them the 2,000*l.* per annum for two years.—They pray his help in the matter.

1622, June 8. Certificate of the services, losses, and sufferings of Nicholas Raulledge, a mariner.

1622, June 22. Petition by Robert Sparrow to the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, to direct the Masters of the Trinity House or some others, to call Robert Hart, part owner of the ship *Lionel*, of Harwich, of which the petitioner owns one eighth, to give an account of the profit made by the said ship.

1622, July 13. Reference of the above to the Trinity House, by the Lord Keeper.

1623, last of April. Certificate by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House of the sufferings of Thomas Haines of Bristol, mariner, taken prisoner by and captive to the Turks.

1622, Feb. 22. Council Order, joining Sir H. Marten with the Trinity House as referees in the matter of the complaints by mariners against the East India Company.

1623, May 9. Letter by Sir H. Martyn (Marten) and four of the Trinity House to the Council thereon.

1623, May 14. Certificate of the losses and sufferings of Richard Noble and Matthew Mieks, captured in fight by Turkish pirates, and captives in Algiers.

1623, June 23. The Earl of Middlesex to the Trinity House, telling them to send a list of certificates of all iron ordnance which they shall have given warrant for within the last six months to Dutch ships, with the names of the ships and the masters or owners, and the number and sorts of ordnance to each, and the dates of the certificates.

1623, June 24. The Trinity House reply to the Lord High Admiral. They send a note of all certificates granted by their house for iron ordnance for Flemish bottoms, for the 29th of September last. They have refused a certificate for a large Holland ship of 400 tons, under circumstances which they detail, until further information had.

1623, June 25. The Earl of Middlesex to the Trinity House.—He has read their certificate, and tells them not to give a certificate to the Dutch ship, as he intends to bring the matter before the Privy Council.

1623, June 25. Council Order to the Trinity House; directing them not to suffer any Dutch or other strange bottom, on pretence that it belongs to a denizen or other natural subject of this kingdom, to be furnished with iron ordnance without special warrant from the Council Board.

1623, Nov. 21. Council Order. The King granted a patent to Sir John Killigrew and Robert Thynne, Esq., to erect a light-house near the Lizard, with power to levy *½d.* per ton on ships trading that way. There has been a petition against it, as of no use but as inconvenient and burdensome. The Master, &c. of the Trinity House are to inform themselves how accessory the said light may be for securing the ships trading in those parts, and what the *½d.* per ton amounts to per annum, and certify in writing to the Board.

1623, December. Report of the Trinity House thereon. They find the light needless and give their reasons. They think the collection is about 400*l.* a year, and a great burden to poor seamen.

1620, Dec. 17. Certificate of John Duffe, of St. Mary's London, a Scotchman, master and owner of the

Angel, of London, being wrecked at the isle of Scilly, going from Ireland to Rochester.

1623, January 7. Certificate of the capture by Turkish pirates and captivity at Saltee in Barbary, of Peter Mathew, of London, merchant.

1623, Feb. 25. Certificate of the losses and sufferings of Nicholas Rawledge. (See above, 8 June 1622, and 26 June 1616).

1623, March 6. Certificate of the bearer, Thomas Melvin, a Scotchman, being one of nine Christians, captives of the Turks, who, in slavery to the Turks, captured from 29 Turks the vessel on which they were on board, and brought her into Weymouth.

1624, March 27. Certificate of the losses and captivity in Algiers of John Brown, of Wapping, mariner.

1624, April 17. Certificate of the captivity in Tunis, of John Dodson, of Ratcliffe, mariner, taken by Turkish pirates; 160*l.* ransom is asked.

1624, April 17. Certificate of the losses and sufferings of Richard Morris, of Wapping, mariner, taken by Turkish rovers, and a captive in Algiers; 200*l.* ransom is asked.

s.d. Certificate of the losses and sufferings of Henry Short, of Limehouse, shipwright, taken by Turkish pirates, and captive at Algiers.

1624, May 4. Another certificate for Henry Short, rather fuller.

1626, April 12. Certificate by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House that if the decayed piers and jetties of the harbour and town of Whitby, co. York, were repaired the harbour would be convenient for shipping, and they hope that the suit of Francis Wynn and Richard Hunter, agents for the town, may take effect.

1626, April 8. Certificate to Richard Hooper, of Deal, mariner, he having letters patent to clear the usual roads and harbours for ships between the Isle of Wight and Yarmouth, in Norfolk, of all anchors and cables as have been slipped and lost, that the clearing is not only necessary, but without it H.M. ships and all other ships in those roads will ever be in danger.

1624, Sept. 16. Council Order (imperfect) against custom officers taking excessive fees.

Petition by the Trinity House to the King, against Sir John Meldrom's patent for a light-house at Winterton.

1624, Sept. 8. The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Lords of the Council. Report on the fortifications of Sylly for the safety of H.M. ships and subjects within and upon the said island, and to prevent all succour, relief, and possession, which the enemy may have of the said isle, of roads within it. (Under seven heads, 1 page.)

1624, Feb. 1. The same to the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Certificate of the losses at sea of William Bann of Ratcliffe, mariner.

A proposition. (1.) How many mariners and gunners are to be allowed to a merchant ship of 300 tons or thereabouts, carrying 20 or 25 pieces of ordnance, and how many soldiers the same ship may carry over and above the ship's company and victuals for 8 months. (2.) And likewise how many mariners and guns are to be allowed to a Newcastle ship of 220 tons or thereabouts, and 10 pieces of ordnance, and how many soldiers she will carry over and above her ship's company and victuals for 8 months.

Answers. (1.) Seamen and gunners 60, and soldiers 150, and will carry victuals for that number for 8 months, provided there be provision made of syder, vinegar, or wyne for beverage. (2.) Seamen and gunners at least 30, soldiers 100, and will likewise carry victuals for 8 months, provided (as above). It will be very needful that many of the Castle ships that be undersayed may have their yards and sails enlarged to the discretion of purveyors appointed for that purpose.

Questions propounded to the Masters of the Trinity House. (Five questions of a similar nature to the above, with answers).

Petition of 105 merchants to the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, to make suit to the Duke of Buckingham that the imposition to which they assented in 1617 against the Turkish pirates, but continued for 4 years, may cease.

Petition by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, to the Duke accordingly.

1624, March 15. Letter from . . . to . . . The King has commanded the writer to signify his pleasure to the addressee that he examine the business, and if he find the petition to the King to be true, to give order that the imposition cease and be forborne.

1623, March 12. Buckingham to the Master, &c. of the Trinity House; complaining that they have not made a lease of the ballastage of the Thames to one Lanniere, as they promised.

1623, March 13. Reply to the above. They say that Buckingham agreed that they should be quit of Lanniere, but that Mr. Alfonso should have a lease, but his terms were unreasonable and they have granted it to Mr. Barrell, one of the Commissioners of the Navy, to whom Alfonso sold his interest.

The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Duke of Buckingham. Petition to take into consideration the grievances of seamen and owners of ships by reason of the heavy imposition laid upon them in the lights of Winterton and Dungeness.

The bailiffs and portmen of Ipswich to the King. Petition on behalf of Henry Roundkettle, of Ipswich, whose ship was cast away on the coast of Norway, he being in distress.

The Master, &c. of the Trinity House, to Sir T. Coventry, Keeper of the Great Seal. Certificate of the loss by Henry Roundkettle of his ship the Christian Mary and his adventure to the amount of 120*l*.; he is impoverished, cast into prison for debt, and with his wife and children likely to perish.

1626, April 14. Opinion of the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, regarding the convoy for the fishermen of the North coast.

Certificate by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, to Sir T. Coventry, Kt., Keeper of the Great Seal, that Robert Ensome, of Ratcliffe, mariner, master of the Unicorn, of London, was on his return from the Canary Isles, taken by Sally men-of-war, twelve leagues off Silly, and taken prisoner to Sally, and sold as a slave and ill treated; his loss was 250*l*.; ransom required, 250*l*.; he has a wife and three children.

1625, January 14. The Master, &c. of the Trinity House, to . . . According to their order of the 14th instant, they have had the following men before them and set out their wages; 4 men of the St. Andrews, 2 of the St. George, 6 of the St. Elwade, all of Calais; the wages are in gilderns per month;—opinion in what circumstances the payment falls on the owners and in what on the King.

1625, January 18. Another letter to . . . telling what certain Dutch officers of the ship had certified to be the rates of wages of certain ranks of mariners.

1625, January 11. Letter to . . . recommending increase of pay to seamen in the King's ships, and giving reasons.

A demonstration of the difference between His Majesty's pay for 200 men, and the present proportion set down by the Trinity House; and may serve for a greater or lesser ship.—A proportion for the convey of the Castle trade, with the charge thereof, &c.—Ten Newcastle ships of 350 or 400 tons, in tons and tonnage and 14, 15, or 16 pieces of ordnance in each ship, 60 men in each ship, for 8 months; in all 15,280*l*.; and other calculations.

The Trinity House to the Duke of Buckingham. Petition for leave to prefer a Bill to Parliament for the increase of pay to men in the King's ships.

The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the House of Commons. Petition for the increase of seamen's pay. The pay, continued according to ancient allowance, is 4*d*. per day.

The wages for the ships royal for 400 men, proportioned from the medium of 20*s*. per man a month. (A list of the characters and their pay.)

The wages of the second rank of ships for 250 men, proportioned from the medium of 20*s*. per man a month. (Similar to the above.)

The wages of the 3d rank of ships for 200 men; of the 4th rank of ships for 160 men; of the 5th rank of ships for 120 men; of the 6th rank of ships for 70 men; proportioned for the medium of 20*s*. per man a month.

1625, January 3. Certificate by Thomas Gataker, parson of Redriffe, and others, that Michael Fletcher, husband to the bearer, was on his return from New England, not many leagues from Plymouth, taken prisoner by a Sally man-of-war, and taken to Sally and kept prisoner. He has lost all; the ransom demanded is 300*l*.

1625, March 15. Similar certificate by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, to Sir Thomas Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

Thomas Askew to Sir Thomas Coventry. He petitions that, having sustained losses at sea, he (Sir Thomas) will get him the King's patent to gather benevolences in the counties of Hert, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Middlesex, and the cities of London and Norwich

Certificate by the Mayor and Jurats of Faversham of the condition and losses of Thomas Askew; in July 1625, being bound to Newcastle in his ship, he was taken by a sloop or frigate of Blankenburch, and carried there and kept in captivity 5 months, notwithstanding the exertions of Mr. Trumbull, H.M. agent at Brussels; his total losses are 365*l*.

1626, May. Certificate by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House about Askew.

1626, May 2. Certificate by the same of the shipwreck and losses of William Bunn, of Ratcliffe.

1622, Oct. 23. Buckingham to the Master, &c. of the Trinity House. Directions for their granting or refusing certificates for iron ordnance.

Temp. Elizabeth. Petition by masters and owners (about 120) of ships of London, Ipswich, Alborough, Yarmouth, Lynne, Sandwich, and other the coast towns of this lands to the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, to make representation to Lord Buckhurst, Lord High Treasurer, to prevent English merchants from exporting goods in strangers' bottoms.

The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Privy Council. Petition, giving information of six Dutch ships come out of Yarmouth harbour road, as they suppose to take load of herrings contrary to law.

The same to the same. Praying leave to erect light-houses at Winterton, and to gather the allowance and taxation offered by the masters and owners of ships.

1606, January 5. Council letter to the customers and other officers of the ports of Newcastle, Yarmouth, Hull, Boston, and Lynn, to levy the 12*d*. for every 100 tons of ships making from those ports, and pay it to the Trinity House for the support of the buoys and beacons between Leistoffe and Winterton, that sum having been voluntarily offered; if any refuse, they are to send up their names.

1607, last of May. An open placard from the Privy Council to the same effect as the above.

1609, last of May. The Privy Council to the customers and others, H.M. officers of the ports of London and Newcastle, and all other ports between London and Newcastle, with their members.—Beacons, buoys, and lights are wanted at Stampot, near Leistoffe. It has been agreed by the chief owners and masters of the North ports and the Trinity House that every ship, hoy, and bark from Newcastle shall pay 4*d*. for every voyage, and that all ships and barques making their voyage from Hull, Boston, and other North ports, as well from port to port as in crossing the seas, shall pay in like manner. Before they give cocket or other discharge, they are to collect and receive the said contributions and pay them to the Masters of the Trinity House.

1622, January 14. Council letter to the officers and farmers of Customs. Whereas the Master, &c. of the Trinity House called a meeting of masters and owners of ships that are seamen, who agreed for the expedition against the pirates of Algiers and Tunis, that all ships trading with the Straights or going to the Eastward of Cape de Gale (Gall?) should pay 18*d*. per ton, and those trading to the Straights and going to the Westward of the said Cape, and all ships trading with any of the ports of Spain from the Straights mouth to the North Cape of Spain, viz., Cape Finisterre or to the islands of Barbary, Gynny, Bynny, &c., 8*d*. per ton; and all ships trading for Biscay, France, Flanders, Holland, Hamburgh, Danske, Melvin, Norway, Russia, Groyne-land, and all other northern parts (crossing the seas), 3*d*. per ton; to be paid every voyage until 2,000*l*. were raised; the Council direct the collections to be continued until further order.

1625, March 20. The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to . . .; exempting certain ships of Hull from supporting the light-houses and buoys at Castor and Stampot.

1625, March 20. The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Privy Council.—They find there 12, 13, or 1400 Englishmen captives in Sally, all or greatest part taken within 20 or 30 miles of Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth. When the winter takes, then the Sally men go to Flushing and Holland, where having supplied all wants and the winter past they go to sea again. If they want men in these places with the Dutch they are furnished. The writers complain that the coast is not guarded by some handsome ships to defend the King's subject, and that our friends are not restrained from arming and aiding the infidels.

1626, Oct. 15. Authority by the Trinity House to Mr. J. Wilde to take up the surrender to the House of the lease for Castor lights.

1626, Nov. 18. The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Privy Council. Since the 20th of April last

800 tons or thereabouts have been shipped in strangers' bottoms. They pray that order may be taken that merchants trading to France, Flushing, Midd. Holland, &c. may freight and employ only our native ships.

Petition by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the House of Commons. They are grieved at the aspersion cast on them that they allowed by certificate or otherwise those 100 carriages now gone for Spain.

Certificate of the losses and captivity in Algiers of William Kempster, of Alborowe, co. Suffolk.

1631, Sept. 24. Certificate of the captivity in Argier of Capt. William Hockering.

1632, June. Certificate of the captivity in Argier of John Croft, of Ratcliffe, mariner.

1633, May 10. Certificate of the losses and captivity in Argier of W. Kempster, of Abrow, co. Suffolk, mariner.

Statement of Kempster's losses: 640*l.* in all.

1639, May 6. Inspecimus by the Earl of Northumberland of the oaths of Timothy Thornhill and William Renshell regarding the purchase and ownership of a ship now called the Mary and Barbara of London.

A folio volume, labelled "Court Minutes," but should be "Transactions," 1626-1635.

Letters by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Privy Council about shipping matters; about ships for intercepting the Lubeckers in their passages for Spain; to the Trinity House at Dover about pilot's poundage; to and from Sir J. Sackville about wastage. Letters between Sir H. Marten, Judge of the Admiralty, and the Trinity House: the latter give their opinion that the owner of a half of a ship who lets it to the owner of the other half for a voyage, who takes letters of marque and brings in a prize, is entitled to a share of the prize.

1627, July 13. Council Order for payment to the Levant Company by the Trinity House of 550*l.* out of the moneys collected by them for the Algerine pirates expedition. And copy of receipt for it.

Award on a dispute between the mariners and the victuallers of a ship.

The ancient custom in Queen Elizabeth's time concerning the several shares and other duties that do any way appertain to the officers of all men-of-war. The captain has the best piece of ordnance, &c. Pillage.—The mariner's furniture, apparel, chests, and such like is pillage, and the same shared amongst the whole company (the different shares are given). (This is a certificate by the Trinity House; the page is cancelled, but copied fair at p. 206.) Letters between Sir H. Marten and the Trinity House about it.

Letters between the Trinity House and the Trinity House at Dover.

Letters between the Trinity House and Sir Sackville Crowe and Sir William Russell as to the proportion of of coals to be taken in ships to be sent with victuals to the Isle of Rhee.

1627, Nov. 14. The Trinity House reply to an application for a pilot for H.M. ship the Adventure to Goray Gut, on the coast of Holland.

1627, Nov. 28. Letter by John Wolstenholme, William Russell, and William Burrell to the Trinity House, and reply thereto, about the fitness of H.M. ships St. Andrew and Antelope to ride at Bristol, and the fitness of the latter to go to Ireland.

1627, Nov. Reference by the Commissioners [of the Navy] to the Trinity House, and report (adverse) by them on the petition by Mrs. Euphyan Murray for a patent for 31 years for the viewing, surveying, and sealing of sackcloth and pole-davies.

The Trinity House report to the King that the owners and masters of ships trading to Newcastle say they do not desire a royal convoy which the King has asked them to support.

1627, Dec. 20. Shipowners to the Commissioners of the Navy, declining land offered by the King for the pay for the ships hired by him; they are in want of their money; they complain of the loss of shipping.

Ships of three decks are of greatest force and most useful for men-of-war being built in the manner and form following, &c. (14 pp.)

Letter by the Duke of Buckingham directing the Commissioners of the Navy to call Mr. Burrell of the Trinity House, Capt. Pett, and other shipwrights, and consider the proposition, particularly whether it will not be best for service that the lower tier of ordnance lie not above 5 feet above the water.

1627, Jan. 16. Answer of the Trinity House to the proposition of ships of three decks.

1627, January 20. Letter by Robert Heath to the Trinity House.

Reply thereto, telling him they demand of strangers coming into the Thames 7*l.* per ton, but receive not 6*l.* per ton, and demand for their coming in 8*l.* for every foot of water they draw. For authority, they plead their charter.

1627, last of January. Council letter to the Trinity House, telling them to cause all owners of ships to furnish and make ready all such ships as belong to them, that they may be fit for service, if suddenly wanted for defence of the country; and if so employed the owner shall receive such pay and satisfaction as shall content him.

1627, Feb. 5. A survey taken by the Masters of the Trinity House of all ships in the Thames which being prepared are fit for his Majesty's service, with their names, burdens, what ordnance they are capable of, and what number they have at present aboard.—Seven ships belonging to the East India Company, 22 merchant ships, 12 ships ready and bound to sea, 22 Newcastle ships; all carry guns.

1627, Feb. 13. Opinion of the Master, &c. of the Trinity House that when a ship at sea is burned by fire accidentally, the owner must bear the loss of the ship, and the merchants or parties hiring the ship the loss of their goods.

Entries about John Goodladd slandering the Corporation, his imprisonment in the Marshalsea, his confession, and forgiveness.

1627, June 27. Instructions to Walter Cooke and William Ewins to go to Yarmouth, Lostoff, Castor, and Winterton, and take knowledge of the keeping and laying of the lights and buoys, and use their best skill in erecting a new light-house for an upper light in the town of Lostoff.

1628, Aug. 2. At a court, two of the customary tenants of Stepney, for themselves and the other tenants of the manors of Stepney and Hackney, deposit for safe custody an exemplification under the great seal of the Act of 21 Jam. I., intitled, "An Act for Confirmation of the copyhold estates and customs of divers Copyholders of the manors of Stepney and Hackney, according to certain Indentures of Agreement and a decree of the High Court of Chancery made between the lord of the said manors and the Copyholders."

Certificate, in answer to the Admiralty, of the proportions in which the proceeds of the sale of a French prize were to be divided between the two ships which took her.

1628, Aug. 13. Council letter to the Trinity House requiring them to set down a reglement for the Newcastle ships which shall part from hence, and see the same put in execution, so that the ships shall not part either until the convoy which the King has prepared shall be ready, or until they be so strong as to be able to defend themselves.

1628, Oct. 28. Benjamin Cowper, of Yarmouth, to whom the Trinity House had reposed the trust of nominating a man to employ in the keeping of the light-house at Castor, says the man he put in has neglected his duty, and employed an ineffectual deputy; he submits another, Hill, the bearer.

1628, Nov. 8. Reply by the Trinity House to the above. They accept Hill, and have engaged him at 37*l.* a year; he is to live at Castor; in either light-house to have three candles of three to the pound; light all the candles immediately after sunset and continue them burning until fair day.

1628, Nov. 28. Certificate by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, that the vayles to the officers of a man-of-war, in case they take several prizes in one voyage, are from each ship.

1628, January 9. Award, on a reference from Sir H. Martyn, about average demanded by a master from a merchant for saving goods of the merchant.

Petitions by Miles Croxton to the King, and also to the House of Commons, against the Trinity House, who had forbidden ships to take ballast at his wharf, of which he had a lease.

Agreement for taking care of a buoy at the east end of the Gun Flitt.

1629, last of April. Council letter about the buoy.

Petition to the Trinity House by owners and masters of ships for them to lay a buoy at the east end of the Gun Flitt. (Numerously signed.)

Petition by the Trinity House to the Privy Council. Referring to the last-mentioned petition, they say that they have buoyed the channel, viz. Gouldinore Gutt. The shipowners have voluntarily granted 6*l.* per 100 tons of the burden of their ships trading for Newcastle and the parts adjacent. They pray authority to levy it

at the King's custom houses of London and Rochester and elsewhere.

1628, Dec. 15. Letter by the Trinity House to Mr. Cooper about the buoy at the Gunflitt.

1628, Dec. 19. Cooper's answer.

Another letter by the Trinity House to Cooper.

1628, Dec. 15. Letter by the Trinity House to Ipswich about it.

1628, Dec. 21. Letter from Richard Fisher at Ipswich to the Trinity House about it.

1628, Dec. 29. Letter by the Trinity House to Ipswich. Other letters about it. And letters from the Trinity House at Kingston-upon-Hull, and the Trinity House at Newcastle, about it.—Letter from the Trinity House to Harwich, and reply.—Letter to the Port Towns by the Lords.

Petition by the Trinity House to the Privy Council for authority to collect the 6d. per 100 tons and 6d. for every 50 chalders of coals.

1629, April 30. Letter by the Lord Mayor to the Privy Council, sending a certificate by a committee of aldermen about the tax.

s. d. Certificate by the aldermen, favourable.

1628, January 8. Seven letters from Ipswich.

1628, January 10. Letter from the Mayor of Harwich. Letters from the Trinity House of Hull to the Mayor of Hull and the bailiffs of Yarmouth about the tax.

5 Car. 1., May 12. Grant to Capt. Thomas Porter of the 50l. per annum usually paid by the Trinity House as holders of the office of lastage and ballastage of ships in the Thames to the Lord High Admiral.

Agreement by the Trinity House to pay it to Capt. Porter.

1629, June 11. Charterhouse. Sir Kenselin Digby to the Trinity House, asking their opinion and decision as to the shares of men and himself of prizes taken in his voyage.

1626, June 27. Reply to the above.

Petition by the Trinity House to the King, about Miles Croxton's interference with their office of lastage and ballastage.

1629, July 3. The King refers the petition to the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord High Chamberlain of England, and the Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

1629, Oct. 28. Order of Council for officers and farmers of his Majesty's Customs, and the Masters of the Trinity House, to make certificate of what is to be done in the matter of the owners of small barques and vessels accustomed to follow the trade of Calais, Rouen, and Dieppe, thrown out of employ since the peace with France by reason of French vessels carrying all the merchants goods to and from those places.

1632, January 25. Star Chamber. Order for Miles Croxton, tenant to the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, to pay the arrears of his rent of 20 marks, and to pay the current rents as they fall due.

1629, January 13. Council Order about Croxton's tenancy of a wharf and land out of which ballast was digged.

Petition by the Trinity House to the King to direct the Lord Keeper to stay the patent to John Gilbert and Abraham Johnson of the right of ballasting.

1629, January 29. The King refers the petition to the Lord Keeper.

1629, Feb. 14. Sir R. Heath to the Trinity House, asking their opinion if a ballast shore intended to be made at South Shields will be hurtful to trade or the river there.

1629, Feb. 20. Reply to the above, favourable.

1629, Feb. 26 and 27. Letters to and by the Trinity House about a payment for the wafage of colliers.

1622, May 6. Council Order that the Trinity House shall pay 2,000l. per annum for the undertaking against pirates.

1630, April 7. The Trinity House appoint Morgan Reade to be Consul at Leghorn for English mariners, seamen, and ships, and pray the Grand Duke of Florence to accept him.

1630, April 8. William Burrell and Henry Bowers to the Trinity House. They hold of the Trinity House the office of ballasting at Greenwich, Woolwich, and Erith; the lease of the wharf and lands at Greenwich is expired. They ask the Trinity House to treat with the Earl of Arundel for a new lease, not to exceed 50l. per annum, and bind themselves to take it.

Questions to the Trinity House whether merchants who sent pilchards for sale by a ship, but which sale was spoiled by reason of the ship taking a prize, are liable to pay freight or have any share of the prize.

The Trinity House reply to the above that the merchants are to pay the freight and have one-third of the reprisal goods.

1630, April 29. Estimate by the Trinity House for six ships of 240 or 250 tons each ship or thereabouts, furnished with munition and ordnance, for the guard and convoy of the Newcastle trade.

1629, Feb. 4. Leghorn. Morgan Reade to [the Trinity House], asking that he may be made Consul at Leghorn.

Certificate by several that M. Reade is a fit person.

1630, April 21. King Charles I. to the Grand Duke of Florence, (Latin) recommending Morgan Reade who has been appointed Consul.

1630, July. [The Trinity House] to Mr. Pringell asking him to superintend the building of a sea-mark upon Kingsdown for the better leading through the channel of the Gulle.

27 Hen 8. c. 18., An Act for the preservation of the river Thames.

Petition to Lord Vere, Baron of Tilbury, and Master of H.M. Ordnance by John Brown, founder of H.M. sea ordnance and shot, praying that the restraint upon supplying drakes to his Majesty's subjects may be removed.

1630, Nov. 6. Reference by Lord Vere, of the above petition, to the Trinity House, and asking them to give their reasons.

1630, Nov. 25. Reasons by the Trinity House in favour of supplying drakes to the subject.

Petition by the Trinity House to Richard Lord Weston, Lord High Treasurer of England. Sir Edward Hayward, 16 years since, had a patent to erect a light-house or beacon on Dungenesse, and was authorized to take 1d. per ton on ships going outward, and 1d. per ton on ships coming homeward, half to be paid by the owners and half by the merchants. But Mr. Lamplewe, who received the allowance for keeping the lighthouse, procured letters from the late King whereby the petitioners have been forced, from the first collection, to pay the whole. They pray an examination of the matter.

Petition by the Trinity House to the King against John Gilbert and Abraham Johnson, about lastage and ballastage.

1631, April 16. Reference thereof to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Petition by Edmund Needham and David Ramsey to be examined on their experience for scouring and cleansing the Thames.

1630, January 23. Reference thereof to the Lords of the Council.

Statement by Needham and Ramsey about it.

1631, June 1. Reference thereof to the Trinity House.

1631, June 18. Report by the Trinity House against it, as absurd and ridiculous.

Petition by Francis Wadloe, of London, merchant, to the Lords and others of H.M. Privy Council, commissioners for regulating the jurisdiction of H.M. Courts, ecclesiastical and civil, desiring a reference to the Trinity House in a lawsuit.

1631, Aug. 3. Reference thereof to the Trinity House.

1631, Nov. 19. Report by the Trinity House thereon.

1631, Dec. 7. The Trinity House appoint Signor Fra. Massola, a Genoese, to be consul at Genoa, in the business of mariners, seamen, and ships; his fees to be two ducats of every ship, be it great or small, and no more. They pray the State of Genoa to accept him.

1631, March 26. Leghorn. Petition by 12 merchants and masters of ships that Massola may be appointed consul.

1630, Dec. 10. King Charles I. to the State of Genoa, (Latin), notifying Massola's appointment and recommending him.

A proportion for the full and complete manning of your Majesty's navy royal which we who have underwritten our names do humbly propose and submit to your Majesty. (3 pp. of tables.)

1632, June 13. Report by the Trinity House that the making of a ballast shore at South Shields, which is six miles this side of Newcastle, will be convenient.

1632, Aug. 25. The Trinity House to Sir John Coke, Kt., H.M. Chief Secretary of State, asking that Massola may be confirmed in the consulship at Genoa.

1632, Sept. 19. On petition presented by those who mutinied in the ship Mary, and did set their hands in a mutinous manner to a circle by them drawn for their not proceeding in a voyage from Gored to Tassell in Holland; they order that all who set their hands to the circle shall pay out of their wages a proportionable part of all such charges as shall accrue upon one and the

principal minteeer that was sent for up out of the ship and sent to the Marshalsea.

Report on two knys built in dry dock at Deptford and Woolwich.

1632, January 10. Report by the Deputy Master and three others of the Trinity House on the said ships.

To the King and his honourable Council in his Highness's Court of Requests:—Certificate by the Deputy Master and three others of the Trinity House on a reference to them in a suit between Elias Henderson, plaintiff, and William Jones, defendant, growing upon the payments and disbursements for building the ship Mary and John, of London.

1632, Feb. 23. The Trinity House to the Earl of Pembroke; about fishing.

1632, March 9. The Trinity House to Mr. Harwood, Mayor of Poole; advising him to give something towards money wanted by Peter Talbot for the release of his brother, a captive in Argier.

1633, Sept. 7. Letter to the Mayor and Aldermen of Poole, about a letter for certain women of Poole, whose husbands are in captivity.

1632, Dec. 6. Letter about the ballast wharf at Greenwich.

1633, March 30. Report by the Trinity House on the proposition whether the building of houses on the bridge be good or evil, convenient or inconvenient to the river Thames.—Adverse; the soil of all the houses is thrown into the river. They notice the diminution of the depth of water in the Pool.

1633, March 30. Statement by the Trinity House of "certain passages of divers captains of the Hollanders in dishonour of the King and abuse of the subject." Instances in 1614, 1617, and 1618 of the Dutch making our ships strike the flag.

1633, May 22. The Trinity House to Mr. Secretary Coke; about the ballast wharf at South Shields.

1633, July 13. Award by some of the Trinity House referees in the suit of Henderson v. Jones.

Ken. Edisbury, Den. Flemynge, and Phyeas Pett, to the Trinity House; asking them to send three of their body to help view the two King's ships building at Woolwich and Deptford.

1633, Aug. 3. Report on the two ships.

Negropont, aboard a galley. Thomas Spaight, a captive, to . . . gives an account of his capture, and prays help.

Petition by the Trinity House to the King on behalf of Richard Harris, William Wyld, and 70 Englishmen taken by the Turks, with the loss of the two ships the Hector and William and Ralph of London.

1633, Oct. 5. The Trinity House to Sir John Wostenholme. Letter touching Lucksladt fort.

Particulars appertaining to the office of ballastage.

The Trinity House to Sir Henry Martine (Marten?), on a reference to them of the differences of account between John Bennet, late master of the ship Grace, of London, and Edward Beane and others, part owners of the said ship.

Certificate by the Trinity House as to the way in which a ship and the goods in her are liable to average.

1633, Dec. 12. The Trinity House to Dr. Keene; about loads money or the pilot's salary, or wages for piloting. The loads money to a pilot to carry a ship from the port of London to the Downs, of a small ship, 40s.; a bigger, one, 5*l*.; if one of the biggest ships, 5*l*.

Petition by the Trinity House to the Lords Commissioners for the Admiralty; by reason of the Attorney-General having exhibited a Quo Warranto against them in respect of the office of lastage and ballastage of the Thames.

1633, Feb. 22. Council Order to the Attorney-General to stay proceedings until further order.

The Trinity House to the Commissioners of the Admiralty. Petition against Humphry Street interfering with their office of lastage and ballastage.

1633, Dec. 19. The King's Commission under the Great Seal to Sir John Wentworth to view the channels not far above the haven belonging to the towns of Dunwich, Southwold, and Walberswick, co. Suffolk, alleged to be damaged by Sir John Douse's operations.

1633, January 17. Return to the Commission.

1633, March 8. The Trinity House to the officers of the navy; about mildew in sails, and the unfitness of buckt cloth for sails.

1604, March 4. Note of the headlands of England as they bear one from another, agreeing with the platt of the description of the country with their several distances, as followeth. And certificate that the King's chambers, havens, or ports, on all the sea coasts which are in a straight line drawn from one headland to the

next headland throughout the realm of England; and refer to the schedule above. Signed by 13 persons who were called before Sir Julius Caesar, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and there impanelled and sworn upon a jury.

1633, January 24. Report on H.M. two ships now built in dry dock at Deptford and Woolwich.

Petition to the Trinity House that Sir Philip Barnardo may be appointed consul at Genoa.

1634, April 23. The Trinity House appoint Sir Philip Barnardy to be consul at Genoa, and pray the State of Genoa to accept him.

Council letter referring to the Trinity House the petition of Capt. Porter and Capt. Hawkeridge.

Petition by Porter and Hawkeridge that no stranger shall be permitted to enter in or out without a pilot, and that the petitioners may have a patent to appoint all pilots for England, Wales, and Ireland, in all ports and havens, the Thames excepted, &c.

1633, Feb. 12. The King refers the petition to the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

1634, April 26. Report, in obedience to an order of the 29th of March, that the granting of a patent is not fit.

1634, April 29. Case of two Irish merchants to the Trinity House, as to how certain freight is to be charged.

1634, May 24. The Trinity House to the Loras of the Council; approving the making a quay and a dry dock for building, repairing, and ballasting ships at Dunham Bridge, near Ipswich.

1634, June 4. The Trinity House appoint Henry Dyke to be consul at Trappony, in Sicily, and pray the Prince and Viceroy of Sicily to accept him.

1634, June 7. The Trinity House to Sir R. Heath about the ballast in the Tyne.

1634, June 4. The Trinity House to [the Commissioners of the Admiralty]; report on the ship Unicorn, riding at Chatham.

1634, May 30. H. Palmer and Ken. Edisbury to the Trinity House; asking them to send three or more of their body to examine the King's new ships building in the dry dock at Deptford and Woolwich.

1634, June 16. Report on the new ships.

1634, June 1. Council Order about Sir Robert Heath's wharf at South Shields.

Petition to the Lords of the Council about watermen on the Thames.

1634, June 8. Reference thereof to the Commissioners for the Admiralty.

1634, June 30. The Lords Commissioners ask the opinion of the Trinity House thereon.

1634, July 9. The Trinity House report on it.

1634, Oct. 25. The Trinity House to David Davison, of Wapping, ropemaker, saying that it is better to spin yard for cordage under cover than in the open air.

1634, Oct. 29. The Trinity House to the Lord Privy Seal; reporting unfavourably on Mr. Needham's machine for scouring and cleansing the Thames.

A project concerning mariners of this kingdom, and concerning the transportation of ordnance (4 pp.); and answer thereto by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House.

1629, June 24. Orders made by the King's command to the Lords of the Council for preventing the unlawful exportation of iron ordnance (3 pp.)

A note of what moneys have been recovered from the duties of Winterton lights in the port of London and the out-ports, from 25 March 1629 to 25 March 1634 (1 p.)

1634, Dec. 3. H. Palmer and Ken. Edinbury to the Trinity House; asking them to come and examine H.M. ships at Deptford, and re-survey them.

1634, Dec. 19. Report on the ships.

Petition to the King by Robert Smith, Esq^r., Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall. He offers 1,000 marks yearly for a lease of the soil of the Thames, for ballasting.

1634, Oct. 2. Reference thereof by the King to the Attorney General.

27, Hen. 8. cap. 18. An Act for the preservation of the river of Thames.

Petition by the Trinity House to the King against the petition of the masters of ships, &c. for a light-house on the North or South Foreland, to avoid the danger of the Goodwin Sands.

1634, Feb. Warrant from the Council Board for Sir John Meldrum to set up one or more light-houses there.

Petition to the King, numerous signed, for erection of a light-house at Orfordnesse, co. Suffolk.

1634, Feb. 23. The Trinity House to [the Trinity House of Dover], asking them to give their reasons against Sir John Meldrum's project.

1634, March 2. Reply by the Trinity House of Dover to the above.

Reasons against the erecting of lights on the Forelands. The Trinity House to the Lords of the Council.

1635, May 1. Copy of a letter by the Lords Commissioners to several persons, concerning the decay of the haven of the port of Rye.

1635, May 20. Certificate in pursuance of the last above.

1635, May 18. Council order that no ship coming from sea shall pass Gravesend with her ordnance laden with bullets, nor any go to sea from London with ordnance laden with bullets until she be fallen down as far as Gravesend. All ships going to or from London, at their discharging before His Majesty's Court at Greenwich, shall bend their ordnance towards the other side of the river, and not to that side whereupon his Majesty's palace doth stand.

The names (75) of the masters of ships that were warned in concerning the warrant aforesaid the 30th of May 1635.

1635, June 6. The Trinity House to Sir H. Marten; concerning the laying of chains in the river Thames.

The Trinity House to the Lords of the Council. Certificate concerning the light at Dungeness.

Petition to the King by the Trinity House; that the office of ballasting of ships may be continued in them under the Lord Admiral. Webb, secretary to the Duke of Lennox, and Barnett, secretary to Lord Carlisle, are trying to get a grant of it.

The Trinity House to the Privy Council. Petition against the imposition on Dungeness lights; asking that the toll might be reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ each way.

1635, Aug. 28. King Charles's Proclamation. Mariners hiring themselves at one time to several masters are to be imprisoned; and forbidding pitch or tar to be heated on any ship in the Thames.

1635, Aug. 28. Exemplification of Order of the High Court of Admiralty against unruly mariners, and their using the cry of "One and all," and subscribing their names about a circle.

1635, Sept. 19. The Trinity House to Mr. Hawker of St. Killock; telling him to be well advised in cutting down his trees, it being a special mark for the preservation of H. M. Navy Royal.

Particulars appertaining to the office of ballasting, which if neglected will produce much hindrance and damage to our navigation; the evil consequences we leave to better judgments. (2 pp.)

1635, Oct. 3. Certificate under the seal of the Trinity House about the dues to be paid by ships for the Dungeness light.

1635, Oct. 9. Privy Council Order approving the said certificate.

Petition to the Privy Council by the Trinity House against the prohibition of the importation of foreign silk and the imposition laid on it other than the present customs.

Petition to the Privy Council by the Trinity House that their sea-marks, whether light-houses, buoys, or beacons, may be free from assessments for the sea army.

1635, January 10. The Lords' answer to the above; that the light-houses shall be free unless any private profit is made thereout.

1635, March 1. Letter by John Totten to Mr. Pringle about the repairs of Acliffe church and steeple.

1635, March 5. Award by the Trinity House in the difference between Capt. Bashell and Capt. Driver.

At the other end of the volume.

1631, January 21. Certificate by the Trinity House that the building a wharf by Peter Leonard at St. Saviour's Mill on the south side of the Thames will be commodious.

1626, Nov. 10. Council Order against the inhabitants of Great Yarmouth shipping herrings in strangers bottoms.

Petition to the Privy Council by the Trinity House that the fishing of the kingdom may be exported only in native shipping.

1630, last of September. Council letter to the Bailiffs and Aldermen of Yarmouth that herrings, pilchards, and Newfoundland fish are to be exported only in English bottoms.

1630, Sept. 29. Council Order to the same effect.

Others letters about the matter.

1631, Oct. 28. Council Order licensing *hac vice* the people of Great Yarmouth to export 1,000 lasts of herrings in strangers bottoms.

1631, Nov. 4. Council Order that the inhabitants of the Western parts shall have license *hac vice* to sell their Newfoundland fish and pilchards to strangers, to be carried away by them in their own vessels.

1631, Feb. The Trinity House to the Lord Keeper; asking that they may pay a proportion of a collection made upon briefs, to Thomas Scott, master, and John Bonner, mate of a ship, who, with others, were captives.

1631, March 7. The Trinity House to the Privy Council; about the appropriation of the money raised on the briefs mentioned in the last letter. There were 41 captives.

1631, March 7. The Trinity House to . . . ; about the preservation of trees for sea-marks which the widow of Sir Henry Skelton, who had married Mr. William Brook, and who had the wardship of Sir Henry's heir to whom the trees belonged, seems about to cut.

Brief heads put by Mr. Secretary Cooke, and the rest of the Commissioners for the King's service, to the Trinity House; about the number of ships and men to be employed against Argier.

1632, April 16. Reply by the Trinity House to the above.

Quartermen of 250 men in a ship of 40 great guns,

Quartermen of 136 men on a ship of 40 guns.

1632, Nov. 3. Calculations of the charges of a ship of 250 tons for a voyage of seven months, victualled and manned with 70 men, for fetching home 100 soldiers from the fort of Rebeck in the river of Canada.

1632, March 20. A proportion of shipping fit to be employed against the men-of-war of Argier. — Eight ships of 400 or 500 tons, each ship to have 140 men; annual expense 47,040*l*.

Folio, 17th century. labelled Transactions. 1613–1658 to 1661.

1615, April 17. Proclamation (part of) that no currants, cotton wool, wines of Candy, galls, or other commodities brought from any foreign parts where the Company have been used to trade be landed, except only such as shall be brought in by such as are free of the said Company. Directs the observance of the laws against shipping merchandize in strangers bottoms.

Petition by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Privy Council; about the decay of shipping and employment of strangers shipping.

1613, Oct. 13. Council Order regarding shipping herrings in strangers bottoms at Great Yarmouth.

1614, Oct. 17. Council Order in reference to the last, directing Sir H. Montague and Sir R. Crewe, H. M. sergeants-at-law to consider the matter of the exportation of herrings and report on it.

Another paper about it.

The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Privy Council. Beginning of a petition about the restraint of the exportation of herrings from Yarmouth and pilchards from Newfoundland.

1615, Nov. 5. Council Order about the shipping of herrings in strangers bottoms.

Petition by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Privy Council, about the same matter.

1617, Oct. 19. Council Order about the same matter.

Toleration of the Proclamation for shipping in strangers bottoms, presented unto your Lordships and referred by your Lordships to the consideration of the farmers of the Customs and the Masters of the Trinity House; names of certain places abroad; but in all other places the proclamation is to be observed. (Signed by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants.)

1624, Aug. 7. Petition by divers merchants and owners of shipping of London and other parts of England to the Privy Council; against the exportation of herrings in strangers bottoms.

Yarmouth. Account of what herrings have been exported from Yarmouth both by Englishmen and strangers as well to Lynn as other places, from Michaelmas 1616 to Michaelmas 1624. (1 p.)

1624, Aug. 30. Petition to the Privy Council by Benjamin Cooper and George Hardware who had been appointed to answer for the town of Yarmouth against the petition by London against the shipping herrings in strangers bottoms.

Reasons of the town of Yarmouth for the continuance of the license for the transportation of herrings in strangers bottoms.

1624, Aug. 30. Council Order. The London petitioners are to have a copy of the reasons and to answer the same in writing.

Answer of the Merchants of London and owners of shipping to the reasons of the town of Yarmouth.

Council letter to H. M. officers of the port of Yarmouth; not to permit any entry to be made of herrings in strangers bottoms until further order.

(Many pages of documents about the same matter follow).

1631, Nov. 4. Council Order. License *hec vice* for the inhabitants of the Western parts using the fishing of Newfoundland to sell their Newfoundland fish and pilchards to strangers to be carried away in their own vessels.

Petition by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Earl of Portland, Lord High Treasurer, against foreign ships taking off the fish.

The same to the Privy Council; on the same business.

The same to Lord Cottingham; on the same business.

1633, Nov. 13. Star Chamber. Order, on the petition of the Masters, &c. of the Trinity House, against exporting herrings, pilchards, and Newfoundland fish and all other native commodities by stranger shipping. They refer the matter to the Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Cottingham, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Comptroller, Secretary Cooke, and Secretary Windebanke.

The Master &c. of the Trinity House to the Council Board. Report by them of the tonnage and costs of ships employed in fishing.

Sir John Wolstenholme's Narration to the Council Board concerning the fishing.

1649, Aug. 23. Committee of the Navie. On the petition of the Bailiffs, &c. of Great Yarmouth, praying license to transport 600 lasts of herrings in strangers bottoms, it is ordered that a copy be sent to the Trinity House and the Company of Turkey Merchants, and that they present reasons why the desires of the petitioners should not be granted.

The Petition of the bailiffs, &c. of Great Yarmouth.

1649, Sept. 10. Report by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House unfavourable to the petition.

1649, Sept. 12. Order by the Committee of the Navy that no such license shall be granted.

Report by the Turkey Merchants; unfavourable.

1650, Sept. 13. Council of Trade. What convoy is necessary for the Southern and Levant trades, and what commodities are most fit to be exported and imported in English bottoms only, to be taken into consideration Friday, Sept. 20. The Trinity House to have notice and be desired to attend the Council.

1650, Sept. 20. Committee of Trade. The Masters of the Trinity House are desired to draw up something to offer to this Council about what goods are fit to be exported and imported only in English bottoms.

Report thereon by the Committee appointed by Parliament for the affairs of the Trinity House.

1650, Oct. 9. Council of Trade. Order on a petition by the ropemakers.

The petition of the ropemakers to the Trinity House and Committee for the Navy, against the importation of foreign cordage, &c.

Another petition.

1650, Nov. 9. Report of the Trinity House thereon; for the restraint of the importation of cordage but not of twine.

1650, Dec. 6. Robert Honeywood, President pro temp [of the Council of Trade] to the Master, &c. of the Trinity House; asking their opinion as to the best way to ensure the proper making of cordage and spun yarn.

1650, Feb. 11. Reply to the above.

s.d. John Bradshawe, President of the Committee of State to [the Trinity House]; asking them to take on and contract with 50 fit persons for masters, and 250 fit persons for mariners for the 50 boats prepared by order of that Committee for transportation of soldiers into Scotland. Masters at 30s. per month; mariners at 21s. per month.

1650, Feb. 15. Letter by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House to [the Committee of State] saying that very few can be found to engage because the wages are so low.

1650, Feb. 15. E. Popham and R. D. to [the Trinity House]. They are to contract at the lowest they may, and to send a speedy account.

1650, Feb. 17. Trinity House. E. Kelinge to [the Committee of State]; telling them the high rate of wages demanded and asking further instructions.

1650, Feb. 21. J. Bradshawe to "Gentlemen." A copy of the above letter of Feb. 11.; only the wages to masters are said to be 40s.

1650, Feb. 27. Whitehall. The Committee of State for the affairs of Ireland and Scotland to "Gentlemen," directing them to add a shilling or two more to the wages offered to mariners.

1650, January 18. J. Bradshawe, President, to Col. Richard Deane and the rest of the Committee of the Trinity House, telling them that if owners of ships will not engage to freight ships with hay for Leith in the proportion of 30l. per voyage, already agreed on with two ships, the Committee are to impress them.

1650, March 21. J. Bradshaw to the Committee of the Trinity House; asking them to assist William Bassett, who has engaged to deliver a quantity of hay at Leith; with directions to impress the ships of masters or owners who are refractory or unreasonable.

1651, May 8. Henry Vane, Dennis Bond, and Valentine Watson to the Committee of the Trinity House. The Committee of the Council of State for carrying on the affairs of the Admiralty refer to them a petition from Hull for setting up a light-house at the entrance of the river Humber.

Copy of the petition (with 33 signatures) for a light-house on the Spurne.

1651, May 10. The Committee appointed by Parliament for the affairs of the Trinity House to the Wardens and Assistants of the Trinity House of Kingston-upon-Hull, asking their opinion of the above petition.

1651, May 23. Report by the Trinity House of Hull against it.

1651, May 31. Report by the Commissioners of the Admiralty concerning the Spurne.

1651, May 26. At the Council of Trade at Whitehall. Order that the Masters and Brethren of the Trinity House be directed to meet, and give their opinion of the commodiousness and advance it will bring to trade if free ports be opened in the most convenient parts in this land, &c.; also how many of them may be sufficient for the commonwealth, &c.

1651, June 14. Reply to the above. They think it convenient that there be some free ports, and that the goods brought into such ports may be there landed, and the importers be permitted to continue their goods and merchandize therein for the space of 12 months, as is now in practice in the ports of Genoa and Leghorn; that within that time they may sell, paying due custom, or at the expiration of that time freely transport such goods custom free. The ports they think convenient are London, the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Kingston-upon-Hull, Barwick, Dover, Southampton, Plymouth, and Bristol.

1651, Feb. 7. Petition of six captains of ships, masters, and owners, and seamen to the Parliament of England, that there may be a free market every week in the town of Smithwicke, co. Cornwall.

1651, March 11. The Trinity House to . . . Sending, according to order, a list of ships in the river fit for service, with their names, burdens, and guns, with their readiness, being in number 48, and the places where they ride at present. (The largest was a vessel of 48 tons and 30 guns.)

1651, March 18. The same to the same. Sending a return made by masters of ships (names, tonnage, and guns) 84 in number.

1651, March 22. Three persons to the Trinity House. They have been ordered by the Committee of the Navy Office to freight three men-of-war, to carry 100 men each, to be employed in the present intended service; they ask the Trinity House to certify their opinion which three of the ships in the Thames are fited for the State's service.

1651, March 23. Committee of the Council of State for carrying on the Affairs of the Admiralty. Order that ten of the Committee of the Trinity House do attend this Committee to-morrow at 2 p.m., to confer about the merchant ships by them surveyed in the Thames.

1652, Aug. 9. Committee of the Admiralty. Whitehall, B. Whitelocke, Peter Wentworth, and Thomas Scott, to the Justices of the Peace and inhabitants of the Parish of Stebonheath, in the Hamlets of the Tower Liberty, and to the Masters of the Trinity House; asking them to send 300 able seamen to the Sovereign and Antelope now in the river.

1652, Aug. 11. William Purefoy, in the name and by the order of the Council of State appointed by authority of Parliament to the Committee for the Trinity House. Directions to summon by beat of drum all mariners inhabiting or lodging in the several adjacent hamlets of Redrith and hithermost parts of Surrey and impress 300 for the ships Sovereign and Antelope.

1652, Dec. 28. The Trinity House to . . . According to the order of the 25th of December, they have viewed all ships fit for public service, now riding in the Thames, and present an account of their names, burdens, and ordnance, and the quality of the same, with their opinion of their times of fitting out for service. (64

ships, the largest was of 600 tons, and 38 demie and saker guns.)

1653, March 10. The Committee of State to [the Trinity House]. Asking for a list of ships in the Thames fit for the public service.

1653, March 11. John Lisle, President (pro temp.) of the Committee of the Council of State to [the Trinity House]. Asking for further particulars of ships in the Thames.

1652, May 22. Order of the Council of State that the Commissioners of the Navy and the Committee of the Trinity House agree with masters and owners of ships for the hiring of them for the public service.

1652, May 26. Reply to the above, stating what they have done and recommending what should be done for ships and men.

1652, May 24. H. Vane, President of the Council to the Trinity House. They have ordered 30 ships and men to be impressed. Tells the Trinity House to direct the 10 ships in the river ready to sail for Newfoundland to go to the Downs and join the General of the Fleet, in order to do the State service, in which case they shall be satisfied for the time they are employed.

1652, May 26. Reply to the above.

1652, May 25. Rochester. Oliver Cromwell and Dennis Bond to [the Trinity House]. The State's ship Resolution being fitted for the sea, and ready to fall down the river, they desire the T. H. to recommend to the Commissioners of the Navy an able, godly, and well affected mariner to take charge of her as master.

1652, May 25. Navy Office. Robert Thomas to [the Trinity House]. His fellow Commissioner is absent; he writes to say that Cap. Haddock, recommended as master for the Resolution, declined: they are asked to look out for another.

1652, May 26. Reply to the above. They send the names of four fit persons.

1652, May 28. The Navy Office to the Trinity House. The Council of State want two old ships for fire ships; the writers ask if any such are in the river; and tell the T. H. to hasten the five ships already at the Downs to join the Admiral.

1652 June 11. The Council of State to [the Trinity House]; desiring them to treat with the masters and owners of certain ships for the guns and carriages in them, for the use of the merchant ships prest into the service of the State.

1652, June 12. The Committee of the Navy to [the Trinity House], on the subject of the last letter.

1652, Feb. 22. The Committee of the Navy to the Trinity House. The Council of State have required the Marshall of the Admiralty to make proclamation for the ordering of seamen down to the fleet, and that all seamen should repair to the Trinity House on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next; and ask that some of their number will be at the house on those days.

1654, January 12. Treasury Chamber. B. White Locke and 4 others to [the Trinity House] asking their advice about chains being laid in the river Thames for anchorage of ships, for which a petition had been presented to his Highness.

1654, Feb. 3. Trinity House. Reply to the above. Two other papers about it.

1656, January 14. Petition to the Justices of the Peace by the inhabitants of Reculver, Risleth, St. Nicholas-in-Thaet, and Stevemouth, co. Kent, and the owners and occupiers of lands in Chisleth Levell and many others. They state encroachments of the sea near Reculver Church and against the said levell where the sea has since Michaelmas last encroached on the land near six rods, and will doubtless do more harm; and praying a view, report, and remedies.

Some of the Justices of the Peace state that they have informed the Trinity House of the matter.

1658, Sept 11. Trinity House. Certificate reciting letters patent dated, 29 July 1658 granting to Nehemiah Broome, Peter Salmon, and Edward Kinge the only use and advantage of the places where the chains are fixed in the Thames for 21 years; they say they will give the grantees their help and assistance, and they state the rates that ships are to pay.

1659, July 16. Entry of a resolution dated 20 June 1659 about the Government of the Trinity House.

1659, July 30, Aug. 4, Aug. 6. Thirteen orders regarding the House.

1659, Aug. 18. Resolution by the Corporation that a light-house is necessary upon the Hoth, where Capt. Bartlett proposed the erecting one, and another light-house upon the same place for a leading mark over the bay of Dublin.—The payments to be made by the ships for the same, &c.

Report on accounts of money received and divided on account of the House.

1659, Aug. 27. Resolution and orders about the moneys of the House. (Original signatures.)

1659, Sept. 3. Proceedings at a Court.

1659, Sept. 17 and 24. Proceedings on a Bill for the better management of Navigation presented to the Corporation's consideration by the advice of Mr. Garland, Chairman to the Committee of Parliament when the said Bill was depending.

1659, Oct. 8. Draft of Petition to Parliament for settling the Corporation read and considered and ordered to be presented against the next meeting.

1659, Oct. 22, 29, Nov. 5 and 12. Resolution for lending money to the East India Company at 4l. per cent View of the plate of the Corporation. Rating of vessels. Providing gowns for almswomen and gowns-men.

1659, Nov. 19. Licenses to row ordered. Complaint about persons assuming to pilot. Grant of almshouse and pension to a widow. Note that a warrant was given under the hands of all the company present to summon from time to time all English shipmasters who refused to pay their duties at the Custom House.

1659, Nov. 26. Capt. Pasfield being desired to sign the order of 27 August last, he refused, and was desired to withdraw and forbear to sit as member of the Committee until he should conform to the said Order or it should be otherwise ordered by the Committee.

1659, Dec. 3, 10, and 17. House matters.

1659, Dec. 24. Ordered that the masters of 11 ships entered of London last week and coming from Malaga, being taken for strangers and so man'd, may be summoned to attend the Company to show how the said ships became English ships, and why they ought not, being man'd and commanded by strangers, to pay the House the duties of strangers vessels.

1659, January 7. Order about the title of the Petition to Parliament for renewing the Charter; and other matters about the Petition.

1659, January 21 and 28. About the Charter.

1659, Feb. 4. Capt. Pasfield readmitted, on terms.—Ordered that whosoever in Court tyme shall take a pipe of Tobacco, being of the fraternity, shall forfeit 12d. for the use of the poor, which shall be put into the Poores box.

1659, Feb. 18. After this day the clerk is to provide for the Corporation three dishes of good meat and not to exceed unless upon Quarter days or upon special occasions.

1659, March 3. Licence to row on the Thames in a wherry.

1659, March 24. Lord General George Monke was this day chosen an elder brother.

1660, April 7. This day set apart to entertain his Excellency Lord General George Monke with divers others at this House.—General Penn presented himself to be an elder brother of the Corporation.

1660 April 10. Copy of Council order of this date, made on the petition of the Trinity House, directing the Commissioners of Customs to give their assistance in collecting a duty claimed by the petitioners. And a letter from the President of the Council of State about it.

1660, May 12. A note of the ancient accustomed duties belonging to the Trinity House payable by all masters and commanders of ships both English and strangers.

1660, May 19. Choosing brethren. License to row. Letter to be written about the buoy at the Nore.

(36 Eliz. Copy of the surrender by Charles Lord Howard, Lord High Admiral, of the lastage and ballastage of the Thames to the Queen and praying her to grant it to the Trinity House.)

1660, June 9. Sir William Penn was chosen an elder brother.

1660, June 16. At a meeting it was declared that the members of the Company who entered into a bond to obliges claiming under a charter of 12 Car. I., should if the obliges recovered in a suit for the lastage and ballastage of the river, be indemnified by the Company. (Original signatures of Sir William Batten, Sir John Mennes, and 15 others of the Corporation, and seal of the Corporation.)

1660, June 18. Ordered that George Lord General Monke should be Master and Sir William Batten, Deputy Master.

1660, July. Statement by the Trinity House, in answer to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, of money paid by stranger ships casting anchor at London, Falmouth, Plymouth, and Dartmouth, and by English ships casting anchor in certain parts in Turkey, Barbary, Italy,

Provence, Spain, Portugal, Biscay, France, Flanders, Zealand, Holland, Hamborough, the Sound, Norway.

Opinion of the Trinity House, addressed to the Committee for encouraging and regulating the manufacture of wool and navigation, as to how the trade and navigation of the kingdom may be advanced.

(1660, Aug. 2.) Council Order about renewing the Charter to the Trinity House.

1660, Aug. 4. Court Minutes about getting the new Charter, &c.

Report by the Trinity House to . . . of what they consider fit to be done for the encouragement of the fishing trade of the nation.

The Trinity House to the King. Petition to confirm the lastage and ballastage to them.

1660, Aug. 30. The King's order thereon. He will have an examination, and on thorough information, determine. Until then nothing is to be done.

1660, Sept. 29. Certificate by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, that St. Maw's Castle, co. Cornwall, is of special use for the safety of the harbour of Falmouth, and that the fortifying, manning, and command thereof is necessary for his Majesty's service and the trade of that place.

1660, Sept. 29. Award by some of the Trinity House in a dispute between owners of a ship and the mariners thereof as to the wages of the latter.

1660, Oct. 13. Petition by the Trinity House to the Mercers Company, about a house which the Trinity House wanted to rent of the Mercers Company.

1660, Oct. 20. Order for lease to the Trinity House at Newcastle, of the Tees lights and buoys, at 50*l.* per annum.

1660, Oct. 24. Council Order about the lastage and ballastage.

1660, Nov. 16. Upon consideration of the inconvenience of this house in respect of the remoteness of it from the Custom House and water-side, and having procured a letter from the Duke of Albemarle, the Master, it was discussed, and resolved that the house should be settled at or near London, if a convenient house could be had.

1660, January 3. The Duke of Albemarle, appointed Master in the 3*d* Charter, did, according to his Majesty's command by letter, take the oath of supremacy, and the oath taken by former Masters of the Corporation.

1660, Dec. 26. The King to the Master, &c. of the Trinity House. Referring to the new Charter, with additions, he says they are to elect none who have been in the pretended High Court of Justice, or who signed any petition for the trial of his father, or who continued disaffected to the peace of those kingdoms under his government, and refuse the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

1660, Dec. 29. Lord Sandwich says he is in attendance on the Queen, and appoints a Deputy Warden.

1660, January 5. Court of Assistants. Determination about surveying ballast lighters; appropriation to the poor box of the turns of those elder brethren who do not attend the business of the Corporation; election of elder brethren, &c.

1660, January 3. Court at Whitehall. The King wills that the Trinity House either confer a pension on the petitioner, George Burridge, or tell the King what they think he ought to do for the petitioner, and divers other aged and maimed seamen.

1660, January 5. Answer to the above.

1660, January 12. Court of Assistants. One of the wardens takes the oath of supremacy; elder and younger brethren are elected and take oaths.

1660, January 19. Court of Assistants. A request to be admitted an elder brother; divers persons admitted to be younger brethren; certificate of ability granted to a pilot; perusal of the charter granted to an applicant; English masters of ships who have denied to pay their duties to the Corporation to be summoned to show cause why.

1660, January 26. Court of Assistants. Election of younger brethren, &c.

1660, January 31. The Court days for the future are to be Tuesdays and Saturdays every week. On Tuesdays, at the house in Water Lane, upon Saturdays at Stepney, until further order.

1660, Feb. 2. Brokers are to have notice that they may clear ships every Tuesday, in Water Lane. Election of younger brethren. Capt. George Blake, a brother, offers to farm all the buoys and beacons belonging to the Corporation, not on lease. The Tees buoys and

beacons north of Yarmouth to be offered to the Trinity House, of Newcastle, to farm.

1660, Feb. 9. Election of elder brethren. License to row a wherry. Memorandum of the conveyance to the Corporation, of tenements in Newington, co. Surrey, for the use of poor mariners, their widows, and orphans.

1660, Feb. 12. Order to Mr. Harwarr, of Gravesend, not to take duties of vessels going out of Gravesend without their bill, but to stay the vessels until they had a bill from the House.

Copy of a letter from the Trinity House, to the Commissioners of the Custom House. By judicial order of the Lords in Parliament no ships ought to be cleared by his Majesty's officers in the Custom House, without a certificate by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House or their deputy, if the duties belonging to the Ballast Office is paid. They desire the Commissioners to put the order into execution.

A similar letter to Robinson and Harwarr at Gravesend.

1660, Feb. 16. License to row a wherry. Election of younger brethren. Admission of a pilot. Oath taking of pilots who were admitted, one who denied taking the oaths is rased out of the list. Election of an elder brother. Bond given to Sir William Rider for 309*l.* money lent by him to the Corporation. The Tees buoyage and beaconage north of Yarmouth offered to the Master and Brethren of Newcastle, at 250*l.* per annum.

1660, Feb. 19. Bernard Smith is to have the duty that belongs to the House of the small craft that trades with the Port of London, at 5*l.* per annum.

1660, Feb. 23. Names of pilots approved. Election of a younger brother. Admission of a widow to an almshouse at Deptford, with a pension of 5*s.* a month, as her deceased predecessor had.

1660, March 2. The chest with five locks to be carried to the House in Water Lane, and the shipwrights' chest, with the writings therein, to be carried back to Stepney, &c. &c.

1660, March 5. Two of the brethren report on the state of a house called the Green Dragon, near St. George's Church, Blackman Street, that it is out of repair, and that it may be better to convert it into two tenements than fit it for a tavern.

1660, March 9. Election of a younger brother; Samuel Coxon took the oaths of supremacy and allegiance. Capt. Geo. Blake to have a lease of the Tees buoyage and beaconage for 7 years, at 250*l.* per annum; &c.

1660, March 12. Mrs. Harvey is offered a lease of the Green Dragon, and what she has in lease, for 48 years, at 110*l.* per annum. Capt. John Cruso to have a lease of the buoys and beacons only at Great Yarmouth, for 7 years, at 9*l.* per annum. Sir George Cartwright, (Carteret?) Treasurer to the Navy, and Vice-Chamberlain to his Majesty, is admitted an elder brother.

1660, March 16. Copy of a notice set upon the Exchange, Treasury, Navy Office, and Custom House, forbidding commanders and masters of shipping to wear the flag, or Jack of Union, in pursuance of a request by the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral.

1660, March 19. Mrs. Harvey to have the Queen Dragon and the other property she holds for 41 years, at 104*l.* per annum; as earnest she gave 20*l.* to the poor box.

1660, March 23. Reciting the misappropriation of the funds of the Corporation, during the rebellion, from 23 Feb. 1648, for near 12 years, by persons who, without legal authority, took upon themselves the management of the affairs of the Corporation; the Master, Wardens, and Assistants renounce all benefit of the funds so misapplied, and declare that all recovered shall be employed by the Corporation for the relief of poor and decayed mariners, and such charitable uses as the Corporation shall think fit, &c.

1661, March 30. The executors of two persons are refused permission to see the charter and by-laws.

1661, April 2. Sir William Batten is requested to lend, and he lends 150*l.* to the Company, for the carrying on of the ballast business.

1661, April 20. Capt. William Mynors being elected an elder brother, declines because of age and remoteness, and another is elected.

1661, April 27. An Assistant chosen; a younger brother elected. Capt. Edmund Grove, is desired to take care of the junck lately bought, to receive it into the storehouse at Ratcliff, to deliver it out and receive it in from the poor that shall be employed to pick it;

for which care and pains he shall receive 12*d.* for every pounds worth.

1661, April 30. Order that pilots who have not taken the oath of supremacy are to attend and take it, or they will not be put in the list of pilots approved by the Corporation.

1661, May 11. Ordered that two barrels of strong beer be laid in at the Trinity House, Deptford Strond, against Trinity Monday.

1661, May 14. Ordered that there be a bedstead set up in the chamber next to the Warden's room in the house in Water Lane, for the use of any of the elder brethren that shall have occasion to lodge in London, he providing furniture for the same.

1661, May 18. Ordered that the clerk go to Mr. Littler the Minister of Deptford, and desire him to preach upon the election day, being Trinity Monday, before the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Brethren of the Corporation.

1661, May 25. Ordered that the warrant to pilots, approved by the Corporation, be put up upon the Exchange, Navy Office, and Custom House. Ordered that all decayed seamen or seamen's widows who are willing to take pains shall have junk delivered unto them to pick: 1*s.* for every cwt. of oakum that is dry delivered, and there shall be allowed 14 lbs. weight for waste of every cwt., and so proportionably.

1661, June 1. Ordered that the Trinity dinner should be kept at Stepney, if the Duke of Albemarle did not order it in Water Lane when he should be invited to it. The clerk was further ordered to advise with Mr. Peirce, the cook, to draw up a bill of fare for 40 persons for that dinner. Ordered that Mr. William Prinn, and Sergeant Maynard, should have timely invitation to dine with the Master and brethren on that day. The clerk was ordered to provide all things usual at Deptford on that day.

1661, June 8. Two questions put. 1. Whether the election of Master should be according to ancient custom, to be chosen out of the two senior brethren, or not. 2. Whether the election of Master for the ensuing year should be successively as they stood in the new Charter. And it was further concluded that Edward, Earl of Sandwich, and Francis, Lord Dacre, be put in election for Master, and Sir John Mennes, and Lawrence Meyer, Esquire, to be the two upper Wardens for the ensuing year, and that Sir William Penn, Col. Thomas Middleton, Capt. Thomas White, and Capt. Daniel Gates, be put in election to choose two nether wardens for the ensuing year.

1661, June 10. Present, the Master Wardens, Deputy Wardens, Assistants, elder brethren and younger brethren (a long list of names). The Earl of Sandwich chosen Master, and took the oath. Sir William Rider to be deputy Master. Sir John Mennes, and Lawrence Meyer upper wardens, and Sir Wm. Penn and Col. Thomas Middleton nether wardens, and their deputy wardens elected.

1661, June 15. Appointment of two to pay the pensioners of Wapping, Shadwell, and St. Katherine's. Do. to see Ratcliffe. Do. to see Redrith, Horsleydown, and Southwark. Do. to see Backwall, and Poplar. One appointed to see the almswomen of Deptford paid.

1661, June 18. To prevent the animosities which have arisen, the five new almswomen of Deptford are to have 10*s.* per month (instead of 5*s.*) like the other seven almswomen.

1661, June 30. Ordered that there be 20 or 30 poor boxes provided to send to sea.

1661, July 2. Ordered that Sir William [Rider], write a copy of the Earl of Nottingham's surrender of the ballast office to the Corporation.

1661, July 6. Sir William Rider tells that he has waited on his Royal Highness for a mitigation of the annual rent of the ballast business, who did graciously condescend, and also that he would procure leave from his Majesty that Serjeant Maynard and Sir Heneage Finch might be counsel for the Corporation. A master of a ship to be summoned at his return to answer his contempt for taking a pilot not approved, after notice given him by one of the Wardens.

1661, July 16. Arbitration and award by the House between two disputants.

1661, July 20. Two brethren ordered to carry in the names of those persons to the Lord Mayor of London, that did take up said contrary to the limitation of this House upon Sundermease Point, near the Isle of Dogs; and also the names of those lighters. Order for instructions to draw up a lease to Geo. Blake of the Tees buoyage and beaconage, and what Mr. J. Proctor of

Newcastle farmed of this House. The names of the seven taking sand.

1661, July 27. Court of Assistants. Report to his Royal Highness, Lord High Admiral, in reference to the shipwrights, builders and repairers of ships about the river Thames.

1661, Aug. 3. The Lord Mayor sends to know why the men were arrested for taking sand. A verbal answer is sent.

1661, Aug. 6. Ordered that the bye-laws be fairly wrote.

1661, Aug. 13. Ordered that Mr. Bowman nor any officer employed by him should receive from strangers but 12*d.* for their ballast bill, and of all natives but 6*d.* per bill and no more.

1661, Aug. 17. Election of an elder brother in the room of one deceased. Election of clerk to the Corporation in the room of the deceased clerk.

1661, Aug. 20. Mr. Edward Smith, the cooper, came into court, and brought to the Corporation two bags with money left with him by William, the clerk, and one broken silver gilt cann, which were all delivered to the Wardens custody. His Majesty's letter to the Corporation was read concerning the expelling of Capt. Lawrence Meyer from the Corporation. Ordered that the Court be kept at the house in Water Lane both Tuesdays and Saturdays, until further order.

Copies of 17 letters in 1638 and 1639 from Jo. Best, to several persons giving orders for merchandize.

At the other end of the volume.

Twenty-two pages of letters from Jo. Best to several persons (trade matters).

1661, Aug. 27. Sir William Batten declared the reason why Capt. L. Meyer was by his Majesty's command dismissed the Corporation.

1661, Sept. 7. Sir William Rider, Master, offered to the Board that according to an ancient custom of the Court it was usual for the upper Wardens to keep the books of the Corporation, and the under Wardens the moneys belonging to the same. It was voted and carried that Capt. Nicholas Hurlestone, the elder Warden, do retain into his custody the books of accounts and all other books belonging to the Corporation, and that Capt. John Swanley, the younger Warden do receive and keep in his hands all moneys coming in for the use of the said Corporation, and pay the same out as occasion shall require, and thereof to be accountable.—Reports by the Master and Wardens of the Trinity House to the King upon two references by him to them. 1. A light-house upon the Sporne may be of good use to such ships and vessels that trade to Hamber, Lynn, and the parts adjacent . . . but the generality of the masters and owners of ships who trade between Newcastle and the Thames are not only averse to contribute, but have given reasons why it is not necessary for them; therefore not at all desired by them. 2. They have considered the petition of Capt. Edward Penruddock to the King for license to erect a light-house or light-houses in the Western parts. They certify that a light-house on Dunnose Point is judged inconvenient; formerly there was a light erected in the Western parts upon the Lizard, and continued for some time, was found useless and is since discontinued.

A folio volume labelled "Court Minutes, 1661-1665."

1661, Sept. 21. Court of Assistants, Sir William Rider, Deputy Master.—Duties payable for anchorage, &c. Resolved that the business of the Corporation should be transacted at one place, viz., Stepney.

1661, Sept. 28. Capt. Nicholas Hurlestone presented the Corporation with a ballot-box, having 64 bullets, all silver, for determining the votes of the Court. Petition of some women to be admitted to pensions.

1661, Oct. 5. The King having referred to the Trinity House a petition from owners, masters, and mariners trading to Newcastle, that lights might be erected at Spurn Head, they order that some masters of ships be desired to be at the house next Court day.

1671, Dec. 2. List of fines to be paid by seamen on board ship for swearing, lying on shore without consent of the master, disobedience to orders, lying, absence from prayers, being drunk, abusive when drunk. The fines to be put into a poor box, for the poor at the return of the ship. Questions about ballastage, light-houses, election of brethren, and building a mole at Deptford.

1661. Report to the King on the inutility and inconvenience of a light-house proposed by Capt. Penruddock on Dunnose Point, Isle of Wight.

Report to the Lord Treasurer concerning the Sass (mole?) at Deptford proposed by the Duke of Ormonde and his participants.

1661, Feb. 18. At a Committee for a Bill for regulating the customs, in the Inner Exchequer Chamber, resolved that some of the elder brethren of the Trinity House be sent unto to appear at this Committee and give an opinion whether we have ships enough of our own to drive our own trade, or in case there be not, what time is fit to be allowed for buying or building of them, and whether they do not esteem it advantageous for this nation to forbid buying any foreign built ships after the prefix time.

Answer to the above. The shipping of this kingdom are more than enough for carrying on the present trade thereof. The buying of foreign ships will be disadvantageous.

1661, March 1. A pilot, not licensed, is summoned to answer.

Petition to Parliament by the Trinity House, and merchants, owners, and commanders of ships, against the proposed charge of 3*l.* per ton on shipping, for the repair of Dover harbour. Proceedings thereon. A committee of the House decide that it shall be raised.

Letter to Sir George Oxenden, to accompany the poor box, which he was authorised to break open, and invest in what commodity he thought fit for the most benefit to return to London for the poor.

1661, March 22. Questions to be put to counsel on the proposition that Mr. Porter, a younger brother, should take the lease from the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral, of the ballasting of ships in the Thames for 31 years, in trust for the Corporation.

Petition to the Privy Council by the Trinity House against lightermen riotously interfering in the ballasting. Some of the offenders were taken and kept in prison for a few days.

1662, April 19. Court of Assistants. Report to the Duke of York about and approving the light-houses proposed by Aldridge and Wyat, one upon the rock Skerries, and the other upon the Calf of Man.

Frauds in ballasting ships; short weight given; examiners appointed. The Trinity House had difficulty in finding a way to estimate the tonnage of lighters. License to pilots. License to row. Admission of brethren. Choice of upper wardens and younger wardens for the ensuing year and their deputies.

1662, May 26. Sir John Mennes chosen Master, and Capt. Brian Hamson, deputy-master.

1662, May 21. Order in Council that nothing be done as to the light-house on the Spurne head, until the Trinity House be heard.

1662, May 31. The Trinity House to the Trinity House in Hull; about the light-house on the Spurne head.

1662, June 7. A letter to be sent to the Trinity House of Hull, in reply to them; declaring the right of the Trinity House to erect all sea-marks and lights in the kingdom. And a letter by the clerk accordingly.

1662, June 21. Direction for a letter to Mr. Coventry, secretary to the Duke of York, about the best way of securing the benefit of the articles of Algiers to his Majesty's subjects only.

1662, June 28. Letter to Mr. Coventry, and copy of proposals by the Trinity House.

1662, July 5. Certificate to the King by the Trinity House that a light-house at Milford Haven, proposed by Hugh Butter, would be convenient.

1662, Aug. 2. A purchase by the Trinity House questioned as being in mortmain. Counsel says it is valid by 43 Eliz. cap. 4.

1662, Aug. 9. The Lord High Treasurer asks the Trinity House to estimate the charge of 10 herring busses, which the King is going to build by way of encouragement to his subjects.

1662, Aug. 16. A late Act for the repair of Dover harbour mentioned.

1662, Aug. 23. Reference by the Lord Treasurer about the 10 busses. The Trinity House report that they estimate the cost will be near 9,000*l.*

Opinion and report in relation to settling a price upon Newcastle coals.

1662, Sept. 6. Complaint of the light on Dungeness not being kept up sufficiently.

1662, Sept. 13. Several members were summoned by the Lieutenant of the Tower to be ready at beat of drum to perform land service. The Corporation plead their charter, and present a petition to the King, who says he is willing to maintain the privileges of the Corporation.

1662, Nov. 1. Resolution of the Corporation not to allow any one to present himself for a brother until he

be first examined as to his loyalty and as to his ability to command a ship.

1662, Nov. An Assistant wanted in the room of A. Bence, deceased; and being declared it fell successively on the Earl of Sandwich, who, by reason of his great affairs could not attend that service, it was resolved to send some members to him to ask him to nominate some person to serve for his deputy.

1662, January 10. Resolved that Wednesdays shall in future be Court days, and that the Wardens shall meet on Saturdays to clear ships.

1662, January 8. Sir J. Mennes, Master of the Trinity House, to the Commissioners; against the summons for land service made on the tenants in Southwark.

1662, January 28. Certificate of the Trinity House to the Archbishop of Canterbury; showing the necessity of repairing the steeple of Reculver in Kent, in regard it was an ancient sea-mark.

1662, Feb. 3. The proprietors of the light-house at Dungenesse summoned because of neglect of the light. —Appointment of an agent to collect duties at Rochester.

1662, Feb. 11. Depositions in a case referred to the Trinity House between the commander of a ship and a merchant, where the freight was damaged. — Notice fixed on the Exchange denouncing certain persons as unauthorised and unfit to be pilots.

1662, March 4. Bye-laws drawn by Mr. Keeck, Counsellor, were read. The Lord Chief Justice's hand being subscribed, as it was thought two more were required, the Clerk was ordered to attend the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer for subscription.

1663, April 15. The Trinity House appoint persons to examine a ship going to the Mediterranean, to see if she is upwards of 200 tons as required by a late Act.

An account of all the transactions concerning the ballasting of ships in the river Thames, and a relation of the several endeavours to gain the said office for the Corporation, which contest had this late beginning in the year 1660, and ended in the year 1663. (27 pp. It contains Council Orders, Order of Parliament, Petition to the King, the King's letters, &c.

1663, May 6. Orders for fixing the printed Bye-laws at the Custom House, the Exchange, and Billingsgate.

1663, May 20. The Commander of a ship fined 30*s.* for heating tar on a fire aboard ship in the Thames. — The Trinity House apply to the Company of Watermen to suppress those who sell fruit and strong waters from dirty boats not licensed to row on the river.

1663, June 3. Draft of a patent for ballasting examined. Counsellor Keeck is ordered 30*l.* for his pains in the matter of the bye-laws and other business of the Corporation.

1663, June 13. Trinity Monday. Sir William Batten is chosen Master.

1663, June 17. Sir W. Batten appoints Col. Thomas Middleton to be his deputy. Certificate that the Royal Catherine in everything answered the Act of Parliament.

1663, July 15. A younger brother is appointed to survey ships, with a salary of 10*l.* per annum, that sum and 6*s.* 8*d.* to be raised out of every brother's turn that did not attend. — Complaint against a pilot of Deai. — The Corporation free an apprentice to a mariner from his indentures because the Master did not provide him proper teaching.

1663, July 22. In obedience to the King's letter the Trinity House remove one Lawrence Moyer, of Low Layton, co. Essex, from being a Warden and Brother of the Corporation. — Money is ordered for the repair of the light-houses at Caistor. — Reciting that the King had granted to them the sand, gravel, and soil of the Thames for ballasting ships, they appoint two persons to go up and down and see if any took soil or gravel from such places as might be damage to the river.

1663, July 27. Order that notices be fixed in the most public places forbidding persons licensed by the Corporation to row in wherries to work on the Sabbath. — A waterman is made to apologize to the Rulers of Waterman's Hall for abusive language. — Agreement to pay to Mr. Gifford, minister of the parish of St. Dunstan 40*s.* per annum for tithes of the Corporation's share of the house occupied by them.

1663, Aug. 5. Award by the Corporation on a claim for damage to a bale of zederak on a ship.

1663, Aug. 19. Certificate by the Corporation for the keeper of the light-house at Caistor, who had been assessed at 3*l.* 12*s.* to the indigent Cavaliers, that he was only a servant and did not hold an office, and that the profits were vested in them for the relief of poor seamen

and their widows.—A pension granted to a mariner.—The clerk's salary increased to 20*l.* per annum.

1663, Sept. 2. Certificate that a ship in every thing answered what was required by the Act, and thereby the owners were free from all payments charged thereby.—Order to buy 20,000 bricks in order to build, next spring, new almshouses at Deptford.

1663, Sept. 16. An additional inspector appointed to see that ballast was not improperly taken.—Sir William Batten makes a report of his view of Dover Harbour, and the defects and the repairs there, and the receipts and expenditure of the Commissioners.

1663, Sept. 30. A long entry about the lease to Bowerman of the ballastage.

1663, Oct. 14. Letter to the keeper of the lights of Lostoff complaining of neglect, and notice of a satisfactory answer by the keeper.—Sir Edward Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons, is admitted a younger brother.—Grant of pensions to mariners and widows of Leigh, co. Essex.—Reports that lights upon Chappell lands would be convenient for those trading to Linn, Boston, and the Creeks, and members belonging to the said ports, if only that shipping which receive the benefit shall maintain the same and the rest of the navigation be free from that burden.

1663, Oct. 21. The Corporation pay 680*l.* for the surrender by the assigns of Mountjoy's patent for the ballasting of ships.

1663, Nov. 11. Complaint of pilots belonging to the Corporation that they could not get that liberty at Deal which the pilots of Deal had at London. Sir William Batten replies that commanders are at liberty to take what licensed pilot they please.

Settlements of disputes between mariners.

1663, Nov. 15. Complaint about neglect of Orfordness lights. They do not belong to the Corporation; but they order Alderman Grove to appear and answer, which he did.

1663, Dec. 16. The Corporation pay 30*s.* to release a mariner from the Marshalsea, and they order payment of 6*d.* to each of the prisons in London, being thirteen in number.—Letter to the King about the Dantzickers' complaint that they were overcharged for ballast.—A ship being lost for want of the light at Caistor being put out, the bailiffs of Yarmouth recommend a man to be keeper of it in place of the other man. The Corporation, however, summon the keeper to appear in London, and then produce against him an affidavit of the light not being put forth on a particular day at one in the morning. They displace him, and appoint another.

1663, January 13. A man is fined 30*s.* instead of 3*l.* for heating tar on board his ship; 10*s.* to the informer, 20*s.* to the poor box. A clerk belonging to the Court of Common Pleas attends with the crier of the said Court, with three rules from the judges, and served three of the brethren with notice to appear at Westminster on the 5th of February next and give their opinion in a cause depending, the business wholly relating to the sea.—Warrant issued to take into custody one who piloted not being licensed.—Order that the Corporation being at peace abroad, for the future the whole Elder Turnes should be paid without any abatement.

1663, Feb. 10. The light-house at Caistor to be repaired at the expense of the Corporation, but the buoy to be left in good condition by the former keeper.

1663, March 9. Mr. Coventry, Secretary to the Duke of York, informed the Corporation that the King represented a shelf near the bridge to be very offensive at low water. The Corporation gave notice to the Master of the Bridge House, and got his consent, and Mr. Bowerman, the lessee of the ballast office, removed it.

Six additions proposed by the Trinity House to the Bill about ships going to the Mediterranean.

1663, March 16. Order for deduction from the Elders Turnes for the poor box.

1663, March 23. Petition to the King against being summoned for land service.

1664, March 30. Report to the Duke of York on the petition of Dame Mary Graves and Daniel Smith to erect lights in the ports of Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Youghal, and Wexford;—that lights will be useful, but they decline to recommend them unless masters, owners, and merchants trading to those parts concur with the petition, and agree to contribute to the maintenance.

1664, April 6. Not any brother is to go into the Wardens' rooms on Court days except on particular business.

1664, April 27. Notice of a legacy of 100*l.* to the Corporation, to pay the interest to the poor of Leay in Essex.

1664, May 18. Appointment of six persons to fill the new almshouses at Deptford.

Report by the Trinity House to the Duke of York, on the petition of Sir John Coryton, Bart., to erect light-houses upon Lizard point, Falmouth, Ram Head, Torbay, Dartmouth, Portland, and the Isle of Wight.—Adverse.—Order that a separate book be kept for the diet of the members, to show that the costs did not fall on the poor's money.

1664, May 25. Certificates of ability to be masters of ships. (They used to be examined before they were certified as fit.)

1664, June 1. 10*l.* ordered towards the repair of Sir John Hawkins's almshouses at Chatham.

1664, June 6. Trinity Monday. Sir Geo. Carterett chosen Master, and Capt. Bryan Harrison his Deputy.

1664, June 16. Capt. Simon Nicholls chosen deputy Master *vice* Harrison deceased.

1664, Aug. 3. Sir William Penn chosen Assistant *vice* Capt. B. Harrison deceased.—Further certificate to the Duke of York approving the project of light-houses for Ireland.

1664, Aug. 10. Report of the brethren deputed to survey the works at Dover Harbour.

1664, Sept. 21. Letter by the Trinity House to the Council of Trade that it will be for the advance of the trade and increase of the navigation of this kingdom that the Scotch nation have liberty to bring foreign goods in their own built ships.

1664, Oct. 5. In obedience to the command of the Duke of York the Trinity House send the names of 38 persons fit to be masters in his Majesty's ships in the present expedition.—A letter to the persons named summoning them to appear in Water Lane.—Twenty accepted and their names are given to the ships to which they were appointed.—Three of the brethren were deposed for declining obedience and not appearing.

1664, Oct. 19. A tenant of land in Southwark gets an allowance from his rent, for losses by reason of three overflows of sewers.

1664, Oct. 26. No Court, because all the older brethren were present, according to custom, at the launch of a great ship of the King's.

1664, Nov. 2. Favourable report on project by Sir William Batten, Surveyor of the King's Navy, for erection of lights at Harwich, co. Essex.

The Deputy Master and four others of the Trinity House to the chief officers of H.M. Navy; that there were, fit to serve his Majesty as men-of-war capable of carrying 30 guns and upwards, 8 demiculverins in the lower tier,—47 ships in the Thames and 70 at sea.

1664, Nov. 9. The business of the Corporation obstructed for want of a sufficient number of wardens and assistants to constitute a Court.—Deputy Assistants chosen for the Duke of Albemarle and Sir W. Penn.—Complaint of a brother being summoned for land service; and a letter by the Trinity House to Sir John Robinson about it.

1664, Nov. 23. The Court is moved to take into consideration what by-laws are in force for such elder Brothers as commenced suits at law against their brothers without the consent of the Board, which are to fine them to the poor. Capt. Case was guilty thereof.—Sir William Batten charges Capt. Nicholas Hurlston with a libel against him; but the Duke of Albemarle, on the 14th of December reconciled them.

1664, January 4. Notice of the change of the situation of a buoy near Yarmouth.

1664, January 11. Notice of a by-law that if any elder or younger brother speak scandalous words against an elder brother, for the first fault he was to pay 20*s.* and for the second fault be expelled.

1664, January 18. Sir William Penn complains of a pilot belonging to the Corporation having run a King's ship aground.

1664, March 1. Report by the Trinity House to the Duke of York on a petition by Sir J. Coryton and H. Bruncker to erect lighthouses on Scilly and Eddystone, &c.

1664, March 8. Petition to the Duke of York against the summons for land service.

A similar petition to the King.

1665, March 31. Council Order that the Trinity House shall enjoy their ancient privilege and be exempt from duties and services to be performed in the militia, &c., except commanded by warrant from the Council Board.

1664, March 15. A pilot removed from his office for running his ship aground.

1665, March 29. Letter of thanks to Sir George Oxenden at Surat, for the shifts for the poor sent by

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him; and the Trinity House send him a quarter cask of Canary.

1665, April 12. The Trinity House write to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London in answer to a complaint about damage done by lightermen taking ballast.

1665, May 17. Resolved that Dr. Brittain be desired to preach on Trinity Monday.

1665, May 22. Trinity Monday. Capt. Nicholas Houlston is chosen Master.

1665, May 24. The plate is called over and found to answer the inventory. An account of the linen is ordered to be taken.

A true state of the case in reference of the right of the Corporation of the Trinity House to the ballast office. (20 pp.)

A folio volume labelled "Court Minutes, 1665-1667."

1665, May 24. Notices of the plate and linen (see above.) The Court finding that sometimes the claret provided for the meeting did not prove so good as was expected, the Wardens were desired to provide a tierce or two of such claret as might be approved of.

1665, May 31. It was considered that the great globe was out of repair, and did not hang well; ordered that the Wardens should have it new cased and fixed, and provide a celestial globe. The Master acquaints the Court that the Duke of Albemarle has promised to sit, that the Corporation may have his picture, and that the Master and Wardens had some discourse with Mr. Howseman, the painter, who has promised to attend the Duke for a convenient time to accomplish it.

1665, June 14. The Court, considering the increase of the plague in the city of London, and that the monthly concourse of accidental poor might be prejudicial, in regard they were permitted to come into the hall, order that for the future the said poor should not be permitted to come up stairs, but be put in the back yard and paid off there by some appointed for that purpose.

1665, June 22. The King's arms and an awning against the sun ordered for the drawing room, where the Court is now appointed to sit.

1665, July 11. The Court, taking into consideration that the pestilence did much increase in the city of London, and feared would much more, which might cause many brothers to absent themselves, did order that if the weekly bills should amount to 800 of the plague, then the business of the Corporation should be transacted at Deptford.

1665, July 19. The Commissioners of the Navy ask the Trinity House to choose a master for the King's ship the Royal Sovereign, appointed to go to sea. They name two persons. Mr. Cruse, of Yarmouth, reports that many commanders of ships refuse to pay the duties. The Court, having information that the bills of mortality will exceed 800, order the Court at Deptford accordingly. Petition of Robert Theaker read, asking leave to shew his instrument for finding the longitude.

1665, July 26. Deptford Strand. The two persons presented for master to the Royal Sovereign being in public employ and not to be spared, the Trinity House in answer to a further letter, name two other of the younger brethren. Theaker's instrument is examined, and they did not find it useful for navigation, neither did it give the light to the longitude as was pretended. They give 3*l*. to Theaker.

1665, Aug. 3. They recommend Capt. John Brooks as master of the Royal Sovereign. Sir Geo. Carteret said it was the King's pleasure that all public meetings should be put by during the time of the sickness. It was resolved that the meetings should take place once a month.

1665, Aug. 17. Ordered that for the future the Court should meet but once a month.

1665, Sept. 14. Gravesend. In consideration of the great calamity that lieth upon the city of London and adjacent places, it is ordered that larger sums of money be distributed to the poor than formerly; during the time of this extremity or the pleasure of the society, all the pensioners thereto belonging should receive double their former allowance, and the accidental poor of Wapping, Poplar, and Redrith be allowed 5*l*. per month, and Ratcliff 6*l*.

1665, Nov. 15. Capt. Edward Crispo chosen Master on the death of Capt. Hurlstone.

1665, Dec. 13. Order to lay the old by-laws aside. Debates about a new lease of the ballasting to Bowerman. Licenses to row. Almshouses. Money matters.

1665, March 21. Debate on the undesirability of often inviting courtiers to their feasts.

1666, April 25. Alteration and improvement of the hall at Deptford.

1666, May 15. Message from Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle about a new channel proper to be buoyed out.

1666, June 13. Order that the former settled prices be observed by slop sellers.

1666, July 3. The General at sea sent to the Corporation asking them to send able pilots and other seamen to the fleet. The younger brothers were summoned and the Master (Sir William Rider) asked them, but not more than 12 consented.

1666, July 18. It appears that the Corporation pressed men for sea service.

1666, July 25. Relief voted for the English prisoners at Flushing.

1666, Aug. 14. The Master had sent 50*l*. to the prisoners in Holland.

1666, Sept. 21. Stepney. Notice of the house in Water Lane having been burnt on Sunday the 24. of September.

1666, Oct. 24. The landlord of the house in Water Lane demanded rent. The Master says that all rent due at Midsummer shall be paid, but that the rent claimed at Michaelmas could not be paid, the Corporation being dispossessed before the expiration of the quarter, and that in a short time Parliament would settle things of that nature.

1666, Oct. 31. 5*l*. given to buy clothes for a prisoner from Holland who had been released.

1666, Nov. 14. Application for pilots for the fleet.

1666, Nov. 21. Order to present a petition to try to get exempted from the poll tax proposed to be granted to the King.

1666, March 6. Complaints against two men of the ballast office for digging near a wharf, and undermining it, so that it sank so much that 200*l*. would not make it good.

1666, March 20. Bowerman promises amendment for the future.

1667, May 8. Order to execute a deed securing 400*l*. per annum to the Duke of York from the ballast office during his life.

1667, June 3. Trinity Monday. Sir William Penn elected Master.

1667, June 13. Letter from the King that the Company should assemble and consider of a plan to sink ships to hinder the enemies approach. Gallions and Black-wall point are the places chosen. Gallions to be attended to first.

1667, June 16. Sunday. A letter from the King to the Corporation to choose brethren to assist in making such works and batteries as he had ordered to be made at Gravesend, each to take with him four active seamen to help. The Corporation appoint 12 brethren for the service.

1667, June 24. The Corporation appoint brethren to go and superintend the sinking of ships.

1667, June 28. They send some to Gravesend to ease others on duty against the enemy.

1667, July 4. Discussion as to the mode of waying ships sunk in the river.

1667, Aug. 7. It appears that brethren were summoned for the militia notwithstanding their exemption.

Folio labelled "Court Minutes, 1667-1670."

1667, Oct. 16. Court of Assistants.

1667, Nov. 15. Account of proceedings regarding a petition to the House of Commons against the ballastage by some Ipswich men.

1667, Nov. 20. Further account of the same.

(There are other notices of the ballast business and of the ground in Water Lane.)

1667, Feb. 26. The Corporation being summoned before the Council at Whitehall, his Royal Highness asks what was the custom of His Majesty's ships if they found ships of other nations fighting on our coasts; whether they did not endeavour to part them, and assist the weaker part. The Master instanced a passage when King Charles the 1st returned from Spain and found some Dutch men-of-war fighting with Ostenders, which were parted, and though they did importune the King, then prince, for liberty to fight, he would not permit them, but kept some of the commanders on board till the others sailed away.

1667, March 11. About Dover harbour.

1668, April 22. Do.

1668, May 18. Trinity Monday. Col. Thomas Middleton chosen Master.

1668, May 20. It was agreed to meet once in 14 days only. They send a letter to Sir H. Felton, asking him to allow a sea-mark to be put on his land, Lady Batten having offered to bear the expense.

1668, July 22. Lists of lighters printed, with their weights, to prevent frauds in ballasting.

1668, Aug. 5. Notice of an attempt to suppress the dirt boats that went about with strong waters and fruit, and thereby gave opportunities to invite youth to parloin their masters' stores.

1668, {Sept. 30 / Oct. 15}. Debates on preserving the banks of the Thames.

1668, Nov. 4. They resolve to petition the King and the Duke about their right to appoint consuls in the Mediterranean, specially at Leghorn.

1668, Nov. 11. Clutterbuck appointed consul at Leghorn.

1668, Nov. 25. They resolve not to apply to the King, but to appoint Clutterbuck, and send a letter to the Grand Duke.

1668, January 20. Resolved to try the question of liability to the militia at the Company's costs.

1668, Feb. 10. Certificate, in reply to the Judge of the Admiralty, concerning the bounds of the British Sea or the Channel of England, that when any commander shall bring Scilly N.N.W., then they are entered into the Channel of England (to the westward).

1668, March 3. Lights are useful in the ports of Dublin, Waterford, Wexford, and Youghal.

1668, March 10. Statute of 27 Hen. 8. c. 18. to be framed against the taking of ballast to the damage of the river banks.

1669, June 7. Trinity Monday. Capt. William Wilkey chosen Master.

1669, June 23. Thomas Johnson, a Company's pensioner at Deptford, disguised himself in drink, and spoke scandalous words of the Earl of Sandwich; he was deprived, but suit was made on his behalf.

1669, July 14. A letter written to Sir John Robinson about the militia business.

1669, July 21. Another letter to Sir J. Robinson on the subject.—Order to Mr. Clutterbuck, on a voyage to Leghorn, to buy velvet for a cloth to lay over the members when they go to burial, their former one being much decayed and worn.—Mr. Broome asks them to examine the accounts of moneys expended in the repairs of Dover harbour. He presents several articles setting forth frauds and deceipts.—Letter thereon to Mr. Wicken-don, Sub-treasurer of Dover.

1669, Aug. 11. Mr. Merrick has been a benefactor; they endeavoured to get him to dinner last Trinity Monday, but failed. He is a single man, and if the Corporation please him, he may leave them more at his death. They agree to send him a present of wine, but previously to ask Capt. Cooke to dinner, and learn from him what wine he chiefly drinks.—Letter to the Water-men's Company about insolenacies of their watermen.

1669, Aug. 25. Letter from Yarmouth, giving notice of the alteration of the sands there.—The buoy of the Gun fleet, broke away, to be renewed.—Letters about removing the lights at Caistor.

1669, Sept. 8. They agree to send to Mr. Merrick 8 dozen bottles of claret and 4 dozen of canary.

1669, Oct. 27. The Board have notice that Col. Carlos had agreed to sell one half of his revenue.—The Board had notice of the death of Mr. William Prinn, an elder brother.

1669, Nov. 10. Report on the view of a ship which had been damaged, by order from the High Court of Admiralty.

1669, Dec. 1. Order for continuing the building in Water Lane.—Sir Richard Browne chosen an elder brother in the room of Mr. William Prinn.

1670, Feb. 2. A captain of a ship is desired to buy two quarter casks of good canary for the Company, as a present to Sir George Oxenden, in respect of the great love he has shown to the poor of the Corporation, and also to send him six pots with anchovies, olives, and caviare.

1670, Feb. 11. The Earl of Craven is elected an elder brother in the place of the Duke of Albemarle, deceased.

1670, Feb. 23. Order for a petition to the King and Council, to suppress dirt boats and bum boats, which sold strong waters and fruit on the Thames.

1670, March 2. Letter to Sir Geo. Oxenden with the wine, &c.

1670, March 1. Order from a Committee of Parliament to the Trinity House to send an account of their inspection of the repairs of Dover harbour.

1670, March 7. Copy of the report.

1670, March 30. Mr. John Pypes [Pepys] is elected Clerk of the Corporation vice Askew deceased. Mr. Pypes appearing on behalf of his brother the said John Pypes with a letter from his Royal Highness recommending him.

1670, April 13. Mr. John Peps, the clerk, is ordered to attend and take the oath. Mr. Samuel Pepys says his Royal Highness returns thanks for the acceptance of his brother to be clerk.

A folio labelled "Court Minutes, 1670 to 1676."

1670, June 29. The price of ballast. Colliers' pay 9d. per ton; foreigners pay 16d. The French pay no more than other foreigners, but they seldom take any ballast, having commonly small vessels, and carrying such goods that they seldom used ballast.

1670, July 6. An unlicensed pilot arrested, and fined 20*l*.

1670, July 23. Some pilots say that the inhabitants of Sandwich are taking down a steeple which had been an ancient sea-mark.—A letter to the Mayor of Sandwich to tell him to stop the proceeding.

1670, July 27. Order for the house in Water Lane to be finished.

1670, Aug. 24. The Court is to meet thenceforth in Water Lane.

1670, Sept. 14. They hear of the death of Sir W. Penn.

1670, Sept. 21. A brief for the redemption of poor captives at Algiers is read. It is referred to another time.

1670, Sept. 24. The Trinity House at Stepney to be let to Dr. Russell at 30*l*. yearly.

1670, Sept. 28. Dr. Russell is to engage that no conventicle is to be kept in the house.—Order that a petition to the King be drawn up, that seamen, brethren of the house, may not bear arms or pay to the charges of them for their houses.

1670, Oct. 26. Sir Peter Killigrew delivers objections from the inhabitants of Penryn and Truro against building a key at Falmouth.—A chamber to be furnished with hangings, bed, and other necessities at the cost of the Corporation. The buying of the best suit of tapestry was approved of.

1670, Nov. 9. Towards the redemption of captives now at Algiers every elder brother is to allow a turn, and if the next turn do not amount to 3*l*. it is to be made up to 3*l*., and every younger brother is to allow 6*s*. 8*d*. and their next turn is to be stopped for it.

1670, Nov. 16. The Deputy Master acquaints the Board of the payment of 200*l*., towards the redemption of captives at Algiers, to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

1670, Dec. 14. Order to take out warrants to arrest a Cinque port man who refused to pay buoyage and beaconage, and to arrest the master of a Yarmouth vessel not paying for lights which he had had the benefit in passing to and from Holland.—The charge of a dinner at a Court day is not to exceed 5*s*. a piece for every elder brother present, except on extraordinary occasions.

1670, Dec. 21. All stranger ships shall have pilots appointed them.

1670, January 25. Two brethren appear, and are told that it is against the orders of the Corporation for any of the brothers to sue another without referring themselves to the Board, and they refer the matter.

1670, Feb. 22. Some old plate to be changed, and a good tankard to be bought, and some kettles and other necessary utensils for the house.

1671, May 8. Resolved that Capt. Crispe, Deputy Master, and Capt. Crane drink to each other and declare their reconciliation.

1671, June 19. Trinity Monday. Sir Thomas Allen is chosen Master.

1671, Aug. 16. The King's patent of the ballast office is read, dated 18 Aug. 1663.—The buying out of Mountjoy's patent was in October 1663.

1671, Sept. 27. Order for a letter to be written to Sir G. Downing, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to desire him to return the Order of Council which concerns 211*l*. due to the Corporation for loss received in their buoys and beacons during the late war.

1671, Nov. 29. Sir Thomas Allen and several brothers attended his Royal Highness and Lord Arlington, when Mr. S. Pepys, Clerk of the Acts of H.M. Navy, laid open the ancient right of the Corporation of choosing consuls at Livorno.—Lord Arlington said the right belonged to the King, and he asked for the Corporation's argument in writing, and he would reply to it.

1671, January 24. Samuel Pepys, Esq., Clerk of the Acts of H.M. Navy, is chosen an elder brother. (He often sat.)

1672, April 17. The Corporation was then 1,000*l.* in debt.

1672, April 20. Pilots summoned to be ready to obey the orders of the Lord High Admiral.

1672, June 3. Trinity Monday. Sir R. Browne is chosen Master.

1672, July 24. The Corporation is above 1,100*l.* in debt.

1672, Aug. 21. Order that the names of benefactors to the Corporation be drawn up.

1672, Oct. 14. Memorandum that the contract made with the pilots to conduct H.M. Fleet to the Sound was 17*l.* to each man for the voyage.

1672, Nov. 27. A merchant brings a reference from H.R.H. requiring the opinion of the Board about setting up lights on the Spurne head. The Board answer that they see no reason to alter their opinion delivered in 1662, but tell him to produce his new arguments and get the hands of the chief owners of ships using the Newcastle trade.

1672, Feb. 26. The best pall is to be kept for and used only for the elder brethren and their wives.

1673, May 17. Report against the erecting of light-houses on the Spurne head.

1673, May 26. Trinity Monday. Sir Jeremy Smith is elected Master. Doctor Dolben, Bishop of Rochester, preached the sermon, and was admitted a younger brother.

1673, Aug. 5. A garland for the Shoe beacon ordered to be made.

1673, Dec. 23. 24*s.* paid to the 12 prisons in and about London.

1673, January 24. No elder brother thinks fit to go in a less capacity than a Commander in H.M. service, and not otherwise than as the charter directs.

1674, June 10. Mr. Secretary Pepys addressed the Court what colours were proper for merchantmen, his Majesty intending to have none but his own ships to wear the Jack.

1674, June 15. Sir John Kempthorne is chosen Master.

1674, June 22. The light-house at Caistor to be repaired.

1674, Nov. 12. Andrew Marvill sat as one of the Board.

1674, Nov. 26. Sir Thomas Allen presented the Board with a very large pair of globes.

1674, Feb. 11. The new pall to be locked up in the Warden's chest, and not to be lent out without the Master and Wardens' order to any persons but elders and their wives and widows.—Order that 20*s.* for the new pall, and 10*s.* for the old be paid by all strangers who are not of the house.

1675, April 26. It is advised that a petition against Bum boats be presented to the house of Parliament.

1675, May 31. Trinity Monday. The Earl of Ossory is elected Master.

1675, June 3. The Master and two or three of the Brethren will go to the new foundation at Christ's Hospital to see it and to appoint to examine the boys there.

1675, July 15. Letter from Christ's Hospital with a list of 12 boys said to be fitly qualified to go to sea. The Board direct that they be brought on Saturday, and that the patent be also brought, and that the boys be examined at a full Board.

1675, Aug. 10. Mr. Leake and Mr. Perry, the school-master and clerk of Christ's Hospital appeared, and had promise given them to have a certificate concerning the boys' sufficiency.

1675, Aug. 17, Oct. 18. Details about the Spurne lights and the Humber Sand.

1675, Nov. 18. Elder Brethren hereafter chosen are to enter into a bond to the Corporation not to go to sea unless his Majesty commands them into his service.

A folio, labelled "Select entries 1670-1677."

Letters by J. Pepys, the clerk of the Corporation, to various persons; on behalf of the Corporation.—Letters by the Masters.—Orders of Council.—Letters by the Trinity House.—Petition by John Russell, William Russell, Silas Titus, and Edward Andrews, about the harbour of Newhaven and a light-house on Beachy point; and other papers about it.—Certificates of fitness to be masters of ships. Petition against Bum boats.—Order of Council, and report of Sir H. Finch thereon.—Documents executed by and to the Trinity House.—Orders and instructions by the Trinity House.—Deputation to

various persons to represent the Corporation for certain purposes.—Papers about Dover harbour.

1671, Oct. 19. It seems that Sir Thomas Clutterbuck was succeeded by Mr. Skinner as Consul at Leghorn.

1671, Oct. 30. The Trinity House to Sir L. Jenkins, Judge of the Admiralty. As to the extent of the British seas, it has been commonly received by us and our predecessors that it doth extend to Cape Finisterre (or the North Cape), and that the sea which washes the coasts of the Low Countries and France has always been reputed part of the British seas.—A paper of instances of striking the flag to the English: several, from Charles 1st's return from Spain to 1668.—A letter about the right to appoint Consuls.

A letter about the rate of charges for victualling ships. Letters about pilots for the King's ships, and other pilots, and to the Trinity House at Dover.

Case and opinion by Mr. Raymon as to the power the Trinity House, by the charter, in cases concerning mariners, &c.—Instructions for laying buoys.

Letters to the Trinity Houses at Hull and Newcastle about lights.

Petition by Justinian Angell for lights at Spurne head; and papers about it.

1673, May 14. J. Pepys, by order, &c. No ship can be reported English unless she has an English master and three parts of four of the whole number of men English.

1673, Sept. 6. S. Pepys, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Trinity House: requesting their opinion as to the legality of the intended granting by the King to the Countess of Falmouth of all the chains in the river Thames between London Bridge and Bayley hole. He sends the abstract sent by Lord Shaftesbury, Lord High Chancellor.—Report thereon. They say that one Philip White, a blacksmith, first introduced the application of iron chains to the use of mooring ships, and got a grant from King Charles I. for 14 years, and a renewal from Cromwell in 1658. At the restoration his Royal Highness became possessed.

Reasons which may be offered against the proposals of the City of London for the continuance of the imposition on coals.

Report by the Trinity House on the loss of one of the King's ships.

1673, Dec. Letters to Col. Russell about Newhaven harbour in which he and Capt. Tytus and Col. Andrews are concerned.

Letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Navy about the allowances fit to be given by his Majesty to pilots for their service in piloting H.M. ships.

1674, April 4. Report by the Trinity House on the William and George taken by a Dutch privateer off the North Foreland on the 24th of December last; exculpating Capt. Joy the officer of H.M. dogger Backdogge for not standing by or attempting a rescue.

Letters by John Pepys (the clerk) to various persons and ports on business connected with the House.

1674, July 8. Letter by the Trinity House to Mr. Watkins at the Signal office; asking him to let a caveat be entered in the Lord Treasurer's office against the grant to Angell of a patent to erect lights on the Spurne Head.

1674, July 18. J. Pepys to the Trinity House of Hull; saying that on the Brethren addressing the King at Hampton Court, the King ordered a stop to be put on passing Angell's patent.

1673, Feb. A table of rewards for pilots piloting H.M. ships from and to the ports here mentioned, drawn by order of the honourable the principal officers and commanders of H. M. Navy. (4 pp.)

Remonstrance to Capt. Raven on a report of his intention to erect a new light-house at Yarmouth.

Sept. and Oct. Correspondence about a sunken rock near Plymouth alleged to be under the jurisdiction of Saltash, on which Capt. Ruth's ship struck.

Oct. 9. The Trinity House to [the Commissioners of the Admiralty]. They think that at present there is no want of shipping to manage a trade to the Northward, the Straights, East Indies, West Indies, &c.; and if so, it will be prejudicial to our navigation to buy or make free any foreign built ships.

Instructions to the gentlemen of the Corporation appointed to go to Hull. (About buoys, sands, &c.)

1674, Oct. 22. Considerations offered to his Majesty by the Master and Wardens of the Trinity House touching the erection of five light-houses on the N.E. coast of England. (Fern Island, Flamborough Head, Foulness, and two for directing ships in and out of St. Nicholas's Gutt.) They think them useless.

Letter by the Trinity House to the King asking to be excused from granting to Lord Maynard a lease in reversion of the ballast office, Bowerman's lease having yet 19 years to run.

A similar letter to the Duke of York.

1675, March. Papers about lights on Sporne Head at the mouth of the river Humber.

1675, Oct. 6. Report by the Trinity House to the King thereon. (11 pp.)

Nov. Announcement that Angell has got his patent lights on Sporne Head.

1675, April 1. The Trinity House decline to grant a renewal of the lease for receiving the duty of the Deal Pilotage until they know the yearly value. They appoint a receiver.

April. A pilot of Dover having asserted the Trinity House of Dover to be under a patent more ancient than that of the Trinity House of London, the latter ask a copy of it from Dover.

1675, May 8. The Trinity House send an Order in Council that the lights on the Sporne be put out, and not kindled again.

1675, Aug. 14. Certificate by the Trinity House that on the application of the Governors of Christ's Hospital, by virtue of H. M. Patent, dated 19 Aug. 25, Car. 2., they have examined Benjamin Waters, aged 16, one of the 40 poor Blue Coat boys known as the children of the New Royal Foundation, in his proficiency of the art of navigation, and the whole science of arithmetic, and consider him fully qualified and fit to be apprentice; (the extraordinary abilities and industry of Mr. John Leeke, present schoolmaster for mathematics in the said Hospital are mentioned).

1675, Aug. 21. John Pepys, to Mr. Gibbon, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital; sending 15 certificates on behalf of the poor boys of the New Royal Foundation of Christ's Hospital, who upon examination had been found fit to be put out to sea.

1675, July 30. Certificate by John Leeke to the Trinity House, that 15 boys, whose names and ages are given, are efficient in certain matters detailed.

1675, Aug. 14. Certificate by the Trinity House that they have examined Edward Childe of Christ's Hospital, and find him well instructed in certain particulars detailed.

1675, Feb. About lights at Caister.

Petition to the King, Order in Council, 5 May 1675, and letters in August, October, and December 1677, about the lights on Sporne Head.

Answer by Angell to the report of the Trinity House.

Accounts of Angell for the lights. Letters about them in 1677 and 1678.

Extracts from other books relating to lights at the Sporne Head, from 1618 to 1678.

A folio labelled "Select Entries, 1677-1681."

Table of rates adjusted by the Trinity House, for piloting H.M. ships of every rank, with an assignment of the number of days to be allowed for the performance of each service mentioned therein.

1677, April 28. R. G[ibson] says that he has been lately chosen clerk *vice* Mr. John Pepys deceased.

1677, May 5. The Trinity House (Samuel Pepys was the Master) to Sir R. Beach at Chatham; telling him to invite six, fit to be pilots, to go to London to be examined for pilots.

s. d. The same to the Bailiffs of Great Yarmouth; asking them to send twelve fit for pilots for examination.

s. d. The same to the bailiffs of Aldebury; the like.

Masters of ships complain of having suffered damage by foul weather. The Corporation appoint an elder brother, and tell him to take one of the younger brethren with him to view and report.

1677, May 14. R. G[ibson] writes to Rochester for ten stones of between 8 and 10 tons each for riding of buoys for the sands; the stones are about 10s. each, or 12d. the ton.

Petition to the King by masters of ships.

1677, May 19. The Trinity House appoint Henry Knight, of Deal, their Attorney, to receive half the duties on pilotage given by patent of 27 Nov. 12 Car. II.

1677, May 26, and June 20, and July 25. Certificates for Christ's Hospital boys.

1677, June 7. Directions, at a Court, for finishing Lowestoft light-house.

1677, June 30. John Prowd is Master.

1677. The Trinity House to the Governors of Christ's Hospital. They lately asked them to respite the three boys of the Royal Foundation 3 or 4 months longer, as

they were not ready to answer the questions put. Notwithstanding, they ask that Goodridge, who was examined by John Prowd, the Master, shall he sent for further examination.

1677, Aug. 22. John Gibson to the Master; asking him to come to a meeting at the Sun Tavern, in Billingsgate, to approve an instruction which he has prepared for masters of ships who agree to subscribe for another light-house at Winterton-ness.

1677, Aug. 28. The Trinity House ask the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, to admit a sick woman.

1677, Sept. 1. The board wants 8 days' notice before the new light at Winterton-ness shall be ready, so that they may put it into the Gazette.

1677. Address to the Trinity House by masters of ships at London, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Newcastle, for a new light at Winterton-ness, and promising 6d. each voyage for every vessel and ship passing by the said light. (144 signatures).

1677, Oct. 15. Determination of the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, touching the custom and practice of the English navigation trading into the Mediterranean, with reference to the following points whereon the opinion of the said brotherhood is demanded by George Leggat, Esq., Consul for the English nation at Genoa. (As to the mode of pay and punishment of mariners.)

1677. Address by masters of ships of Yarmouth, Aldeburgh, Southwold, Harwich, and Lowestoft. (Similar to the address last above mentioned.)

Another similar address from masters of ships of Newcastle and Lynn.

1677, Dec. 8. The Trinity House to J. Wright, Esq., of Ipswich; asking for 6d. for every ship under, and 1s. for every ship above, 100 tons.

1677, January 8. The Trinity House send to Streynham Master, Esq., agent at Fort St. George, 12 dozen of canary for his charity to the Corporation.

Orders to survey ships.

1677, January 9. The Trinity House to the Lord Treasurer; about the lights on the North and South Forelands.

s. d. Report of the Trinity House to the King on Justinian Angell's project for lights.

1677, January 23. Three certificates of proficiency in mathematics of three boys of Christ's Hospital.

1677, March 16 and 20. Two letters by the Master to the Master of the Ballast office telling him to stop the amount which has been imposed for fines on certain lighters breaking the rules from the lighter and ballast men working in them.

1677, March 21. The Trinity House to the Board of Admiralty, ascribing the dearth of pilots to low pay, and suggesting a new scale of prices.

1678, March 28. Report to the Privy Council about Angell's new light at Sporne head and his expenditure. They think a penny a ton from strangers and half a farthing a ton from our own navigation will be a full compensation to him.

1678, May 27, Trinity Monday. Sir Joseph Jordan and Andrew Marvill were chosen younger Wardens for the ensuing year. (Anthony Tutchin was Master.)

Account by R. G[ibson] of a mutiny by ballast men; and petition to the King in Council on the subject.

Complaint of the dimness of the Low Light at Lowestoft.

1678, Sept. 12. The Trinity House to the Court of Loadmanage at Dover; offering to have a meeting to settle the rate of payment for pilots.

1678, Sept. 28. Appointment of a man to enter ships and ask for the branch of the pilot, who if he do not produce it is to be presumed to be unlicensed.

A dispute with Bowerman.

1678, Nov. 23. Humble advice of the Master, &c. of the Trinity House given at the instance of the Rt. Honourable the Lord Mayor of the City of London, signified to the Corporation by Sir John Shorter and Sir Thomas Gold, Kts., merchants and owners of shipping belonging to the said city, for the better preserving the ships and vessels lying in the Thames between London Bridge and Limehouse Reach from any attempts or accidents by fire or otherwise.

1678, Feb. Bye-laws.

Table of payments by ships of various tonnage for loadmoney men, poundage, buoyage, and beacorage, the rate varying according to the different places they came from.

Awards on differences.

1679, Oct. 27. The King recommends Capt. Francis Wilshaw for an elder Brother.

1678, January. Sir John Clayton's petition to the King to recommend the petitioner and his light-house at St. Nicholas Gatt to the consideration of the Trinity House.

1677, January 27. Reference accordingly. Proposals by Sir Joseph Clayton to the Trinity House.

1679, Nov. 12. Report by the Trinity House against Sir J. Clayton's proposals.

Sir John Clayton petitions the King. He offers to surrender the four light-houses which he had built on the northern coasts at a cost of near 3,000*l.*, from which he derived no profit, and asks to be allowed to erect a light-house on some of the islands of Scilly and that the King will recommend the matter to the Trinity House.

1679, Feb. 9. The King refers it.

1679, Feb. 28. The Trinity House to the King. They say that before Sir J. Clayton's petition the King had granted leave to the Corporation to erect a new light-house on one of the islands of Scilly.

1679, Feb. 21. The Trinity House to Col. John Strode, Governor of Dover Castle; about disputes between pilots of the Trinity House and those of Dover and Deal;—and Proposals delivered to the Colonel about the matter.

1680, March 27. Copy of indenture of agreement between Charley Stanton, carpenter, and the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, for Stanton to build nine almshouses to the east of the 20 new almshouses at Deptford.

1680, April 21. The Clerk of the Trinity House to Sir R. Browne. The ship Phoenix from India richly laden is lost on one of the rocks of Scilly. The Trinity House having got the King's promise for a license to erect a light-house, they ask Sir R. Browne to use his interest with Godolphin, Governor of those islands, to recommend persons on the place for finding a fit position for it.

1680, May 7. Court of Committees for the Honourable the East India Company. They approve the scheme of a light on the Scilly, provided it be vested in the Trinity House, and not in a private person.

1680, May 14. The Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to Capt. Sanderson, commander of H.M. yacht Charlotte. They tell him to take on board two brethren of the Trinity House, and carry them to Scilly, then to attend them for two or three weeks until they find a convenient place to erect the light-house.

More letters about it.

1680, July 8. Robert Veagleman, writes that he is chosen clerk to the Corporation *vice* Mr. Etherington deceased. (Etherington died July 6.)

1680, Aug. 19. The clerk writes to Captus. Till and Bayley, at Scilly, that they are to make the light-house full 60 feet high before they set up the lantern, so that with the lantern it may be about 70 feet high. Sends a copy of the patent for erecting it.

Notes for amending bye-laws delivered to Mr. Tomson, councillor, 8 Jan. 1670, to be him digested into byelaws.

1680, July 3. Inventory of all the goods in the Trinity House (3½ pp.). Among them are six pictures of the King, the Duke of York, the Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Craven, the Earl of Ossory, and the Earl of Northumberland; and seven pictures of King James, and Queen Anne, Queen Elizabeth, King Charles I., the Earl of Nottingham, the Duke of Buckingham, and Sir F. Drake, (some of these were burned in 1714).—Five books in folio of Purchas's Pilgrims, two books of Hacklutt's Voyages.—Plate.—King James's Charter to the Corporation, 22 April 1605.—King James's Charter to the Shipwrights Hall. King Charles's Charter to the Corporation, 27 Nov. 1660. By-laws, temp. Car. 2. 20 Nov. 1660. King Charles's grant of the lastage and ballastage of the river Thames, 24 June 1665.

1680, Oct. 16. Letter to the Merchants at the Canaries, Spain, Portugal, Malaga, Cadiz, Lisbon, Bourdeaux, Nantes, Bayonne; telling them that a light-house is erected on Agnes, one of the Scilly islands, on a rock 200 feet above high water, within 4 miles from the rock called the Bishop, in height from the foundation 60 feet, and can be plainly seen at the Land's End. The light-house will be kindled on the 30th of October.

Directions that all ships passing within or without the said islands of Scilly, and arriving in your port, are to pay *4d.* per ton if English, and *1d.* per ton if strangers, and the like going out.

1679, Nov. 9. The Trinity House to the King. They think that the latitude of 50° 5' marked in the general platte as the latitude of the southward part of the Scilly islands should be altered to 50°.

Petition from 13 persons in the Isle of Wight against the duty levied by the Trinity House by reason of the Scilly light.

1680, Nov. 19. Council Order to send a copy of the petition to the Trinity House. The petitioners are to be heard at the Board this day sennight.

1680, Nov. 26. Argument in the Council by the Trinity House.

1680, Dec. 28. Letters about the Golden Lyon, a Virgini ship, having been cast away on Scilly; Mr. Hoskins, the keeper of the light, was inattentive to it, and had plundered some of the goods of the ship.

1680, January 20. R. Veagleman to Thomas Cole at Cowes. Has received his letter wherein he advises of the most considerable persons joining in a clubb to the obstructing of the collecting for Scilly.

Papers about other light-houses and dues.—Directions to stay ships which have not paid light dues.

1681, May 11. Loyal address by the Trinity House to the King, thanking him for his late declaration proposing to call frequent Parliaments, to extirpate Popery, redress grievances, &c.

Answers of masters of ships trading to Newcastle, in the coal trade, to the petition of Sir Edward Villiers. In 1660 Sir E. Villiers built a light-house at Timmouth, and levied 1*s.* for each ship of his Majesty's subjects, and 3*s.* from foreigners. Sir Edward Villiers says it does not pay. They think otherwise. They think it cost 200*l.* The annual returns are about 300*l.* (Between 70 and 80 signatures.)

Petition by Sir E. Villiers. He asks for 1*s.* 4*d.* per ton from his Majesty's subjects, and 3*s.* 4*d.* per ton from foreigners.

1681, April 22. Order in Council for Custom House officers to give assistance to the officers appointed to collect the duty granted to the Trinity House for the Scilly light.

s. d. The like to the Governor of the Isle of Wight and his deputies.

1680, Aug. 8. Will (proved Aug. 28) of Richard Maples, mariner, of Maddrasspatam, giving some pecuniary legacies and the residue to the Trinity House.

1682, Feb. 6. Timothy Wilkes and Elihu Yate, the executors, send a box of diamonds to the amount of 1,500 pagodas to Sir R. Haddock, overseer of that legacy; he hopes by the next ship to send a further considerable supply.

A folio, labelled "Select Entries, 1681-1684."

1681, Nov. 30. Order in Council that Sir R. Holmes, Governor of the Isle of Wight, &c., do acquaint the Dutch and all other foreign ships coming thither that he wills and expects that they should pay to the collector appointed by the Trinity House the duties pertaining to the Corporation for the lights at Scilly.

Petition to the Lords Commissioners for the affair of Tangier by the master and owner of the Phoenix and the master of the Pelican, for payment of money claimed to be due by reason of fetching horses from Spain to Tangier; and other papers; and report by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House on the proportion to be paid.

1682, January 25. Certificate by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, pursuant to the patent of 19 August, 25 Car. 2, of having examined a Christ's Hospital boy, and found him fit to be initiated into the practice of navigation, and bound out an apprentice to the same, and other like certificates.

1681, March 24. Robert Wood, master of the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital, writes to the Governors, offering his resignation.

1681, March 27. The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to the Governors of Christ's Hospital, saying that Dr. Wood reflects on them as not certificating the pupils. They defend themselves, the children not being sufficiently instructed.

Observations on the examination of the children of the new royal foundation.

1682 (sic), July 15. According to the methods they are now taught &c. (10 heads, 4 p.).

1682, April 15. Simon Nicholas to Mr. Graham, asking his Majesty, for the tower of Scilly, 4 long sures about 10 or 11 feet long, full bore, 4 ship carriages with tackle, 2 barrels of powder, 80 shot, 2 skirres of match, with sponges, ladles, and rammers needful for such ordnance.

Letters to collectors of duties for lights at various places.

1682, June 6. Loyal address to the King by the seamen of the kingdom of England. Signed by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House being the body corporate of the seamen of England.

Letters by Robert Veagleman (the clerk) on various subjects.

1682, Aug. 17. L. Jenkins to the Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets. The King's meaning is that the younger brethren of the Trinity House shall be subjected, as other men are, to bear their proportion to the charges and service of the militia.

1682, Sept. 27. Petition by the Trinity House to the King. The number of mariners who are younger brethren are but 363, of which only 140 are in the Tower Hamlets, whereof 27 are pilots. They urge their charter and liability to double service.

1682, Oct. 26. At a Court of Assistants Edward Maplesden is appointed second clerk, *vice* Vavasour, dismissed.

The second clerk's duties. (½ p.)

1682, Nov. 7. The Master writes to the Duke of Grafton that the King allows their privileges.

1682, Nov. 24. The Master writes to the minister of Shadwell, saying that it is resolved to distribute 200*l.* amongst such poor as have had their habitations destroyed by fire; and tells him to cause the bellman to go about and make proclamation that some of the brethren of the Trinity House intend to meet on Monday at Shadwell Church to distribute their charity.

1682, Nov. 1. Maplesden and two sureties give a bond in 500*l.* to secure his faithful services.

Letters about the exemption of the brethren of the Trinity House from service in the militia; and about light-houses and buoys, and deputations to collect light-house dues.

1682, January 27. Queries upon the statute 14 Car. II., cap. 14, and the charter to the Trinity House exempting the brethren thereof from the land service.

Sir Roger Sawyer's opinion on the queries; and Mr. Porter's answers to the queries. Letters on the subject including one by Samuel Pepys to R. Veagleman, dated 30 January 1682.

Letters about Timmouth light; Sir Edward Villiers, Knight Marshal, who built it, wishing to raise the dues.

1682, Feb. Winterton light-house in danger by reason of the breaking in of the sea.

1682, Feb. The Corporation were engaged in a lawsuit about their light-house on Agnes in Scilly.

Extract of such articles in the instructions of Mr. Edward Pagett, master of the mathematical school in Christ's Hospital, as relate to the several particulars in which he has engaged himself (by contract with the President and Governors of Christ's Hospital) to instruct the children of H.M. new royal foundation in all things necessary to their thorough knowledge of the same. (1 p.)

1683, April 3. R. Veagleman writes to Sir T. Allen at Somerton Hall, near Yarmouth, that Lord Dartmouth was that day sworn an elder.

Rules for calculating the tonnage of lighters.

In April 1683 Henry Dudgeon and partner got a reference, on petition to the King, about their engine for clearing obstructions in the river, what they wanted the Trinity House to adopt and use.

1683, Feb. Lord Falkland petitions the King for a grant of all land, soil, gravel, and stone within England and Wales (except the river Thames) within high water mark and lowest ebb of sea at a rent of 100*l.*—The King refers the petition to the Commissioners of the Treasury, who refer it to the Attorney General; Sir Robert Sawyer reports that the King may make the grant, and the Commissioners of the Treasury refer the matter to the Trinity House.

1683, May 16. Order in Council about Purnock's claim against the Trinity House by reason of their light-house at Scilly. The Trinity House are to pay Purnock 20*s.* yearly during his term.

1683, June. Letters to various ports asking their opinion about Lord Falkland's petition.

1683, June 21. Views of defects in several houses in Blackman Street and Swan Yard and Horsemonger Lane.

Notes upon the reading of Lord Falkland's petition.—Notes upon Sir Edward Villiers's case.

In 1683 Lord Dartmouth was Master.

1683, July. The Trinity House petition the King, offering to buy Sir Edward Villiers' interest in Timmouth light, and Capt. Wardlow and partners interest in theirs on the Sporne.

1683, July 24. Congratulatory address by the Trinity House to the King on the escape of the King and the Duke of York.

Account of repairs of the Trinity House at Stepney for the Masters of the Trinity House.

Certificate by the Deputy Master of the Trinity House, a Warden and two others (addressed to the Governors of Christ's Hospital) of the fitness of the master of a ship to be entrusted with a child of H.M. new royal foundation.

Certificate by numerous masters and owners of ships bound to the northward that the lighthouse at Timmouth belonging to Sir Edward Villiers is ill kept and much neglected.

1683, Aug. 22. The Trinity House to Richard, Earl of Thanet, Governor of the forts at Tilbury and Gravesend; asking him to signify to some of his officers not to suffer any stranger ship or vessel to pass by Gravesend until they have produced a certificate with the seal of the Corporation that they have paid the Trinity House dues.

Case about the Trinity House duties, and their rights thereto.—And opinion of W. Thompson thereon.

Mr. Holt's opinion on certain queries on the right of the Trinity House to the dues of buoyage, beaconage, primage, and coastmanage.

The principal officers and commanders of H.M. Navy to certain under brethren of the Trinity House; a letter requesting them to survey the moorings of H.M. ships in Chatham harbour, and examine and make certain reports on cables.

1683, Oct. 19. Report of the Trinity House accordingly.

1683, Oct. 13. Account of the moorings and substance of the cables of H.M. ships at Chatham, taken by Capt. Hugh Till, &c. (41 ships, 4 first rate.)

1683, Dec. 15. The Deputy Master and two others to Sir John Barker; saying they are going to erect a beacon at Woodbridge, where he is sole proprietor of the lands, and asking his favour.

Sir Richard Lloyd's report on the patent to Samuel Keeke and Robt. Hayton in 33 Car. II. of certain messages, wharfs, &c., between the ancient wall of Wapping and the low water mark of the north side of the river Thames south, extending from the Hermitage Stairs west to the Globe Stairs in Blackwall east. He considers that the patent entrenches on the droits and perquisites of the Lord High Admiral of England for the time being, and thinks it ought to be vacated.

1680-1683. Account of goods left at Scilly in the custody of Samuel Hockins for the use of the light-house.

1683, Feb. 20. R. Veagleman to Mr. Hockin; announcing that Philip Fisher is appointed to succeed Hockin.

1683, Feb. 15. Letter by the Trinity House to the Lords of the Admiralty against Keck and Hayton's patent.—And letter by the Lords of the Admiralty to the King about it.

1683, March 3. Inventory of the stores and other goods belonging to the light-house on Agnes, one of the Scilly Isles; signed by Phil. Fisher.

1684, May 24. Memorial by C. de Lente (the Danish Ambassador), stating that the Trinity House exact six or seven times more from the subjects of the King, his master, than from the English, contrary to the Treaty of Commerce between the two Crowns. He prays the King to order restitution of the money so exacted, and that order be given that for the future the said Corporation may not exact more than may be demanded by law and justice.

Petition by Sir Edward Villiers to the King and Council about the Timmouth light.

1684, April 17. The King in Council orders that a copy of the Petition be supplied to those interested in the light-house on the Sporne head.

1682 Sept. 29. W. Hopkins, and five others, being collectors for hearth-money, came this day to the Trinity House, and took away a large looking glass with the frame, the Earl of Ossory and Earl of Craven's pictures, a large green carpet, another green carpet, the Duke of Albemarle and the Duke of York's pictures.

The Master, &c. of the Trinity House plaintiffs *v.* Hopkins and other defendants. The plaintiffs alms-houses at Deptford have some one, none more than two chimneys. The defendants, collectors of the hearth-money, demanded duty for the said houses from the almsfolk; they refused, and he distrained, although the revenue of the plaintiffs far exceeds 100*l.* per annum.

1682, Oct. 25. Edmund Sandders is of opinion that the houses not having above two fire hearths, and being always in the possession of almshouse were exempted from payment by the first Act, not being endowed, and were not chargeable on the landiord by the second Act.

William Thompson gives an opinion to the same effect.

1684, March 27. The officers of Hearth money entered the Hall and distrained for 1½ years arrears of duty for the Alms houses.

Suggestions for amendment of the Charter of the Corporation.

Long petition to the King and Council by Sir Edward Villiers about the duties at Tinnmouth.

Orders proposed for the good government of the Alms people belonging to the Corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford, Kent.

Sir Edward Villiers declines the offer of the Trinity House to buy his interest in the Tinnmouth light.

A Folio, labelled "Select Entries 1684-5."

1684, July 30. Answer by the Trinity House to the Memorial of C. de Lente, Councillor and Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Denmark and Norway bearing date the 24 May last.—They say that the duties claimed by the Corporation from the subjects of the King of Denmark are founded on immemorial prescription, &c. &c.

1684, Aug. 30. S. Chamblot, Deputy Master, S. Pepys, and three others, to Lancelot Inten and others, feeffees in trust of the will of Bishop Andrews.—From a copy of the will of Bishop Andrews they understand that the poor of the Trinity House, consisting of old and impotent mariners and their widows and orphans, and of such mariners as shall be in prison for debts or some other small actions of trespasses, have as much right to the Testator's charity as those poor of St. Giles-without-Cripplegate, St. Saviour's Southwark, and All-hallows Barking, and they think that the Testator's charity having been for 50 years diverted from the poor of the Trinity House, they who had it in one year should not have it in the next. They pray the addressees to consider and give an answer.

A survey of the buildings and encroachments on the river Thames on both sides from London Bridge eastwards to the lower end of Limehouse, taken in pursuance of an order of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England, Dated 1 March 1681. (4 pp.) with numbers referring to a Draft lately made by Capt. Collins distinguishing the new from the old encroachments, and which are prejudicial.

1684, July 24. The King in Council.—Sir Edward Villiers did return his answer to the Trinity House's proposal, declaring he could not comply with it. The King not finding any cause to alter the said duty was pleased to order, and it therefore was accordingly ordered, that there should be no further increase of the said duty for maintaining the said light, and Sir E. Villiers's petition was dismissed.

1684, January 31. Copy of Advertisement in the Gazette of Beacons at Woodbridge.

1683, Feb. 24. (presented). Address to King James the 2d condoling with him on the death of King Charles the 2d, and congratulating him; by the Mariners of England. Signed by L^d Dartmouth (Master), Samuel Chamblott, Deputy Master, and 288 others.

Orders for Almshouses.

1684, March 23. Surrender to the King by the Trinity House of their powers and franchises, and praying a re-grant.

1683, Feb. 25. Capt. George his account of the Deptford ketch going aground upon the Whiting.

Letter by S. Pepys to the Master, &c. of the Trinity House about the accident. The King orders them on their examination of the matter to cause such punishment to be inflicted on the pilot, if it shall be proved his fault, as they think fit; or upon being satisfied that it arose from defect in the light at Orfordness, or want of care in keeping it in good order, to see that fitting remedy be had therein to prevent future accidents.

Papers about fines on the ballast men.

Letters to keepers of light-houses by R. Vengleman.

1685, April 1. Petition to the King to re-grant liberties and franchises to the Trinity House, and reference thereof by the King to the Solicitor-General.

Copy of pleadings in Trinity House v. W. Winter for 40s. duty, called buoyage and beaconage. Judgment

that the Trinity House do recover it and 18l. 6s. 8d. costs.

1685, April. Petition to the King by Henry Alured for a patent for his invention for soaking and covering the planks of ships with a bitter and sulphurous matter so as to defend the planks from being pierced and eaten with worms.

1685, April 4. The King refers the petition to the Trinity House.

1685, May 23. Report by the Trinity House that they do not find that Alured or any other person has made any experiment.

Names of the present officers, and heads of additions, and additions to be inserted in the new charter to the Trinity House. S. Pepys, Master, 4 Wardens, 8 Assistants, 18 brethren, (with alterations and additions, 2 pp.) signed "James R."

Letter book, 1685-1689.

This is said to be "Letter book since the opening of the Charter of King James the 2nd, being the 14 of July 1685." It contains copies of letters from 28 July 1685 to 20 March 1689. There are copies of letters by Samuel Hunter, the Clerk of the Corporation, (a few are by R. Veghellman).

1688, Oct. 9. The Master, &c. of the Trinity House to Lord Dartmouth, Admiral, aboard the Resolution at the buoy at the Nore, signifying the execution of his Majesty's order to send pilots to supply those of the fleet that went.

The Letters are on Corporation business.

Letter book, 1689-1709.

2 James II. Act to encourage the building of ships in England. It lays duties on foreign bottoms and gives them to the Chatham Chest and the Trinity House.

Letters, &c. about the Trinity House collecting the whole dues. Deputation by the Trinity House to collect the dues.

Letters by S. Hunter on Corporation business.

1693, Feb. 16. S. Hunter writes to a correspondent: "The Corporation agree with you that a Newcastle chaldron makes two Winchester, and a Sunderland one rather more."

The letters are chiefly about foreign bottoms. At the end of the Volume:—"N.E.—All letters about foreign bottoms from this time are entered in the Common Letter Books."

Letter book, 15 Nov. 1705—1 May 1729.

Letters by the Clerk to various persons on Corporation business.

1706, June 6. The Clerk tells the Commissioners of the Navy that the undertakers for building the Eddystone lighthouse, pursuant to the late Act of Parliament, having contracted with three men for that work, he is requested by the Corporation to pray them to give orders for the discharge of the men from her Majesty's yard of Deptford where they at present work, since they are to repair to Plymouth without loss of time.

He writes to Jos. Burchet, Esqre., by direction of the Corporation, praying him to move H.R.H.'s protection for the persons (seven) underwritten, who are in contract for rebuilding the Eddystone lighthouse, and get a protection for five boatmen.

Letters about beacons, dues, and ballast.

1707, March 11. The Clerk writes to Jos. Burchet, Secretary of the Admiralty, that the person employed in rebuilding the Eddystone light-house having written that he has got two vessels ready for his men and materials to be by the rock, and watch all opportunities of working, that no time may be lost in perfecting so useful an undertaking, but that they do not venture oil for fear of the privateers who very much infest the coast; he is commissioned to request him to move H.R.H. that some man-of-war may be forthwith appointed for protecting them, with orders to attend that service till the house be finished.

The Clerk afterwards writes to A. Rudyard that the request for a man-of-war could not be granted as appears from Mr. Burchet's answer; but he thinks the workmen need not fear being troubled, since the person that molested those formerly employed was severely punished by the French King, and the men sent back again.

1701, March 2. The Clerk writes to the Commissioners of the Navy that he cannot get the ten pilots for the taking charge of her Majesty's ships off Dunkirk. He can only get three who are acquainted with that coast.

1708, March 27. Is surprised that the three sent pretend ignorance of these ports. Will use diligence to procure the ten pilots.

Folio. Bye Minutes,* 1699-1705.

Entry of the Minutes of the ordinary weekly meetings of the Master and Wardens and their deputies, commencing 24 June 1699.

1699, June 28. Dr. Stanhope, the lecturer of Deptford, who preached before the Corporation on Trinity Monday, came to the Board and gave thanks for the allowance of 10l. for the year, to commence at Lady Day, which had been appointed him at the last court, and presented each of the brethren with a printed copy of his said sermon.

1699, January 10. The Attorney-General has given an opinion that the brethren have a right to vote at all times when a Master is chosen.

1700, May 15. Examinations of captains, and reports of fitness for taking charge of ships.

Gifts out of the poor's box.—Surveys on ships ordered of wine, molasses, &c.—Fining for firing guns after dark.

1700, Feb. 1. The Board order the Wardens to pay 5l., the amount for which T. Wotton, the Harwich pilot, had compounded to get out of prison. If the Court shall not think fit to allow thereof the brothers present will pay it themselves.

Many examinations of captains, and reports of their being fit to be masters of ships.

1702, April 22. The Trinity House's address to the Queen presented by the Master, introduced by the Earl of Pembroke, Lord High Admiral.

1702, July 25. The Deputy Master and others report on Mr. Walcot's engine for making salt water fresh. It seems to them no other than a common still.

Regulations for the almshouses and their tenants.

Examinations of Christ's Hospital mathematical boys.

1704, June 10. A dinner bespoken at the Rummier in Queen Street (where the brethren are to dine on Monday next) for 26 persons at 10s. per head; if there should be two more nothing is to be paid for them.

Folio. Court Minutes, 1705-1720.

1704, Feb. 13. Sir C. Shovell chosen an elder brother.

1705, Aug. 2. John Stripe, minister at Low Leighton, having requested the Corporation to communicate to him such part of their constitution, with what related to their government and services as were fitting to be made public, since he was upon setting forth a new edition of Stow's Survey of London, wherein he designed to give account of bodies corporate and other foundations in and about the City of London,—It was (after reading and approving what Capt. Conoway and Mr. Noyes had drawn up in writing relating to the House for this purpose) resolved that such of the brethren as were willing do, together with Mr. Noyes, give a meeting to the said Mr. Stripe, and inform him of what they thought necessary to be published for the honour and advantage of the Corporation.

1707, June 9. Trinity Monday. Josiah Burchot elected elder brother *vice* Earl of Pembroke, resigned because he was going as Governor to Ireland.—The business being over, the brethren refreshed themselves as usual with a glass of wine, and then went in a body to Deptford Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. John Garkeith, after which they returned to their house in London, and again resolved themselves into a Court.

1707, Feb. 5. Capt. Edward Chudley elected an elder brother *vice* Sir C. Shovell, on the death of Sir C. Shovell cast away on the Islands of Scilly.

1708, July 28. The Master proposed the renewal of their charter as necessary not only for strengthening such clauses as should be found defective, but for the procuring such additional powers and privileges as were for the good of navigation in general.—Resolved that the charter of the Corporation be renewed, and that Mr. Noyes and his brother Mr. R. Noyes do advise with counsel about such new clauses as are necessary to be

* Bye Minutes are Minutes of the weekly or more frequent meetings of the Board. The Court meets monthly. A majority of the elder brethren must be present to form a Court, but no special number to form a Board.

added, and what steps and means are necessary to be taken in this business.

The next Court is on the 3^d of Nov.

1708, Feb. 16. Notice of younger brethren being distreined for not obeying summons to the militia.

1709, June 20. Trinity Monday. Sir John Leake is chosen Master.

1709, Oct. 27. Col. John Lovett had finished rebuilding Elddystone lighthouse.

1710, June 10. Trinity Monday. Sir J. Leake is continued Master.—After business the brethren refreshed themselves with a glass of wine, heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Wolton, and then dined in a private manner (for the good husbandry of the Corporation) at the Rummier in Queen Street.

1710, Aug. 3. The report of the trial with the Licentenary of the Tower Hamlets was read and ordered to be engrossed and hung up in the Trinity House. The Lord C. J. Parker declared at a Nisi Prius at Westminster on the 22 of June last that the brethren of the Trinity House were exempted from serving in the militia, or being contributory thereto, and that the Queen had the power to except any person from that service.

1711, May 28, Trinity Monday. Sir George Byng chosen Master.—Sermon by Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury.

1711, Feb. 14. Mr. John Wornaby appointed collector of the duties at the Custom House in the place of Mr. Richard Noyes.

1712, June 16, Trinity Monday. Sir Geo. Byng continued Master.

1712, July 2. Resolved to present an address to the Queen on her condescension in laying before Parliament the terms on which a general peace might be made.

1713, June 1, Trinity Monday. The Earl of Strafford chosen Master. Sir Thomas Hardy and Sir James Wishart sworn as two younger or nether wardens.

1713, Dec. 17. The Earl of Strafford took the oath. Capt. Charles Hardy admitted a younger brother.

1714, May 24, Trinity Monday. The Earl of Strafford continued Master.

1714, Sept. 28. Address of congratulation to King George I. on his accession ordered.

1715, June 13, Trinity Monday. James, Earl of Berkeley, chosen Master.

1715, March 6. Petition of Thomas Coram read, proposing a new settlement in some uninhabited part of North America, and praying a certificate from the Corporation of his being well affected to his Majesty and the Government, and of his skill in naval affairs, which was ordered to given under the seal of the Corporation, Thomas Coram being a younger brother.

In 1716, 1717, and 1718, the Earl of Berkeley is continued Master.

1717, July 31. A letter from Mr. Burchett was read, signifying the desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that their Corporation would consider an instrument invented by Mr. de Berlain, and report their opinion as to its usefulness for the improvement of navigation; and the same having been inspected on private board days, and a letter proposed in answer to Mr. Burchett, the same was agreed to and ordered to be sent to the Admiralty Office. (See the same entry in the Letter book.)

1719, May 25, Trinity Monday. Sir William Sander-son elected Master.

Small 4to. vellum, 16th century.

Translation into English of the charter (dated Canterbury, 20 March, 4 Hen. VIII.) of incorporation of the Trinity House.

These ben the actes and ordinances made for the river of Thamys under the penaltie ensuyng, and for the observyng and keeping suerly of the same. (30 pp.) Yervyn at Deptford Strond, under our comen seale, the 21st day of August, in the 17 yere of the reigne of King Henre the 8th.

21 Feb., 32 Hen. VIII. Agrément between Sir Thomas Sperte, K^t, Comptroller of the King's ships and Master of the Trinity House, and by William Capelyne and others, and by the whole body of the said fellowship, that the chaplain of the said fellowship shall be bound to teach all children committed to him from all places freely without charge or cost of parents or friends; the chaplain to have yearly for his trouble 8l. and his chamber.

11 Feb., 1 Eliz. (9 pp.) Charter of Inspecimus of charters of 1 Mary, 28 Hen., and 1 Edw. 6, Dec. 8, being an inspecimus of the charter of Henry 8th, and confirming them.

Oath of the younger brothers (temp. Eliz. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.).

Oath of the elder brothers.

Oath of the clerk of the Company.

This book was produced by Mr. Whormby in the case of the Trinity House v. Francis Lilly in the Exchequer. (Memorandum signed by Ja. Reynolds.)

At the beginning of the volume are the title page and several leaves of *Horæ Beatissime Virginis*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde. The table for finding the moveable feasts, at the back of the title, mentions "this year 1509."

CHARTERS.

6 Hen. VIII., May 20. Exemplification of, dated 22 July, 3 George II. (2 skins.)

1 Eliz., Feb. 11. Insuperimus of charter of 1 Ed. VI., Dec. 8.

36 Eliz., June 11. Grant to the Trinity House of the lastage and ballastage of the Thames, and of beaconage and buoyage.

2 James I., Oct. 13. Charter of incorporation of the Trinity House.

12 Car. II., Nov. 27. Confirmation of previous charters, and additions.

17 Car. II., June 24. Patent of lastage and ballastage to the Trinity House in fee.

30 Car. II., May 25. Grant to the Trinity House of dues for Winterton light.

1 James II., July 8. Charter of incorporation to the Trinity House. (10 skins.)

3 James II., April 22. Charter of incorporation of the Shipwrights Company. (2 skins, damaged.) They are incorporated by the name of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Arte or Misterie of the Shipwrights of England. There are to be one master, 4 wardens, and 12 assistants. Matthew Baker is named first master. Joseph Pett, William Bright, Edward Stephens, and Nicholas Symonson are named the first 4 wardens, and the 12 assistants are named.

A large folio volume (18th century) containing an account of the Corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, and of sea marks in general, by John Whormby, Esq., clerk of the said Corporation.

The contents of this volume were printed (for private distribution) by the Corporation in 1861. The work was completed in 1746. The following are the contents, as taken from the printed volume.

Introduction.—Of the number, nature, and names of our Trinity Houses.—Of the state of those societies before their respective charters.—Of the charters granted to the Trinity House at Newcastle.—Of the charters granted to the Trinity House at Hull.—Of the Trinity House (so called) at Dover.—Of the relation, correspondence, and disputes between the Trinity House of Deptford and the other Trinity Houses.—Of the Royal Hospital for seamen at Greenwich and of other charities, wherein all or some of the elder brethren of the Trinity House of Deptford are Governors.—Of the chest at Chatham.—Of the Trinity House at Leith.—Of other charities relating to mariners.

Account of the Trinity House.—Of the charter of Henry 8th, and of those which confirmed it, verbatim; and of the probability of a further charter by Queen Elizabeth.—Of the charter of King James 1st, and the state of the Corporation during the civil wars.—Of the re-establishment of the Corporation by the charter of King Charles 2nd, and the surrender thereof to King James 2nd.—Of the charter of King James 2nd.—Of further charters and Acts of Parliament proposed, and of the Pilots Act.—General remarks on the foregoing charters.—Of the general ends and uses of the Corporation as expressed in those charters.—Of their name and title of incorporation, and the mention of their charters therein.

Of the Masters of the Corporation and their qualifications, elections, office, and privileges.—Of the younger brethren.—Of the elder brethren.—Of the Master and his deputy.

An Account of sea-marks.

Folio, parchment, 18th century. Copies of letters patent, &c. (386 pp.)

Charter of 20 May, 6 Hen. 8. 1514.

Charter of confirmation 11 Feb., 1 Eliz., reciting the charter of 8 December, 1 Mary, being an insuperimus and confirmation of charter of 20 March, 4 Edw. 6.

Exemplification 22 July, 3 Geo. 2, of the charter of Hen. 8.

Translation of the same.

Charter of confirmation with additions. 13 Oct., 2 James I.

The like 27 Nov., 12 Car. II.

The like 8 July, 1 Jac. II.

Grant of coat of arms to the Trinity House, 24th of January, 16 Eliz., by G. Dethick, principal king-of-arms.

Bye laws of 1514 and 1540, and the ancient oaths of the brethren and clerk.

Bye laws of 1662, 1673, and 1687.

Private statutes in 1532, 1543, and 1566.

Extracts from patents of the Lord High Admirals with regard to beaconage and ballastage from 1483 to 1738.

Grant from the Lord High Admiral to Tregonwell and Huse of the ballastage of the river Thames, 1541.

Leases of the ballastage in the 16th and 17th centuries and other documents about it.

Grants of buoyage and beaconage of the Thames in the 16th and 17th centuries by the Lord High Admiral.

Grant by Queen Elizabeth to the Trinity House of the offices of ballastage, buoyage, and beaconage, 1594.

Grant by King Charles II. to the Trinity House of the ballastage and soil of the river, 1665.

1713-1726. Five decrees in Chancery relating to the ballastage.

1626, 1607, and 1609. Orders in Council about sea marks at Caister and Lowestoft.

Patents to the Trinity House for lights; at Winterton 1678, Scilly 1680, Eddystone 1694.

Acts of Parliament for light at Eddystone 1705 and 1709.

Lease of the Eddystone light and duties.

Patent to the Trinity House for lights at Milford, 1714.

Do. for lights at Portland, 1716.

Do. for light at St. Bees, 1717.

Do. for light at Foulness, 1719.

Do. for three lights at the Casket, 1723.

Do. for light at the Nore, 1733.

(Following each of the last six patents is a copy of a lease of it).

Patent for floating light at Dudgeons Shoal, 1736.

Patent for light at the Flatholm, 1737, and lease of it.

Patent to the Trinity House for lights on the Lizard Point, 1751.

Do. for floating light near the Eddystone rock, 1757.

Charter by King James II. to the Trinity House of Newcastle, 1617.

Charter of King James II. to the Trinity House of Hull, 1661.

Patent for floating light near the Eddystone rock, 1756.

(The above list is taken from the table of contents of the volume.)

Folio, parchment, 18th century. 386 pp.

Copies of letters patent, &c.

Copies of the letters patent of Henry 8th, Queen Elizabeth, James 1st, Charles 2nd, and James 2nd, of the grant of a coat of arms 24 January, 16 Eliz.; of the bye laws of 1514 and 1540, and the ancient oaths of the brethren and clerk; of the bye laws of 1662, 1673 and 1687; of private statutes in 1535, 1543 and 1566.—Extracts from patents of the Lord High Admirals with regard to beaconage and ballastage from 1480 to 1738; Copy of grant from the Lord High Admiral to Tregonwell and Huse of the ballastage of the river Thames, 1541; of leases of the ballastage in the 16th and 17th centuries, and other document about it; of grants of buoyage and beaconage of the Thames in the 16th and 16th centuries by the Lord High Admiral; of grants by Queen Elizabeth to the Trinity House of the offices of ballastage and buoyage and beaconage 1594; and by Charles 2nd to the Trinity House of the ballastage and soil of the river, 1665; of five decrees (1713-1726) in Chancery relating to the ballastage.

Folio, parchment, 17th century; containing copies of charter and bye laws, temp. Charles 2nd.

Copy of the charter 12 Car. II. Nov. 27; of orders and constitutions and bye laws made by the Master, &c. of the Trinity House, dated 27 Feb. 1662; of bye law made 1673, Aug. 5., imposing a penalty on those who do not obey awards by the Trinity House, (with original signatures, that of S. Pepys being one); of the Act of 8 Eliz. cap. 13, concerning sea marks and mariners.

Folios, end of 17th century.

Copies of the grant of King Charles 2nd (24 June 1669) to the Trinity House of the lastage and ballastage

of the Thames; of the like by Queen Elizabeth, 16 June 1594; of King Charles the 2nd patent of ballastage, 18 Aug. 1663, (surrendered); of the charter of 2 James I.; of the Charter of 20 March, 9 Henry VIII.; of the bye laws of the Trinity House, 21 Feb., 22 Henry VIII.; of the Charter of 1 Elizabeth; of leases to c by the Corporation.

Folio, 18th century.

Copies of proceedings in equity and at law by and against the Trinity House, all in the 17th century.

Folio, 18th century.

Copies of proceedings in the Exchequer and in Chancery by the Trinity House; petitions to the King and to the Houses of Parliament; proceedings at law and in equity.

Folio, parchment, 19th century.

Copies of charters in the 18th and 19th centuries; of patents to the Trinity House for lights; of leases and conveyances to the Trinity House.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

In the Fourth Report of his Commission, issued in 1874, a description was given of the charters in the muniment room of Magdalen College so far as a Calendar then in progress for the College had been completed. This Calendar being at length finished, the following supplemental abstract is now submitted of its specially note-worthy contents, with reference to those portions of the collection of which only scanty mention could before be made from the particulars afforded by a brief list drawn up in the time of Queen Elizabeth or James I.

BEDFORDSHIRE. 135 deeds relate to the parish of *Tempsford* and to the lands of Thomas Phillipp, rector there *temp.* Hen. VIII, from about 1300 to 1543. Will of Thomas Fuller, 8 Jan. 1457. Decree of arbitration in a suit respecting the chantry lands in *Temesford*, which provides for the establishment of a chantry-priest who shall also keep a free grammar school without taking anything for his teaching, to be appointed hereafter by the heirs of Thos. Bulle and by the churchwardens; 20 June 1517. An agreement for the erection of an oak ceiling and a reredos in the chancel of the church, dated 22 Aug. 1512. This appears to deserve transcription as a record of church decorative work of the time.

"This indenture made the xxiiijth day of August in the iiiijth yere of the reign of our Soverayn lord Kinge Kyng Henry the viijth between Thomas Phelipe, clerk and person of *Temesford* in the county of Bedford, of that won partye, and William Pond^a of the sed Bedford, joyner, carver or carpinder, of that other partye, witnesseth that this sed William Pond^a shall make a floreth from the rodeloift of the chauncell or quere of the sed *Temesford* vnto the celed worke ouer the hie autour in the sed quere or chauncell, and shall imbowe, cele, and knott and in euery degre shalkeve, joyne, and make perfit the sed floreth after the forme and fassion of the celed worke ouer the hie autour aforesed, and from the sed floreth shall make after his best maner a kerued and a clene joyned Reredose up to the sed celynge ouer the sed hie autour, and agayn the middest of the sed reredose shalmake an autour of timberworke, and from the sed reredose vnto the rodeloift aforesed on the south (south?) side he shall make a clene imbowed kerued windo, and shall make the doores after the forme and fassion of the queredores beneth, and shalfind clene sasonable hart of oke for all and euery aforesed, and ther shall close and shitt in and make perfit a crosse chappell, and shalfind all maner stuff and workemanship thereto, and shaltake no other workes in hand to this sed worke be perfily ended; So that Thomas Phelipe, the parson aforesed, shalbe at no maner cost nor charge nother of stuff nor of workemanship, but the said William Pond^a, or his assignes shalfind all his costes and charge all maner stuff and workemanship other in ston, yron, or tymler nedfull to this forced worke. And the sed Thomas shal pay or cause to be payed to the sed William Pond^a or to his assignes in lawfull money of Yngland iii^l. viij^s. iiij^d.

In witnesseth that the sed Thomas and William will and shall this bargayne eche to other performe, the sed Thomas and William eche to other to thes indenturs have put to ther scales the day and tyne aforesed. Suerte for all and euery of the premisses is William Gimber, bocher, of *Temesford*. Witnessse, William Coper, John Cooper, Henry Tynghey, and the aforesed Gimber and Pond^a and more."

BERKSHIRE. For *Appleton* and *Tubney* there are 141 deeds, beginning in the case of the former only at 1636, but extending in the case of the latter from about 1250 to 1678. Amongst these are many granted by the Corbets of Hadley in Shropshire, who were also lords of *Tubney* from the time of Edw. II. to that of Edw. IV.; an agreement in 1480 between Magd. Coll. and dame Margaret, late the wife of Sir John Leynham, *alias* Plummer, Knt, for the establishment of an obit-priest in the College and also of one in the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, London, who is, besides, to preach the word of God from Christmas to Easter, in consideration of the grant of the manor of *Tubney* to the College; and a sale of the moiety of the advowson of *Appleton* by Will. Lenthall of Bessilsleigh (afterwards the Speaker) in 1638. One deed which has been missing for more than a century contained a gift of 40s. *per an.* for lights in the chapel of *Tubney*, out of lands in *Marcham*. The right of rabbit catching is specially granted in a lease to a tenant from Sir Rob. Corbet, Knt., in 1445, provided there be no excessive destruction.

Ashbury.—For the manor of *Staineswick*, there are 138 deeds, from about 1200 to 1591, including some that relate to *Shrivenham*. Foundation of the chapel of St. Andrew by Andrew de Wyke, about 1230*; grant of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in 1316; foundation of an obit for Will. Danvers, Esq., and Joan his wife, and Mand de Vere, Countess of Oxford, in 1454; license of alienation from John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, 27 Nov. 1458; decree by Thomas Langton, Bishop of Salisbury, for the annexation of the chapel at *Estwyke* to *Ashbury*, 30 May 1493.

Aston Tyrrold.—A few documents of 16th and 17th centuries relating to the advowson.

Beenharn Valence.—163 deeds (about 1220–1606) for Wallington, of which some, in the time of Edw. I., relate to a family named Mayfelin of Everintune. Manumission by John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford, of John atte Ree of Homptone, in 1358, with a confirmation by the Dean and Chapter, both of which documents are in French, with good impressions of the seals; lease from Marg. Mareschall, Countess of Norfolk, to the same John atte Ree, about 1375, with fine seal.

Harwell affords a very complete series of 327 deeds, from about 1210 to 1486. Grant from Richard Earl of Cornwall, 18 March, 1256, with seal, broken at the edge. Manumission by Rob. de Bayllo, about 1260, confirmed by Walter Alan about ten years later. Grant from William of Wykham, Bishop of Winchester, 20 Oct. 1379, with confirmation by the Prior and Convent of Winchester. Will of Rich. Fode of Shaldbourne, 23 Nov. 1411. It will show the fullness of local and genealogical history which this series furnishes, to mention as a specimen, that for each of the years 1310 and 1316, there are no fewer than 14 documents. Two leases in 1394 are granted for the unusual period of 1,000 years. A measurement of land by literal feet occurs in 1332, the width of a plot being defined as being eight feet measured "de pedibus predicti Galfredi." Among some *Miscellaneous Charters* are a few relating to *West Wittenham*, and the family of St. Helen.

In *ESSEX* there are 45 deeds for *Apton Hall* in *Canewdon* (from about 1260 to 1475), and 18 for *East New-Hall* in *Ramsey*, (1413–1482). Amongst these and the *Miscellaneous Charters* are, an *Inq. p. m.* of Margery Staple, who died July 15, 1389; several rent-rolls of the manor of *Apton Hall*; rent-rolls and court-rolls of *Badley Hall* and *Bornham Hall*; demise from Will. Booth, Archbp. of York, and John Doreward, to William, Abbot of Colchester, and others, in 1460.

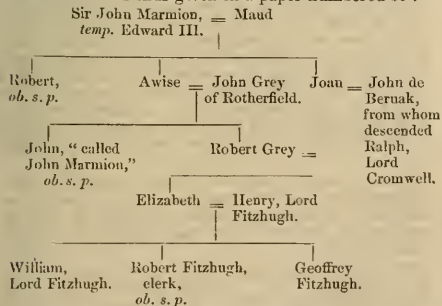
In *GLOUCESTERSHIRE*, there is an interesting series of thirty-one deeds and papers relating to the advowson of *Slymbridge*, (1484–1520), but which throw no light on the origin of the curious custom of having a service of song on the top of the great tower of the College at 5 o'clock on the morning of May-Day, for which service 10*l.* are annually paid by the rector of *Slymbridge*. The tradition has always been that the service was

* Not, as noted in the previous account (Fourth Report, p. 464) before the document had been examined, in 1495.

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originally in commemoration of Hen. VII.; but while among these deeds there is found one (not dated or sealed, and therefore not completed, but prepared for execution apparently in 1501) by which the College covenant, in return for the royal license for the gift to them of the advowsons of Findon, in Sussex, and of Slynbridge, to offer solemn prayers yearly on 3 or 4 Oct. for the King and his Queen Elizabeth, during his life, and to keep an obit after his death, there is nothing to connect the tower with this commemoration. The annual payment of a third part of the tithes to the College (and the 10l. now customarily paid is a little more than a third of the profits of the living according to the ancient valuation) is enjoined in a decree of Silvester Giglis, Bishop of Worcester, in 1501, which sets forth the objects of the foundation of the College, viz., the study of theology, canon and civil law, and philosophy, and the maintenance of divine service in the manner of a cathedral church, and of a free grammar school for boys and others. The advowsons of Findon and Slynbridge were originally granted by Will. Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham, in exchange for a grant by Bp. Waynflete of a capital messuage in Southwark, enclosed with moats, which was Sir John Fastolf's, a high house with garners, a bake-house, and a wharf; this grant is dated 20 Nov. 1484. It was also covenanted that the Earl and his wife Joan should share in the daily prayers of the College, and have an obit after their death, and that prayers should be offered for the souls of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, great-grandfather of James, late Lord Berkeley, and of the said Lord James and Isabella his wife. This gift was afterwards disputed by Maurice Lord Berkeley, the Earl's brother, but the case being referred to arbitration, it was decided against him in 1505, the College paying to him 40l. and to his son Maurice 40s., and agreeing to him an obit for him.

Eighty-four deeds (1200-1685) relate to the parish of *Quinton*, and the family of Marmyn, the lords of the same, with descent to the Fitz-Hughs of Ravenswath, and to Ralph, Lord Cromwell. With regard to the claims of the two last families there is a long decree of arbitration (filling two large sheets of vellum), by the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Ely, dated 9 July, 1429, which concerns also the estates of the Marmyns in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Sussex. The descent of the claimants is thus given in a paper numbered 59:—



The manor eventually came into the possession of Lord Cromwell, and his executors, Bp. Waynflete, Sir John Fortescue, and Sir Thos. Tyrell, bought it of his niece Maud, Lady Willoughby, for 200l. Upon the conveyance of the manor to the college there is an interesting account in English (drawn up, as it would seem, for the information of the College) of the condition and size of the old house, and of the estimates of two carpenters for its repair with new bay-windows, the one providing wood, &c., for 35l. at 5l. per bay, and the other undertaking the workmanship at 4 marks per bay; with particulars of a house "goodly buylded" within the last 18 years, 14 miles from Quinton, at a cost of 200l., which now may be bought for 80l. There is also a memorial in English, to Waynflete, and the President and Masters of the College, respecting the letting of the farms, and complaining of one John Selbrygge, who disturbed the cottagers in their lands; and after the death of Waynflete, there comes a very long and interesting letter to Pres. Mayew, from the Vicar of Quinton (who does not sign his name), in which he pleads touchingly and earnestly, in the behalf of the poorer members of his flock, for the letting of the land to the community of the "towne" and not to one farmer alone, representing that it is more "meritory" to support a "comynte then one man, your

"tenaunts rather than a strange man, the pore and the "innocent afor a gentylman or a gentylman's man," and that at present the poor cottagers have each one, two, or three acres of laud, and ending by generously offering, if the President will let them have it for 30l., to give him his horse Lyerd and to take a share in the responsibility. Only one document follows this letter previous to the year 1586, and there is therefore no evidence from these deeds whether the memorial that does its writer so much credit was responded to as he desired or not, unless the absence here of subsequent leases may show that the answer was affirmative.

The vast collection of HAMPSHIRE charters (upwards of 1800) many of which came to the College by the annexation of the Priory of Selborne, is for the far greater part of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and forms a storehouse of early family and local history. The places to which it chiefly relates are Bech and Tydden in Alton, Basing and Basingstoke, Bromdean, Cowfold in Rotherwick, Enham and Andover, Hilmhampton in East-Meon, King's Somborne, Otterbourne, Selborne, Skyes in Wootton, St Lawrence, and Winchester, with many adjacent localities.

Basing has a return made in 1193 respecting the vacancy of the church, and a confirmation in 1194 by the Bishop of Winchester of the churches of Basing and Selborne to the monastery of Mount St. Michael "in periculo maris" in Normandy; a presentation of a clerk to Basing by that abbey in 1204; a confirmation of the above charter of 1194 by Bishop Peter de Rupibus between 1205-1216; a grant from the abbey to the same bishop of both advowsons in 1233, with fragment of seal, with "Inspecimus" by Henry III. in that year, and grant by the Bp. to his newly-founded Priory of Selborne at the beginning of the next year, together with a grant also of Basingstoke; composition with the Priory of Sherborne in 1254.

In *Bromdean* there is a confirmation-charter from Richard, Earl of Cornwall and Poitou, between 1240-50, with seal, of which the inscription is broken.

Cowfold.—Long petition to the King in Council [in 1490] from various yeomen of Rotherwick against Rich. Rithe, gentleman, of the same place, for usurping their common; for coming into church on the Sunday after the feast of St. Peter, 1 Rich. III., and attempting to stab with his dagger the curate then sitting in his surplice in the quire and saying divine service, whereupon for a long time afterwards no curate would serve them for fear of the said Richard; and also, on the first Sunday of this instant Lent, for making an assault with his knife on the curate when coming from service in Rotherwick church, so that he would have slain him had the curate not been defended by the petitioners; with other misdeeds.

Otterbourne.—Agreement between Sir Henry de Capella and Bishop Will. Raleigh of Winchester, about a pool in Twyford; 7 Sept. 1244. License from the King to Barthol. de Capella to enclose his wood of Otterburne, called Parc, which is within the royal forest of Aysselege; 16 July 1253. Copy of an ordinance by Will. de Edin-don, Bishop of Winchester, confirming the annexation of the church of Hursley to the Provost and Chaplains of the chapel of St. Elizabeth near Winchester; 29 Oct. 1362. Several deeds relating to the purchase of the manor by William of Wykeham from Hugh Crane, and his conveyance of it to his cousin William Wykeham on his marriage with Alice Uvedale, &c., 1386-1401; and deeds relating to the purchase by Waynflete in 1458 from Will. Fenys, Lord Say and Sele.

The *Selborne* deeds commence about the year 1200, and include, of course, all those which relate to the foundation of the Priory in 1234. The foundation-deed itself is dated 29 Jan. in that year [N. S.]; it is confirmed by the Prior and Conv. of Winchester; and the King grants charters of lands and privileges in the same year on 9 March. 10 Apr. (of which there are three original sealed copies) and 24 Oct. Bulls of Pope Greg. IX., Alex. IV., Clem. IV., and Martin IV., 1239-81. Bond from A[ylmer], Bishop elect of Winchester, for re-payment to the Priory of 200 marks which he had borrowed in his necessity; 2 Feb. [1253]. Two grants from Robert de Sanford, Minister of the Knighthood of the Temple of Solomon in England, about 1260. Warrants from Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Richard, Duke of York, and Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, as keepers of the King's forests on this side the Trent, respecting the exemption of the Priory from forestal jurisdiction; 1425-1477. Many documents relating to the churches of West Tisted and East Worldham. Two inventories of vestments and church goods in the Priory, in the time of Hen. VI., of which the second is dated

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1442. Roll containing copies of the legal instruments used at election of Prior in monasteries not exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. Documents connected with the annexation of the Priory to Magd. College, the revenues being perverted to lay uses, and no one remaining in the house but the Prior; 1484-7.

An inventory of the goods and possessions of the Priory of Eastbourne, Sussex, in 1451, has, by some curious accident, found its way into the collection of Selborne charters. It shows alike in chapel, house, and farm that the Priory was but scantily furnished, and the following extract of total rental with its subjoined statement of debt exhibits an insolvent condition as well as bad arithmetic:—

“Eseburne.

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Prioratus ibidem valet omnibus annis, ut patet per rentale | - | - | - | viii ^u . |
| Terra cum pastura per estimacionem valet | - | - | - | xl ^l . |
| Capella de Mydhurst cum reparacione | - | - | - | xl ^l . |
| Capella de Doddsworth | - | - | - | xiii ^s iiiij ^d |
| Capella de Farnhurst | - | - | - | lx ^s |
| Ecclesia de Compton et Merton, cum reparacione, valet per annum, ultra pensiones solutas Priori de Lewys, vj. marcas, Episcopo Cicest. xxiii ^s iiij ^d . Decano et Capitulo Cicest. vj ^s viij ^d . Archidiacon. Cicest. vj ^s viij ^d , et sic valet per an. | - | - | - | v marc. |
| Ecclesia de Eseburne valet per annum de qua Ecclesia vicarius percipit eadem summam | - | - | - | x marc. |
| Terra de Newod valet per annum | - | - | - | xl ^l . |
| Worthing valet per annum | - | - | - | v marc. |
| Summa totalis xxviii ^s vj ^s viij ^d . [sic] | - | - | - | |
| Et in liberacione vicarii de Eseburne. | - | - | - | x marc. |
| Et sic romanet xxiii ^s iiij ^d [sic] tam pro reparacione demorum quam pro aliis expensis. | - | - | - | |
| Debita ibidem pro reparacione et aliis expensis necessariis hoc anno. lxxv ^s vj ^s viij ^d .” | - | - | - | |

The following list of the Priors of Selborne, whose names occur in the charters, shows the years in which mention of them is found, and will be found partly supplemental to Dugdale.

- 1234-58. John, first prior.
1262. R. [“Nich. de Cantia, elected 1262,” Dugdale.]
1268-71. Peter de Disenhurste.
1277-91. Richard.
1306-18. William [“Basing”].
1326-39. Walter [“de Insula, elected 1324”].
1352-7. Edmund.
1366. Nicholas.
1378-92. Thomas [“Weston”].
1413-7. John Wynchestro.
1426-53. John Stepe.
1454-64. Peter Berne or Bernes.
1468-71. John Morton.
1474-7. Peter Bernes again.
1479. John Scherpe, formerly sub-prior of Bruton.
1484. Thomas Asshforde, the last prior, pensioned with an annual pension of 66s. 8d. Sub-prior in 1463-4.

Skyrrs.—Lease from Magd. Coll. to the “Venerable” William Warham, clerk (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), of their messuages, lands, &c., called Skyrrs, for ten years, at an annual rent of 66s. 8d.; 12 Jan. 1501, 16 Hen. VII.

Winchester.—Grant from Sir Symon de Winton, knt., to the Hosp. of St. John of all the shops which he has in the street of Ipra and Doway about St. Giles’s Hill, without Winchester, for the sustenance of a chaplain to pray for the souls of himself, his wives Ela and Beatrice, and his sons Simon and Peter, and also for maintenance of a lay brother; about 1280. Two documents between 1220-1230, and two in 1329, have the city seal attached, respecting which Mr. J. Gough Nichols observed in a paper printed in the Winchester volume of the Archaeological Institute’s Transactions, that it had yet to be discovered.*

Among the *Miscellaneous Charters* is a confirmation by King John (dated at Freidmauntel, 2 March, in his first year, 1200) to Gervase Gaubert, of the gift to him by

* The first of these documents is dated, “die Merc. prox. ante ff. s. Gregorii secundum post primam coronationem dom. Henrici Regis” “Ange III. Joh. Regis apud Westm.” The first coronation of Hen. III. took place at Gloucester, 28 Oct. 1216, and the second at Westminster, 17 May 1229; the word “primam” would seem therefore to be a scribe’s error for “secundam,” perhaps caused by his having written “secundum” immediately before. The second feast of St. Gregory that occurred after the second coronation would be that of 12 March; and the date of the deed would then be 17 March 1221. It is attested by Elyas Westm. as mayor of Winch., and William the Spicer and Roger de Cam as bailiffs. The second deed is not dated, but is attested by Hugh Oysun as mayor, and Andrew Blunt and Will. Little as provosts.

Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester, of a hide of land in . . . (crused), and of all the land which was Walter’s, the son of Rich. de Oxoneburne, in his manor of Menes, who was outlawed because he had murdered his brother; to hold according as a charter of King Richard and that of the said Bishop testify. A fine impression of the Great Seal is attached, unfortunately imperfect.

In Kent there is an interesting series of 63 deeds relating to the Hospital for Lepers at Romney, which was founded by Adam de Cherringes about 1186, and dedicated to SS. Stephen and Thomas of Canterbury, and which, having become desolate and forsaken, was re-founded by John Frances, the then patron, for a Master and Chaplain, in 37 Edw. III., and conveyed to Waynflete in 1459, who procured its annexation to Magd. Coll. in 1471. The deeds extend from about 1180 to 1459. Amongst them are indulgences attached to the Hosp. by Will. Witlesey, in 1363, while Bishop of Rochester, and again in 1365, when Bishop of Worcester; by the Archbishops of Cant. and York, with eleven bishops of both provinces in 1333; by Nicholas, “Christopolitani Episcopus,” to those who shall have heard divine service from Sir Adam Cockyrmouth, of the diocese of Carlisle, or shall have confessed to him, or shall have contributed to the Chapel of the Hosp., in 1391; and by Cardinals Astorgius of Benevento and Latinus de Ursinis in 1451. Bull of Pope Boniface IX. to the Archbp. of Cant., directing him to recover to the Hosp. all lauds, rents, &c. which have been alienated by the existing rector, John Frobodi, and by his predecessors; 30 Apr. 1299. Certificate by the Barons of the town of Rome that the Hosp. or Chapel is a free chapel, that it was taxed for the last fifteenth, and therefore ought to be discharged; 16 Apr. 1430, with the town seal.

The LINCOLNSHIRE charters are numerous. For *Caudlesby* and the neighbourhood, 176, from about 1200 to 1562. Account, in the middle of the 14th cent., of the manual services due by the tenants of Caudlesby and Gunby in harvest-work, carriage, &c. Wills of William, son of Roger de Benyngton, 10 May 1397; of Will. de Erlarkare of Waynflete, 9 Dec. 1415; of Mand de Cromwell, Lady de Tateshale, 14 Sept. 1416; of John, son of Will. de Benyngton, 1 Nov. 1423; of Edw. Ascough, of Wyntorpe, 4 July 1520. Several releases from Thomas de Percy, Earl of Worcester, in 1399, and from Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in 1404. Inq. p. m. of Rich. Corbet, who died 8 Oct. 1407. Two releases from Edm. Grey, Earl of Kent, 30 June 1473. Letter from John Gigur, Warden of Tattershall, to Bp. Waynflete, about the building of the school at Waynflete, with the agreement between the Bishop and a carpenter for all the carpentry work required for the chapel and school-house there.* Letter from Lady Maud Willughby (from whom the manor was obtained by Bp. Waynflete) to the Pres. and Fellows of Magd. Coll.

Horsington.—97 deeds, 1218-1632. Grant from Will. de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, about 1225. Accounts of the bailiff of the manor, 1353-4, and 1464-5. Inq. respecting the descent of the manor, 1372. Court-rolls, 1460 and 1530.

Manor of *Multon Hall*, bought by Waynflete of Sir Gervase Clyfton, Knt., in 1460, for 800l. 268 deeds, from 1166 to 1611. Copies of two grants in 1166-70 from Conan, Duke of Brittany, taken in the fourteenth century “de la Red Boke de Multon in Houland, ad tale signum [i. e.] jgl.” Endowment by Margery, formerly wife of Sir Alau de Multon, of the chantry of the chapel of St. James, in the court of Sir Thos. de Multon, her son, at Frampton; about 1260. Letter from Sir John de Multon to his wife Mary, in French; before 1379. Receipts from the Priory of Walton, 1399-1402. Will of Dame Thomasina [or Thomasia] Gra; to be buried in St. Margaret’s, Westminster, where her husband Sir John Gra is buried; legacies of vestments, altar-cloths, &c.; 30 Jan., 14 Edw. IV., 1475. License from George, Duke of Clarence, to Waynflete to give Multon, &c., to Magd. Coll.; 30 May 1475.

Saltfleetby.—113 deeds; about 1180-James I. List of rectors of All Saints in the 14th cent. Demise from John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and Thomas de Dacre, Lord of Gildesdon, to John Gra, Knt., and Thomasia his wife, of the manor of Ingelly, &c.; 3 Aug. 1450.

Stamford.—58 deeds; 1300-1511.

* These two documents are printed in Chaudler’s *Life of Waynflete*, pp. 37-8. There are some errors in the transcript of the letter, of which the following are the chief: “rere college,” read “pore college”; “Tontott,” read “Gotott”; “beke dayli somwhat conyns,” read “loke dayli for his conyns”; “chrych,” read “wyryth”; “happi,” read “harri”; “live and healtie,” read “live and longe.”

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Swaby.—354 deeds; about 1170-1625. Grant from Alan, Prior of the Hosp. of Jerusalem in England, of land in Swabi, in 1194. Grants to and from the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, Louth Park Abbey, Barling Abbey, Hagney Abbey, and the priories of Markby and Bollington. Will of John de Swaby, clerk; to be buried at Billesby; 24 June 1279. Grant by Isabella de Welle, Lady de Vesey, of Emcina, daughter of Gilbert called Cade, 23 July, 1307, to Walter de Swaby, chaplain, who manumits her to God and the Church of B. Margaret at Swaby, by deed dated 28 Sept. 1309.

Among the *Miscellaneous Charters* (which contain many relating to Lincolnshire) are, a license from Henry, Bishop of Lincoln to Sir Thos. de Multon, for burials in the cemetery of the chapel of North Ingelby, which is in his patronage, 26 Jan. 1334; rental of the manor of Winterton, *temp.* Edw. III.; letters patent from Hen. VI. to John Weston and Margaret his wife, for a weekly market and two annual fairs in the village of Burgh-in-le-Marsh, 18 Apr. 1424.

LONDON.—For *Chancery Lane*, 16 deeds, 1512-1556. The first one is a lease from Thomas Docwra, Prior of the Hosp. of St. John of Jerusalem, of a messuage in Chancellor's Lane, which was formerly held of the late Prior John Kendall, with a fine impression of the Prior's seal. Lease to the Master and Wardens of the Guild of our Lady and of St. Dunstan, in the parish church of St. Dunstan-in-le-West, and release from them, with fine seal of the guild; 1542. Bequest to the College by Owen Oglethorpe, for the foundation of an obit; 24 Feb. 1556, 2 & 3 Phil. and Mar.

Temple Bar.—75 deeds; 1345-1513. Will of Richard Litfote; to be buried in the church of the Carmelites in Fleet Street; bequeaths three psalters, 12*l.* each to five young women, "ad se maritandum," and 12*l.* each to five infants to be baptised. Documents relating to the messuage called "le Cheker super le Hope," with a plea in Chancery in 1473, in which the right of Bp. Waynflete to it is confirmed.

Walling Street.—5 deeds; 1244-1631.

Westminster.—A curious complaint (among the *Miscellaneous*) by Ralph Aleyn, a monk of Westminster, of "grevous wronges and horrible menys" done against him by Abbot Edmund, who charged him with stealing plate from his chapel, and from his wine-cellar, and who had recourse to discover the thief to one John Mortmyer, calling himself a necromancer, in the Old Jury, who was put in the pillory; about 1450-60.

SOMERSET.—120 documents for Ford in the parish of Bradford and for Taunton; about 1250-1496.

SURREY.—For *Southwark* there are 394 deeds extending from about 1240 to 1585, relating to Fastolf's property (as noted in the Fourth Report) in interesting detail. Release from Humphrey "Elius Regis," (afterwards Duke of Gloucester), 10 Jan. 1413, 14 Hen. IV. Agreement, in French, between Nich. Molyneux and John Wynter, esqrs., that they will be brothers in arms, and that if either be taken prisoner the other will be bound for his ransom, &c. (*copy*); dated 17 July 1421, in the church of St. Martin at Herefen. Acknowledgement by Fastolf of the receipt of 500 marks from Nich. Molyneux, Master of the King's Chamber of Accounts at Rouen, to be given to his brother in arms, John Wynter, for the purchase of lands; 22 Jan. 1436*. Copy of the will of Sir Will. Olyver, lately vicar of Croydon, 12 March 144†. Declaration, by an executor, of the will of John Wynter; 1 Oct. 1450. Deeds in 1473 relating to Richard Fastolf, citizen and tailor of London, and kinsman of Sir John, whose son, John Fastolf, petitions the Crown about 1510 for recovery of Sir John's property.† A few documents relate to the Abbeys of St.

Mary Overey and Bermondsey, and more to that of Malling, of the abbesses of which house there are deeds of Regina between 1240-50, Katherine in 1478, Margaret Pympe in 1482, Joan in 1490, and Elizabeth Hulle in 1501-14. The earliest of the Malling documents appears, however, to be a forgery; it purports, although apparently written about 1430-40, to be a Brief addressed by Archbp. Becket, about 1162-4, to the Bp. of Rochester and others, taking, in very strong terms of denunciation against violators, the possessions of the nuns of Malling into the protection of the Church; a seal is attached, but very indistinct and faint in impression, and now so broken as to be almost useless for any identification. Another document (numbered 30 C.) is the commencement of a transcript, made at the beginning of the 15th cent., of an "Inspecimus" granted by Edw. [I.], in which this Brief is recited, but apparently from another copy. It is, therefore, just possible that the one here preserved was the renewal of a decayed original, to which a fragment of the old seal was attached. After Fastolf's death the Abbey of Lesnes is found forging deeds to substantiate a claim to some of his property; in a book of copies written in 1479, it is said of one charter (No. 125), purporting to be of the time of Hen. III., which is written on stained, old-looking, parchment, with an early seal, but by a hand of the 15th century, "Si bene inspicatur illa carta pretensa Andree le Ferun apparebit ficta et contrafacta; quia est carta, ut patet per sigillum et paramenum, ante datam, videlicet tempore Regis Henrici tertii vel ante, et tamen litera in illa carta apparet nigra et frisca et non vetusta, ac si esset scripta infra xx annos. Ac etiam si bene notetur, forma scripture litere in illa carta apparebit ficta, quia litera est quasi textus sive sethonde, et non fuit talis modus scribendi ex antiquo tempore." Another deed, dated 1299, had been forged by some "subtilis fabricator," who crased the old writing on an ancient document, and inscribed the forgery, retaining the old and genuine seal, and adopting the name which was on that seal, but making the mistake of giving two sheriffs of London as witnesses who were not sheriffs until 1301.*

WARWICKSHIRE. *Westcot and Tysoe.*—123 deeds, from about 1180 to 1512. Rental of Westcot in 1389. Account of the rights of common there in 15th cent. Lease from Hen. Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, to Will. Catesby, 7th Sept. 1481; and grant from Rich. III. to R. Mayhew, one of his chaplains, and Pres. of Magd. Coll., and to the College, of land forfeited by the Duke, 1 Feb. 1481.

Willoughby.—520 deeds, from about 1200 to 1566. Foundation of an obit for Sir Stephen and Sir Gilbert de Sograve, about 1240-5. Confirmation by Hen. III. of all the grants made in various places to the Hosp. of St. John Bapt. at Oxford; dated at Wudestok, 25 Aug. 1246. Grant from John de Plessetis, Earl of Warwick, about 1250-60. Proceedings relative to a claim made by the Priory of Ronton in Staffordshire on the church of Wilby as dependent upon their church of Greneberge, with examinations of 35 witnesses, parishioners of Wilby; 1280. Deeds relating to lands belonging to Hugh le Ken, or le Cook, of Dublin; 1306-10. Grant of a corrody for life from the Hosp. of St. John Bapt. to Will. le Blount of Williby and Lucy his wife, including lodging in the Hosp., food clothes, coals, candles, and all necessities, and maintenance for their daughter Joan among the Sisters of the Hosp. for four years, giving her at the end of that time a gown and ten marks as a marriage portion; in return for confirmation of lands which had been given by Rob. Noreys, father of the said Lucy; 1364. Will of the aforesaid Will. Blount; to be buried in the Hosp.; 12 Feb. 1348(-9). Grant from Prior Geoffrey and the Conv. of New Place, near Stamford; 1350. Court-rolls, 1415-21. Rental of the manor, 1462.

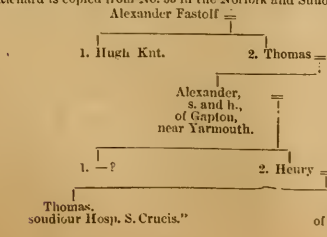
Amongst a number of *Miscellaneous Charters* are these:—

1. Rental of the monastery of Bittlesden, Bucks, in 1447.
2. Rental and terrier of the priory of Rowney, Herts, in 1429.

* The Hampshire deeds present five instances of like forgery. Grants to Selborne in Basing and Basingstoke are dated in the years 1231 and 1232 before the foundation of the Priory; are also dated "anno regni regis Henrici decimo sexto" instead of "Henrici filii Joh.," as invariably was done in the case of Hen. III.; are dated before private deeds of such a kind had begun to be dated at all; and are in a handwriting of about 1280-1300, and probably, if attempts were made to discuss the hand, really later. In Oxfordshire there are two deeds dated respectively 1278 and 1288, but really written about a century later, in which the years are given as 6 and 26 "Edw. fil. Henrici tercii" instead of "Hen. fil. Joh.," and in which the names of the witnesses are exactly the same in both cases.

* Mem. quod dictus Joh. Wynter, armiger, obiit anno r. r. Hen. VI. xxi. (1442-3), sepultus coram altare ex parte boriali Crucifixi in navi ecclesie fratrum Carmelitarum in Fleetestre, London, sub lapide marmoreo." *Southwark* 204.

† The relationship of Richard to Sir John is not distinctly stated in the deeds, but they are called *brothers* in a letter sent to the College, which accompanies a copy of the petition. The following descent of Richard is copied from No. 35 in the Norfolk and Suffolk charters:—



3. Various pleas in the Hustings Court at Oxford between 1328 and 1406.

4. Indenture between Bp. Waynflete and Sir Thomas Ingyldeu for the establishment of two priests to pray for the souls of the said Thomas, Master John Buwyk, and Eleonor Ask, in Magd. Hall; 22 Aug. 1454.

5. Draft (on paper) of a legal opinion from four lawyers that the Hosp. of St. John Bapt. may be changed into a college of secular persons by license of the Pope and consent of the patron, provided the worship of God, hospitality, and exhibition of poor persons, be maintained.

6. Agreements by Waynflete in 1475-9 with Will. Orcheyrd, freemason, for making the great west window of the chapel, of seven lights, according to the portraiture of the said William, for 20 marks; 32 cloister-windows and buttresses, chamber-windows, and library-windows, each to be as good as, or better than, the windows in All Souls' College; buttresses and battlements for the chapel, hall, library, two towers, &c.; a "vyse" of the great tower, and a spire 16 feet high, with pinnacles 11½ feet high.

7. Agreement on the part of Will. Dambir, executor to Sir Richard Vyse, late parson of Fallay, Hants, to give to Dame Cristyane Shrevenam, prioress of Littlemore, a piece standing on three lions, silver gilt, a covering of the same silver, with a crown gilt, the top enamelled blue, with six silver spoons, for 33s. 4d.

8. Indenture tripartite respecting the gift by Rich. Hastyngs, Lord Willoughby, and Joan his wife, of 200 marks to David Huys, Prior of the Friars Preachers in Oxford, for the making of the Choir and Dorter of the said Priory, and the establishment in return of masses for their souls and those of their kindred; 26 May 1505.

9. Bond from Will. Este, of Abingdon, *mason*, Louis Foosse of the same, *painter*, and Martin Wylliamson, of Oxford, *beer-brewer*, to Magd. College for the making a clock of new iron, both house, hammer and wheels, with bars and hand to the dial, for 10l.; the said clock to go truly for a year and a day, and all repairs within the year to be at their expense; 1 July 1505.

10. Indentures of a tailor's apprentice in Oxford, 1 May 1524; (probably among the earliest existing examples.)

11. Three copies of a statement made by the Pres. and Fellows in 1596 respecting the obligations devolving upon them from the incorporation of St. John's Hosp. and from a benefaction left by John Claymond for the relief of the poor, in which a description is given of an old and damp vault which was used as an almshouse for occasional relief. (This paper is quoted in Chandler's *Life of Waynflete*, pp. 253-4 from a copy in Harl. MS. 4240.)

12. Two inventories of plate belonging to the refectory of Battle Abbey in 1420 and 1437, with several other documents relating to the Abbey and to the Priory of Brecknock dependent upon it.

13. Grant by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, to Waynflete of the advowson of the Priory or Church of Shylbrede, Sussex, 20 Dec. 1459.

14. Foundation of an obit in Dureford Abbey, Sussex, by Richard Walter, M.A., parson of Bramshot, Hants, and late fellow of Magd. Coll., with a provision for repayment of money in case the Abbey be *dissolved*, *suppressed*, or otherwise decayed within 60 years; 14 Oct. 1528.

15. Warrant from Jordan, Bishop of Alba, the Pope's Penitentiary, to the Chancellor of the Church of York, to absolve Thomas Morton, presbyter of York, from all censures for various immoral and irregular actions, upon sufficient penance and temporary suspension; 3 June 1429.

16. Letters patent of Edw. III. taking into his protection all the men and lands of Richard Almari, who has gone at his command with Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, into Scotland; 4 Feb. 1352.

17. Account roll of John Brokehampton, Master of the Hosp. of St. John at Brackley, as receiver for the manors of Lord Lovell and Holland; 1400-1.

18. Two pardons from Hen. VI. to John Leyntone, gentleman; 14 Aug. 1452, and 20 Jan. 1458. Another pardon to the same as one of the executors of Ralph, Lord Cromwell, from Edw. IV., dated 8 Feb. 1462, is among the Candlesby charters.

19. Petition from the House of Commons to the King (Hen. VI. ?) for the restraint of alien merchants.

20. Agreement by Will. Mogyl, M.A., aged upwards of 60 years, Archdeacon of Stafford, with Adrian de Bardis, for the procuring (for the sum of 11l.) two bulls, the one to permit him to visit his archdeaconry

by deputy, and the other to permit him to have a portable altar for himself, his friends, and his servants; 14 Nov. 1453.

21. Bull from Pope Innocent VIII., addressed "Rectori et Universitati studii Oxoniensis," communicating the intelligence of his election, and desiring the celebration of a mass of the Holy Spirit, preceded by a solemn procession, on his behalf; 12 Sept. 1484.

Two others among these Miscellaneous deeds deserve fuller notice. The one (numbered 297), is a fragment of a roll, of the first half of the fourteenth century, containing the replies of a Prior of Brecknock to a series of articles against him for neglect of duty, insufficiency, immorality, and mismanagement. The replies are in number thirty-seven, but one of the articles, which charges the Prior with having given a palfrey to Humphrey de Bohun as a bribe, is almost entirely cut off, and probably others are lost. The following extracts afford a specimen of the Prior's ingenious excuses, and of the barbarous Latinity in which they are expressed.

"Ad primum articulum respondit sic:—

"De insufficientia regiminis imposita Priori suo respondit, quod quamvis ad omne regimen insufficiens, quia tamen ex obedientia sibi injuncta datus fuit ad regimen, et guerra superveniens primo tempore sui adventus et huc usque continuata, impossibile se reddidit ad regimen, quia depredata et ex aliis diversis adversis gravatus juvare se non poterat.

"De hoc quod dicitur quod non est discretus in factis sed tantum in verbis, respondit quod, salva pace dicentium, facta sua secuta sunt verba, sicut potest videri in manerium emendatione et debitorum exoneratione, sicut per computum apparebit.

"Item, de hoc quod impositur ei de negligentia obsequii divini, respondit quod nisi occupatus fuit in negotio domus vel infirmitate detentus, quod sepius contingit per quandam guttam supervenientem, sue salutis immemor, horas, missam, et alia divina non omisit nec contempsit.

"Item, ad hoc quod amisit credenciam pro infidelitate promissorum, respondit ad hoc quod non stitit per eum quin promissa teneret sed potius ex honore debitorum tempore suo solutorum, quo honore a tempore Stephani prioris fuit domus ipsa honorata, non potuit tenere promissa.

* * * * *

"Item, de ebrietate sua et aliis viciis maliciose ei impositis, respondit quod ante tempora sua modus fuit patrie et est quod inter hospites suos et Walenses necesse habet pretendere se potere potum et potare cum eis, salva disciplina sobrietatis. De clamore et ostentatione sui et verborum, respondit quod in publico nunquam exhibuit se clamorose nec verborum nec contenciosum contra honestatem regule, sed in mensa propter pacem domus sese exhibuit jocundum.

"Item, ad hoc quod dicitur quod nimis aspere et inordinate et cum torvo vultu et austere corripit fratres, respondit quod, salva pace dicentium, dictum non est verum, quia ab initio sue puericie talia nunquam fuerunt ei objecta, sed mitibus mitis et austeris et inordinatis minus quam decuit austerus apparuit."

The other (numbered Misc. 306) is a Declaration in English (on a folio sheet of paper) of the grounds of the insurrection which took place in Kent in 1450, and which was directly caused by the acquittal of the Duke of Suffolk in that year. The paper is, in fact, a popular manifesto, in very rugged and, in places, almost unintelligible English; the handwriting is like the composition; and as an illustration of an occurrence noticed by historians with the scantiest notice, and of the first open manifestation of Yorkist sympathies; the document is one of much interest.

"These ben the poyntes, mischeves and causes of the gederynge and assemblynge of us yzoure trefw legemene of Kent, the weche we trist to God for to remedye with helpe of hym oure Kyngre oure Sovereigne lord and alle the comyns of Ingland and to dye thereafter,

"I. Furst, we consyderynge that the Kyngre oure Sovereigne lord by the satiables covetises melicious pompses (*sic*) in false and noughte broughte up dayly and nyghtly abowte his byghnesse, the same dayly and nyghtly is enformed that good is evulle and evulle is good azenst Scripture seythe. *Ve vobis qui facitis de bono malum.*

"II. Item, they sey that oure Sovereigne lord is above his lawe and that the lawe is made to his pleasure, and that he may make breke hit as ofte as he lyst withouten any distuncione (*sic*, distinction ?); the contrarie is trefw and ciles he schuld not have bene swerune in his Coronacione to kepe hit, the weche we conceyve for the higheste poynt of tresone that anny

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subjecte may do azenst his pryne for to make hym reygne in perjurie.

"III. Item, they seye the Kyng schuld lyve pouh his Comyns, and that her bodyes and goodes ern his; the contrarie is trew, ffor than nedid hym nevur to set parlement and to aske good of hem.

"IV. Item, they enforme the kyng that the Comyns wolde ffurst destroye the Kynges ffrendes and affur hymselfe, and thenne bryng in the Duke of Yorke to be Kyng, so that by there false menes and lesynges they make hym to hate and destroye his verrey ffrendes and to cherysche his ffalse traytours that callen hem selfe his ffrendes.* And zif ther were no more resoun to know a ffrend by he may be know by his covetyse.

"V. Item, they seyne hit were a grete reprofe to the Kyng to resume that he hath zevne of his lyvelode, so that they neythar wulle suffur hym to have his owne nor to kepe loundes or tenementes ffloretid nor non odor goodes but that they aske hit from hym, or elles they takemoney of odre to gete hit hem.

"VI. Item, yt is to remembre that thees false traytours wulle suffer no mane to coome to the Kynges preuse for noe cause withoutune brybe whereas ther owte no brybe to bee but that every mane myghte have his dewe comynge in dewe tyme to hym to aske justyse or grace as the cause requirethe.

"VII. Item, hit is an evy thyng that the good Duke of Gloucester enpechid of tresone by on ffalse traytour alone was so sone merderid, and nevur myzt come to onswere. And the ffalse traytour Pole enpechid by all the comynealte of Ynglond, wyche nombur passyd a quest of xx^{li} mill., myghte not be suffred to dye as lawe wolde, but rather thees sayde traytours of Poles assent that was also ffalse as ffloretgere (sic), wolde that the Kyng our Sovereayne lorde wolde batayle inn his owne realme to the destructione of all his pepulle and of hymself therto.

"VIII. Item, they sey when the Kyng wulle, schalle be traytours, and when he wulle none schalle be none; and that aperute vele hiddrto. Ffor ziff enny of the traytours abonte malyngne azenst eny mane hyge or low they wulle ffynde ffalse menes that they may dye as a traytoure, to have loundes and goodes, but they wulle not in suche case to suffur the Kyng to have hem to paye eyther his dettes or for his vitayles therwhit, nor to be the rycher of on penny.

"IX. Item, the law serveth of ryghte and noughte elles in this dayes for to do wronge whyche for no thyng alnest is spedde but ffalse maters by colour of the lawe for mede, drede, or fawoure, and no remedye is hadde in the Court of Consens nor otherwise.

"X. Item, we sey that our Sovereayne lorde may wele undurstand that he hath hadde ffalse counsayle, ffor his lordez ern lost, his marchundize is lost, his comyns destroyed, the see is lost, ffraunce his lost, hymself so pore that he may nott for his mete nor drynk; he oweth more than ever dyd kyng in Inglond, and zit dayly his traytours that beene abowte hym waytethe whereever thyng schndde coome to hym by his law, and they aske hit from hyme.

"XI. Item, they aske gentille mennys landys and godis in Kent, and calle vs risers and treyturs and the kynges enmys, but we schalle be ffounde his trew lege mene and his best ffrendes with the helpe of Jesu, to whome we crye dayly and nyztly, with mony thousand moe, that God of his ryztwysnesse schall take vengance on the ffalse treytours of his ryalle realme that have brouzt vs in this myschieff and myserie.

"XII. Item, we wulle that alle men know that we wulle neythar robbe nor steele, but thees ffawtes amendid we schall go hoom, wherfore we exorte alle the Kynges trew lege mene to helpe vs, ffor so whatever he be that wulle not thees ffawtes were amendid, he is ffalser then Jew or Sarsone. and we schall with a good wulle lyve and dye vpon hym as vpon eyther Jew or Sarsone; whoso is azenst this, we wulle merke hyme, ffor he is not the Kynges trew lege mane.

"XIII. Item, we wulle it be knowne that we blame not alle the lordes nor alle that biene abonte the Kynges persone, nor alle gentilmene, nor alle men of lawe, nor alle byschoppes, nor alle preestes, but such as maye be ffounde guilty by a just and a trew enquire by the lawe, whereto we mow and desyre that somme trew juger with sertyne trew lordez and knyghtes may be sent into Kent for to enquire of alle suche traytours and brybours, and that justyse may be done vpon hem who so evur they be; and that our Sovereayne lorde derecte his lettres patentes to alle his pepulle there openly to be redde and cried that hit is our Sovereayne lorde his

wille and he desyrethe alle his pepulle trewly to enquire of every mannys gouvernaunce and of the defantes that reigne, not lettynge for love, for drede, ne for hate, and that justyse be done forth with; and ther vpon the Kyng to kepe in his owne handis theyre landes and goodes and not zere hem to any mane but for to kepe hem for his owne richesse, or elles to make his enarmye into ffraunce, or elles to pay therwhit his dettes. By oure wryttinges ze may conserve we be the Kynges ffrendes or his enemes. Those forseyd myschieffes thus dewly remedyed, and that from hens forth the no mane vpon peyne of dethe beyng abonte the Kynges persone take enny brybe for any bille of supplicacione or repetacione or cause spedynge or lettynge, oure Sovereayne lorde schall regne with great worship, love of God and his pepulle, that he schall be able with God his helpe to conquer where he wille; and as for vs we schall be redy to defende oure cuntry from all nacions and to go with oure Sovereayne lorde where he wulle comaunde vs.

"XIII. Item, he that is gilty wulle wrye azenst thus (sic) but schall bryng hem downe, and they schulle be aschamed to speke azenst resone; they wulle peraventure say to the Kyng that and they be takene from hyme that they wulle then put downe the Kyng, for the thees wolde lyve longer; and we were disposyd azenst oure Sovereayne lorde, as God forbode, what myzt his traytours helpe hym?

"God be oure gyde, and then schull we spede,
Who so evur say nay, ffalse for ther money realethe.
Trewth for his tales spellethe.

God seende vs a ffayre day! Away, traytours, away!"

These Miscellaneous Charters comprise also a large number of papers relating to the settlement of the property and affairs of Ralph, Lord Cromwell, who died in 1455, by his executors, one of whom was Bp. Waynflete, a settlement which appears to have involved considerable trouble and litigation. The following articles may be mentioned:—a tailor's and draper's bill, very largely for altar-cloths and vestments, extending over the years 1442-7; copy of the will of Rob. Wylngby, Kat., lord of Grosby, 9 Jan. 1443, 26 Hen. VI.; roll of particulars of bonds for money payable in each year from 1453 to 1470 to Cromwell from the Earl of Warwick and others, and from Lord Grey de Rethyn; draft, or copy, on a paper roll, of Cromwell's will, dated 29 Sept. 1454, and signed by the Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield and by "Talbot;" mutilated roll with an account of the goods taken from Tattershall by the heirs at Lord Cromwell's burial "and in breve tyme after;" another mutilated roll of accounts, about 1456, of receipts and expenses at Tattershall Castle; accounts (1466-69) of the administration of the goods by the executors, who state that among outstanding charges are, the estimated expense of building (according to the will) Tattershall Church and Almsouse, 1,200*l.*; building Lamley Church, where Lord Cromwell's father and mother were buried, 300*l.*; to be given to John Leynton for 21 years' service to the said Lord, &c., 800*l.*;* valuation by sworn appraisers of London of a blue bed of cloth of gold with counterpane and curtains, and a pair of silver basons, double gilt, (in all 215*l.* 18*s.*) bought by Lord Dymham; two papers in English, of suggestions relative to the proposed endowment by Lady Lovell of two fellowships in Magd. Coll. for graduates in divinity to preach and teach the law of God, and to observe her obit, the chapel of Our Lady already existing to serve for the masses and for burial of such as desire it, and the church of the new building (to be, with the help of Almighty Jesu, imagined this summer and begun the next) to be used for the same, if she desire it; declaration by Rich. Hornecastle, Abbot of Bardney, Will Lincoln, Abbot of Barlings, and John Aycastre, Abbot of Topholme, that Lord Cromwell wrongfully claimed Rob. Clerk as his bondman, put him in grievous dross of prison, and compelled him to pay 40*l.* and 40 quarters of wheat at 6*s.* 8*d.* the quarter, and to carry the same to Tattershall against all right, truth, and good conscience, 17 Nov. 1474; copy of the final agreement for division of the property between the executors on the one part, and

* From a subsequent account-roll it appears that the total of all the money and goods administered by the executors amounted to the enormous sum of 32,644*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

† Among the *Letters* is a copy of a letter from two of the executors to Lord Dymham, which accompanied this bill: they are at work upon Tattershall Church, but require money to pay the workmen; they are therefore obliged to call in the debts, and the Cardinal of Canterbury said to them plainly this day that if they did not do so he would openly accuse them at Paul's Cross; the best had been little used or not at all; the basons were made in Paris, and are worth 10*s.* an ounce, but are valued at 4*s.* 6*d.* an ounce less; 60*l.* has been paid, and they now ask for 100*l.*, and will wait his pleasure for the rest.

* This last line is repeated here by mistake in the original.
† (pay) omitted in original.

John Knyvet, Esq. and Will. Fitzwilliam, on the other, 14 Feb. 1477.

Lastly, one chest is filled with a mass of miscellaneous papers relating to Sir John Fastolf, and extending to the year 1479, which illustrate his numerous lawsuits during his life, and the disputes over his vast property after his death. Some of them are in the handwriting of William Wyretere. The following are among those items that deserve special notice :—

1412-13. Account roll of the bailiff of the manor of Dedham, Essex, and court-roll of the same in 1428.

[1430]. Notarial instrument (in French, executed at Rouen) respecting Fastolf's charges while engaged in service in France, including the charge of his guarding Verneuil with 43 men-at-arms and 9 archers.

1431-2. Account roll of John Rafman, Fastolf's steward at Castre, for the kitchen, bakehouse, and servants' wages. The list of the whole family is given, as follows :—

- | | |
|------------|---|
| | “ Domina Milcentia uxor domini. |
| | Domina Margareta Braunche [nuper uxor |
| | Philippi Braunche, militis]. |
| | Alicia Fastolfe. |
| “ Generosi | Johannes Kertelyng, clericus, supervisor |
| | domini |
| | Johannes Rafman, seneschallus hospicii. |
| | William Herward. |
| | Capellanus domini. |
| | Agnes Sennede. |
| | Margaria Hoddissone (<i>the laundress</i>). |
| | Ancilla Alicia Fastolf. |
| | Adam Burghie (“ clericus hospicii ”). |
| | Johannes Wyles (“ pincerna ”). |
| | Henriens (the) Cook. |
| | Janyn (the) Bakere. |
| | Thomas Warner. |
| “ Vadletti | Willielmus Wesenham. |
| | Johannes (the) Gardener. |
| | Ballivus manerii. |
| | Famulus supervisoris. |
| | Alicia Halywelle. |
| | Johannes Jebbes [“ piscator et custos cyg- |
| | norum ”]. |
| | Philippus de Camera. |
| | Johannes de Coquina. |
| | Edmundus de Coquina. |
| “ Garcii | Johannes Dary. |
| | Margeria Deye. |
| | [3 names lost.] |
| | Petrus Cleric.” |

1433-4. Long account roll of Fastolf's receiver-general, John Kertelyng, of the money coming from France and of the profits of all his manors, Mich. 12, Hen. VI.—Mich. 13, Hen. VI. The total amount of receipts is about 6,700*l.*, of expenses 3,749*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*. Similar account in 1435-6.

1438, 2 Aug. Copy of the marriage-settlement of Anne, da. and heir of Sir Rob. Harling, Knt., on her marriage to Sir Will. Chamberlayne, for which the latter is to pay Fastolf, 1,000*l.*

1439-1441. Six acquittances from Fastolf for payments from Louis de Luxembourg, Archbp. of Rouen and Administrator of Ely, as instalments on a debt of 900 marks.

1449-1459. Roll (on 7 skins) of expenses in a ten years' law suit carried on by Fastolf against Heydon and others for the manors of Titchwell, Bradwell &c.

About 1450.—Inventory of all the household goods and furniture in the various rooms at Castre* ; with a short list of books, as follows :—“ In the Stowe hous : of
“ Frenche books, the Bible, the Cronycles of France,
“ the Cronicles of Titus Levius, a booke of Julius Cesar,
“ lez Propretez dez Choses [*by Barth. Glanville*], Petrus
“ de Crescentis, Liber Almagesti, Liber Geomancie
“ cum iijj altis Astronomie, liber de Roy Artour, Ro-
“ mance la Rose, Cronicles d'Angleterre, Veges de
“ larte Chevalerie, Instituts of Justien Emperer, Brute
“ in ryme, liber Etiques, liber de Sentence Joseph,
“ Problemate Aristotilis, Vice & Vertues, liber de
“ Cronykes de Grant Bretagne in ryme, Meditacions
“ Saynt Bernard.”

1452, 20 Aug. Conveyance by Fastolf to the Archbp. of Cant., the bps. of Ely and Winch. and 13 other feoffees, of all his manors, lands, tenements, and goods, in trust for execution of seven articles (in English) in a charter annexed.

* A similar, but not identical, inventory is printed in Mr. Gairdner's edition of the *Paston Letters*, l. 375-90, but it does not contain the books.

1467. 21 July. Declaration (in English) by John Howys of his great remorse for the untrue forging of a last will by naked words after Fastolf's death, and vindicating Sir W. Yelverton and W. Worcester against Paston's charges.

Petition (in English) from Nicholas Bokkyng, formerly servant to Fastolf, to Wayneffete, presented after his death by his son John Bokkyng, setting forth the sums lost in Fastolf's service, and praying for compensation.

Parts of two lists (on parchment rolls) of Fastolf's silver plate.

Petition (in English) from W. Worcester to James, Bishop of Norwich, praying him as Visitor of the Abbey of Hulme to compel the Abbot and Convent to carry out the conditions of Fastolf's legacies and gifts.

Declaration by W. Worcester of jewels, plate, and clothes received by him after Fastolf's death.

Rent rolls and account rolls of Fastolf's manors in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Valuation roll (on 7 skins) of all the possessions, castles, offices, &c. of Fastolf, as well in France as in England.

Account (in English) of what was given to Sir Will. Yelverton at Fastolf's funeral, and in money and goods afterwards, including “ a fynger of Seynt John the Baptist.”

1459-60. Long roll with a minute account by Thomas Playter of all his expenses (including meals, *writes*, presents, &c.) while employed on law business by Fastolf's executors at London and elsewhere.

Similar roll of expenses of W. Worcester, with gifts in charity, and statement of his claim for reward for special services during Fastolf's lifetime.

1466. Notes by W. Worcester on the evidence given by Paston's witnesses, and of questions to be addressed to them ; with the confession of faith made by Fastolf to his confessor about 14 days before his death.*

1473. 1 June. Copy of the last agreement between Wayneffete and Sir J. Paston for the division of the property.

Statement of the reasons that induced Paston to consent to Wayneffete's transfer to Magd. Coll. of Fastolf's intended foundation.

A parcel of very interesting letters to Bp. Wayneffete and the early Presidents of the College contains the following from Cecily, wife of Richard, Duke of York, and mother of Edw. IV., of whose correspondence it is probably the only specimen in existence. The letter itself is in a secretary's hand, but it is subscribed by the Queen-mother with a signature in which *c*, *e*, and *l* present scarcely the slightest variation in form from each other.

“ By Cecily, the King's Modre and late wif unto Richard in right King of England and of France and lord of Irland.

“ Right reverend Fadre in God, right trusty and welbeloued, We grete you hertly well, and desyre you to haue in knowlege how that oure welbeloued seruaunt William Stephyne hath a sone that ys fully [disposed] to be a prest, yf that God will geve hym abylyte and conyng. We, tendryng his godly disposicion in that be halue, desyre and right hertely pray you to be so god lord unto hym that he may be admittyed one of the nombre of your Scolers in your noble College that ye newly haue edified and founded at thynnyversyte of Oxford. And the rather atte thynstance and contemplacion of this oure writing, as we may haue cause to thanke you hereaftir. And ye so doing shalle in oure oppynone do a righte meritorious dede, and also cause vs to be your loving lady in anything we may do for you hereaftir, as knoweth God, who haue you in his keepyng. Yemene undre oure signet at oure Castelle of Berkehamsted the xi day of Octobere.

“ CECYLIE.

“ To the Right reverende Fadre in God,
“ oure right trusty and welbeloued the
“ Bisshepe of Wynchestre.”†

* “ Item, fiat interrogatorium quod Johannes Pastolf circa xij. dies ante obitum suum dixit fratri Clementi, adtunc suo confessori, in Anglie verbis. “ Maister, here ye what I say you. I was full flylle in myne wytes and in my body, waste be sekene, and I doute me lest that I shuld raffe in my spirites and in myne speche. Wherefore I requyre you afor God, as ye wylt awysere at the dreddful day of dome, that ye recorde how I am in the feyth of the chyrche stodefast as any Crystyn mane may bee, and if through flyllynes my word scape me that where acont the feyth that ye awysere for me at the dreddful day of dome that euermyn intente is to deye a Crystyn mane.”

† No one of the name of Stephen occurs in Dr. Bloxam's Register of Magd. Coll. amongst the members admitted in Wayneffete's time.

MAGDALEN
COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

Amongst the other letters is one from John . . . to Wayneffete, acknowledging a loan of 300 marks to the King; one from John, abbot of Burne, asking, on plea of poverty, for a Lincolnshire place in "Mawlden Hawle" for a kinsman; notice from [Rich. III.] to the College of the appointment of President Mayew as his Procurator-general at the Court of Rome on the death of the Bishop of Durham, dated "at our manour of Shene" 29 March [1484?]. It appears from a subsequent letter from Thomas D[anvers] that Mayew's going to Rome was, at the instance of the Lord Privy Seal, deferred by the King for a year, on account of College business. Letter from Edmund [Audley], Bishop of Salisbury. Among a few letters of later date are two from the Earl of Danby in 1636, respecting the Physic Garden, in which mention is made of "John Tradeskine" [Tradescant]; and one from Bishop Hough to his cousin Mr. John Biddulph of Birbury, dated 23 June 1736, congratulating him on a marriage engagement.

The seals attached to the charters are generally in good condition, and afford some particularly beautiful and scarce examples. About six hundred of them have been reproduced for the College by Mr. Ready of the British Museum, in his beautiful style of fac-simile, including amongst them a fine series of Great Seals from K. John to James I. A selection of two hundred from these casts has been presented to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Franks.

A room in which the College leases and account-books are kept, contains also a large number of the rent-rolls of the old Hospital of St. John Bapt., together with court-rolls and rent-rolls of various manors; these, however, have not been as yet completely examined or arranged.

The Bull of Pope Innocent VIII. for the annexation to the College of the Hospitals at Aynho and Brackley, which was in 1874 in the possession of W. J. Legh, Esq., (*Fourth Report*, p. 460) has been in the past year, 1879, presented to the College by that gentleman.

W. D. MACRAY.

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF PONTEFRAC, YORKSHIRE.

CORPORATION OF
PONTE-
FRAC.

The archives of the corporation of Pontefract are neither so numerous nor so rich in historic materials as the student familiar with the annals of the borough might reasonably hope to find them. The only register of proceedings at Moothall assemblies is "The Booke of Entries," that was begun in the year 1653, when the "severall auintie bookes" formerly used for the registration of municipal orders, constitutions, assessments, and accounts, had either perished altogether in the disturbances and confusion of the civil war, or had been so injured and defaced as to be useless. Nothing remains of the letters that passed in Tudor and Stuart times between the magistrates of the town and the Lords of the Council. Indeed, with the exception of a solitary letter sent from London on 2 February 1688 by Lord Downe to the Mayor of Pontefract, the muniment-closet of the borough contains at the present time no scrap of municipal correspondence having any quality that would entitle it to be placed with historical manuscripts. And, were it not for a few memoranda on the opening leaves of "The Booke of Entries," the municipality would have retained no single contemporary manuscript having any relation to its troubles during the Civil War of the 17th century, or to the incidents following immediately on the capitulation of the royalist garrison and the demolition of the castle, where Richard the Second yielded his last breath.

But though it is perhaps more remarkable for its poverty than its possessions, this collection of writings contains a few remarkable records. Roger de Lacy's Charter (5 Richard I.) to his burgesses of Pontefract is a choice historic relic, that will not fail to seize the attention of students who are especially interested in the growth of municipal institutions in medieval England. As much may be said of the Letters of Lupesimus, with which this charter of the 12th century was confirmed by Roger's great-grandson, Henry de Lacy earl of Lincoln. And the value of these two notable muniments will be heightened to archævistic specialists by the several points where the later charter's recital of Roger de Lacy's concessions differs notably

from the *ipissima verba* of the older instrument. Affording instructive examples of the freedom, with which medieval clerks sometimes copied the writings which they professed to reproduce with the severest accuracy, these discrepancies will inspire the student with a wholesome distrust of the recitals of confirmatory charters, and teach him to have no unqualified confidence in their literal exactness, until he has compared them with the original muniments.

Few though they are, the writings of the Moothall Muniment-Closet afford some other curious illustrations of the fallibility of official draughtsmen, and the occasional worthlessness of documentary evidence. Search at the Record Office has ascertained that the Letters Patent under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, assigned in the ensuing catalogue to Henry the Seventh, were unquestionably so sealed on 1 December, 4 Henry VII., the charter of which they are a duplicate having passed the Great Seal just three days earlier. But though they were unquestionably the deed and gift of Henry the Seventh, these Letters Patent are assigned to Henry the Fourth in the Letters Patent of Inspecimus dated for their confirmation by Edward the Sixth, and are again attributed to Henry the Fourth in the Letters Patent dated by James the First, in the fourth year of his reign. The error of the clerk who drew James the First's Letters Patent may have resulted from his natural but misplaced confidence in the literal veracity of Edward the Sixth's Letters Patent of Inspecimus and Confirmation; and the blunder of the clerk who drew Edward the Sixth's confirmatory charter may have proceeded from carelessness and mental confusion, causing him to mistake and substitute the number of King Henry's year for the numeral of his royal style. But though they may be accounted for in various ways, the errors remain notable instances of the fallaciousness which may qualify records that *prima facie* deserve the highest degree of confidence. To an ordinary searcher of ancient muniments nothing would seem more improbable than that a royal charter, drawn by expert and learned clerks, working under conditions specially devised for the prevention of mistakes, should be egregiously at fault in respect to one of its prime historic facts. Even by the wariest and most sceptical connoisseur of diplomatic credentials, a charter under the Great Seal, declaring a particular concession to have been made by a particular sovereign would seem sure—and in the absence of conflicting evidence, altogether conclusive—testimony that the grant was made in accordance with the written letters of the record. And yet here in a mere handful of writings, we come upon two charters, emanating from one of the purest sources of historic evidence, each of which bears testimony that Henry the Fourth did certain things which he certainly never accomplished, and that he committed the evidence of those acts to posterity by a document, no single letter of which was formed until seventy or more years had passed over his grave.

Catalogue of Charters, Letters Patent, Exemplifications, Fines, Indentures And Other Writings Preserved In The Muniment Closet of The Pontefract Moothall.

6 June, 5 Richard I.—Charter of Roger de Lacy to the burgesses of Pontefract.—*Sciatis presentes et futuri. Quod ego Rogerus de Lasci constabularius cesarie dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi burgensibus meis de ponte fracto, et hereditibus et successoribus suis libertatem et liberum burgagium, et totos suos tenendos de me et hereditibus meis in feudo et hereditate libere et quiete, honorifice et integre, Reddendo annuatim mihi vel hereditibus meis xliiⁱⁱ denariis pro quolibet tofto integro, sicut fuerunt (sic) in tempore Henrici de Laci, pro omnibus servicis. Reddendo medietatem firme ad mediam quadragesimam, et medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Preterea concessi et confirmavi prefatis burgensibus meis, et successoribus suis libertates et liberas leges quibus utuntur burgenses domini regis de Grimesbi, que tales sunt:—Quilibet burgensis poterit terram suam dare vel vendere cui volebit nisi religioni, salva firma domini, et in trahit placitum, et reddet terram in manu pretoris ad opus domini et dabit unum denarium de theoloneo, et preter dabit terram emptori de dono dono (sic) domini quietam ab omnibus, et emptor dabit similiter unum denarium. Quicumque emerit aliquam partem alienius tofti et saisatus fuerit sicut prescriptum est adeo liber est sicut totum toftum emerit. Siquis habuerit plures domos in tofto suo et locaverit eas aliquibus liberi erunt vendere emere omnia mercedoniam, sed dabit quatuor denarios pretori per annum. Qui in capitali domo*

CORPORATION OF
PONTE-
FRAC.

manserit, quietus erit et liber sicut burgensis esset. Quicumque forisfecerit in burgo predicto, ibi atchiatus erit et iuri statit per iudicium in curia. Prefati vero burgenses non exhibent de burgo suo pro aliquo placito vel pro aliqua querela nisi tum pro placitis corone. Quum pretor pacauerit domino firmam burgi ad festum sancti Michaelis remonebit illum dominus, et ponet quocumque noluerit, sed burgenses propiores erunt, si tantum dare noluerint quantum alii. Qui aliquem recitauerit de aliquo delicto in placito coram pretore, quod iniuste et absque ratione et in pace illi forisfecerit, et ille negauerit iniuriam et non-racionem et pacem, et quicquid dixerit versus eum, bonum dedit responsum. Qui negauerit iniuriam vel irracionem vel pacem et non fuerit culpatus de aliqua istarum iudicabitur in iura pretoris et per forisfactum recuperabit responsum suum. Qui nominatim verba in negatione sua negare cepit et non omnia nominatim negauerit, cadit, et per forisfactum responsum suum recuperabit. Forisfactum burgensium finitur per duodecim legales homines ad hoc electos si pretor aliquem grauari noluerit. Nullus burgensium dabit forisfactum pro prima supersessione, sed pro secunda, nisi diem sanare poterit. Quilibet burgensis suum proprium namium plebiabit nisi rectatus fuerit de corona domini regis, vel dimiserit proprium plegium incurere. Si seruens pretoris locutus fuerit versus burgensem non respondebit sine teste. Si burgensis rectatus fuerit de pare suo de sanguinis effusione vel de ictu, et negauerit, iurabit se sexto, si non de sanguine iurabit se tercio. Si alius quam burgensis a burgense de eodem rectatus fuerit, iurabit se duodecimo. Quisque burgensium tenetur alteri respondere, sine teste et non forensi, nisi de facto apparente, vel de debito. Burgensis si de pari sacramentum acceperit nisi de debito in forisfacto erit. Si de altero quam de pari quietus erit. Si forinsecus a burgense sacramentum acceperit, in maximo forisfacto erit. Si forinsecus debitum debuerit alicui burgensium licet ei omni die septimane capere namium super illum sine licencia pretoris nisi in nudinis sancti Egidii. Si namium alicuius burgensis captum fuerit super alium iudicatus erit prima die ire ad liberandum illud propriis expensis, quod si facere noluerit per proprium ire namium. Qui theloneum domini asportauerit in forisfacto remanebit tali scilicet pro quadrante quique solidos et quadrantem, pro obolo decem solidos et obolum, pro tribus quadrantibus quindecim solidos et tres quadrantes, pro denario, viginti solidos et denarium. Cuique licet in terra sua quilibet officina facere ad perficiendam firmam domini. Quicumque aliud negauerit vel concesserit quum hoc de quo rectatus fuerit in forisfacto remanebit. Omnis burgensis poterit ducere annonam per aquam et per terram quocumque noluerit, et omnia alia mercimonia sine consuetudine et occasione, nisi prohibetur a domino vel balliis suis. Non tenemur respondere cuiquam de aliquo tenemento nostro in quo saisiit fuimus per manum pretoris, et tenuimus per unum annum integrum et unum diem sine calumpnia. Si citatus aliquis in placito nostro dum alibi fuerit in negotio suo, quietus erit de diebus sanandis cum redierit. Si aliquis burgensis rectatus fuerit de latrocinio ab aliquo, nos iudicabimus eum in burgo nostro assistente nobiscum seruiente domini, faciente . . . legem una vice cum xxx^{vi}. vi.^{ta} manu. Si alia vice rectatus fuerit, vel per duellum vel per aquam legauerit se. Nullo femina . . . ac consuetudinem in burgo nostro pro cereuisia neudenda. Preterea dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmari eisdem burgensibus meis de ponte fracto et hereditibus et successoribus suis quietanciam de omni theloneo et consuetudine per totam terram meam pertinentem ad castellum pontis fracti et ad castellum de gliedro. Et pro ista donacione et concessione libertatis habende et firmiter tenende, dederunt mihi prefati burgenses in ei de ponte fracto ccc marchas argenti. Hiis testibus Huberto domini gracia . . . archiepiscopo, Comite Rogero Bigot, Willelmo de sancte Marie ecclesia, Willelmo de Warenna, Radulfo archidiacono Hereford, Ricardo de Herriet, Simone de Pateshille, Hugone Penceril, Osberto filio . . . Ricardo de Cestria, Hngone de Bobi, Rogero de Panten, Radulfo filio Radulfi, Waltero de Bonint, Alano de Sinderbi, Thoma filio Thome, Roberto le nauassur, Aldreda de Duttona, Roberto Valensi, Aldreda de Reineuilla, Johanne de Birkin, Ynne de Luauens, Thoma de Rennilla. Datum VI. mensis Junii apud Westmonasterium coram Justiciis domini regis Ricardi, anno 7^{mo}. coronacionis eiusdem.

Attached to the foregoing charter is the following record of grants of lands by the same Roger de Lacy.

Sciunt omnes presentes et futuri, quod Ego Rogerus de Laci constabularius cestrie dedi et concessi . . .

confirmari burgensibus meis de ponte fracto qui habent terram in mora ix. viginti acras terre . . . dimidiam acram in mora tenendas sibi et hereditibus suis de me et hereditibus meis libere . . . Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et hereditibus meis pro omni seruitio pro qualibet acra quatuor denarios de . . . festum Sancti Michaelis scilicet Spragheno xxxii. acras, Henrico genero suo iiiii. Ernisio xix., Helle filio suo xi., Edwino filio Walteri xi. et dimidiam, Alexandro filio Hewewardi x., Matildi Ruffe ix., Simoni genero suo ii., Thoma filio Winiare ii., Gilberto filio Mirildi xiii., Benedicto filio Ranulfi iii., heredi Johannis Nobilis iii., Willelmo filio Aldrede et Willelmo nato iii., hereditibus Ricardi filii Harald i. et dimidiam, Aldrede filio Aldrede vi., Semano vi., Astino filio Stephani iii., Simoni filio Benedicti viii., Roberto filio Gimpe ii. et dimidiam, Willelmo filio Benedicti iii., Roberto filio Johannis ix., Willelmo fratri Benedicti et Roberto filio Hadewlfi iii., Ranulfo filio Walteri iii., hereditibus Henrici clerici vi., Henrico filio Kaschini vii., Alexandro proposito i., Willelmo filio Lewini xi. acras. Hiis testibus Eustachio fratre domini Roberti Valensi, Willelmo de Lungwille, Jordano Foliot, Gilberto de Laci, Willelmo de Bello monte, Ricardo de Stapleton, Magistro Reimundo, Ricardo clerico, Willelmo filio Gerond', et aliis.

6 Edward I.—Charter of Inspecimus and Confirmation by Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln and constable of Chester; confirming the foregoing charter of Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, dated at Westminster, 6 June, 5 Richard I.; the clauses of confirmation and attestation being in the following words: "Nos igitur dictam donacionem et concessionem rationem et gratiam habentes eam pro nobis et hereditibus nostris predictis burgensibus nostris et successoribus suis concedimus et confirmamus habendam et tenendam sibi et hereditibus suis de nobis hereditibus nostris in perpetuum, sicut eam temporibus antecessorum nostrorum habere consueverunt. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus. Hiis testibus, Domino Petro de Cestria, preposito Beuerlaci, Dominis Johanne Beky, Johanne le Wanesur, Alexandro de Monteforti, Willelmo le Wanesur, Willelmo filio Thome, Stephano le Waleys militibus, Symone de Thorpe tunc senescallo Pontis fracti, Thoma Beky tunc constabulario eiusdem, Petro de Kirketoune, Willelmo de Multon, Henrico de Kirkeby, Nicholao de Burtonne, et aliis. Datum apud Pontem-fractum die apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi anno Regni Regis Edwardi Sexto. Pro hac autem confirmatione predicti burgenses dederunt nobis centum marcas argenti."

A considerable piece of this charter has been torn away at the upper right-hand corner of the document. It should also be observed that its recital of Roger de Lacy's charter differs in many places from the original document. For instance, where the earlier charter says: "Reddendo annuatim mihi vel hereditibus meis xii^{em} denaris pro quolibet tofto integro sicut fuerunt in tempore Henrici de Laci," the recital has *fecerunt* instead of *fuerunt*. Again, where the original charter says, "Non tenemur respondere cuiquam de aliquo tenemento nostro in quo saisiit fuimus per manum pretoris et tenuimus per unum annum integrum et unum diem sine calumpnia," the recital in the present charter runs, "*Prefati burgenses non tenentur* respondere cuiquam de aliquo tenemento suo in quo saisiit fuerint per manum pretoris et *tenuerint* per unum annum, &c. &c." Again, where Roger's charter says, "Si aliquis burgensis rectatus fuerit de latrocinio ab aliquo, nos iudicabimus eum in burgo nostro, assistente nobiscum seruiente domini, faciente . . . una vice cum xxx^{vi}. vi.^{ta} manu," the recital in the present document has, "Si aliquis rectatus fuerit de latrocinio ab aliquo, *iudicabitur* in curia burgensi secundum leges et consuetudines de Girmesley." In like manner the descriptions of the witnesses in the recital differ in some cases from the descriptions of the original document: "Radulfo archidiacono Herefordie," (c.g.) becoming in the recital "Radulfo episcopo de Herforth." It would be easy to make conjectures to account for these and other discrepancies between Roger de Lacy's charter and the recitals of it in the present charter of confirmation. In the present place, however, it is enough to call attention to the existence of the several important variations.

Also a duplicate, of inferior penmanship, much worn and defaced, of the same charter.

4 June, 7 Henry VI. Letters Patent addressed by Henry the Sixth to all justices, sheriffs, escheators, coroners, stewards, bailiffs, &c. &c. For the preservation of all the king's franchises and powers as well in

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the honour of Pountfret and all other his lands and fees of the duchy of Lancaster, as in the manors and other possessions of the king's inheritance in cos. Hereford, Essex, and Northampton. Dated at Westminster.

16 Edward IV. Copy of letters patent, addressed by Edward the Fourth to all justices, sheriffs, bailiffs, &c. For the preservation of all the king's franchises, liberties, and powers as well in the honour of Pountfret, and all other lands and fees of the duchy of Lancaster, as in the manors and possessions of the king's aforementioned inheritance in cos. Hereford, Essex, and Northampton; and also for the maintenance of all the king's men, tenants, and residents of the same manors and honours, &c. &c., in full enjoyment of all their ancient rights and privileges. Injured and defaced.

21 July, 2 Richard III. Letters Patent of Richard the Third, under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, constituting Pontefract a free borough, and appointing John Hill to be Mayor of the same town.—Also, a duplicate of the same charter, dated at Westminster on 9 August, 2 Richard III., and sealed with the Great Seal. The earlier of these two writings is in a fairly good condition, and is legible throughout; but the later document, dated at Westminster, is much worn and torn. This charter (translated *in extenso* into English in the appendix of Boothroyd's "History of the Ancient Borough of Pontefract") grants, with other things, to the burgesses of Pontefract, (1), That they may have a Merchants' Guild and the same liberties and customs as the burgesses of the town of Stanfrod; (2), That they may have a common seal, and yearly at Michaelmas elect from their own body thirteen comburgesses, one of whom is to be mayor of the town for the ensuing year; (3), That they may elect every year two sergeants to bear the maces of their said town; (4), That they may do within their town all things pertaining to the office of a coroner; (5), That the Mayors of Pontefract shall be Justices of the Peace therein; (6), That the said mayor and burgesses may have in their said town a gallows and prison; and (7), That they may have a weekly market on Saturday, and two yearly fairs, the one fair being on Palm Sunday and the six preceding days, and the other on Trinity Sunday and the six preceding days.

1 December, 4 Henry VII. Letters Patent under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, constituting Pontefract a free borough, and appointing Richard Jakson to be the first mayor of the said town, holding office under their authority. Renewing the concessions of the already mentioned charter of Richard the Third, from which it differs only in matters of date and attestation, and in the substitution of Richard Jakson's name for the name of John Hille. This is the charter which was erroneously attributed to Henry the Fourth by the clerks who drew the Letters Patent of Insuperimus and Confirmation, dated 5 May, 4 Edward VI., and the charter of James the First to the burgesses of Pontefract, dated on the 2nd day of March, in the 4th year of his reign.—Reference to the Patent Rolls at the Record Office has ascertained and put beyond question that these strangely misdescribed Letters were dated by Henry VII. and not by Henry IV.

3 August, 6 Henry VII.—Copy, made in the year 1620, of the deed, bearing date of 3 August, 6 Henry VII., whereby Thomas Metham, knt., granted for ever to John Burton, rector of the parish church of Garford, and Henry Watkyn, chaplain of Willesthorp, all services and homages pertaining to him in the towns, manors, lordships, lands, &c. &c., of Neuton Kyme, Tolleston, Scarcroft, Bordely, Allerton, Claretton, Lylandes parva, Usburn, Hopton, Dunsforth, Greenc-hamerton, and Nummunkton, co. York, and also of Willesthorp, Marston, Rugford parva, Askam, Coppemanthorpe, Colton, Bilburgh, Sterton, Appilton, and Bilton, in the county of the city of York; and also all and each the services and homages whatsoever of Robert Taylbus, knt., John Bekwith, Henry Vausouer, knt., John Ynggylby, prior of Muntgrave, Thomas Mawlleuerer, knt., and Christopher Ward, knt., in the towns, manors, &c. &c., of Neuton-Kyme, Tolleston, Skarcrofte, Bordelby, Allerton, Claretton, Lylandes parva, Usburn, Hopton, Dunford, Dunford Stonehampton, and Nummunkton, co. York; and also all the homages and services whatsoever of Milo Westhorp, William Thwayte, Brian Stapilton, prior of Bryllington, Thomas Fayrrix, William Ynggylby, Robert Ugthreth, John Norton, Guy Fairfax, Edward Broket, Sedde Suawell, in any towns, manors, &c. &c., of Willesthorp, Marston, Rugford parva, Asham per Coppemanthorpe, Colton, Bilburgh, Sterton, Appilton, and Bilton.

5 February, 34 Henry VIII. Letters Patent, under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, of insuperimus and ex-

emplification of a decree of the Chancellor and Council of the said duchy, made in Trinity Term, 32 Henry VIII. touching the complaint of William May, William Catcher, and others, of the king's tenants and inhabitants within the town and lordship of Endfield, co. Middlesex, parcel of the said duchy, against William Holland, toll-gatherer of the city of London, for "having distrayned certain sakes of malte and other goodes of the sayed complainantes for tolle, and also having taken towne crownes of gold of theym for gage of the sayed toll," in which decrees it is ordered "that all and singler the kinges tenants, and other resyauntes and inhabitanes within the sayed duchie of Lancaster shall from henceforth according to the vsage, liberties, and pryveleges of the said duchie carry, recarry, passe, and repasse, and go tollre free with all and singler there owne goodes, catteles, and marchaundise, as well within the sayed cite of London as in all other playcs within the realme of Ingland withoute lett or interruption of any manner of person or persons for any manner of toll or other exaction from hensforth to be asked or demanded of theym, &c. &c., excepte onely within suche playcs being parcelle of the sayed duchie, where the sayed tenants resyauntes or inhabitanes heretofore have vsed and been wont to pay toll and other customes." Dated at Westminster.

5 May, 4 Edward VI. Letters Patent of insuperimus and confirmation of the Letters Patent, whereby Henry the Seventh on the 28th day of November, in the 4th year of his reign constituted Pontefract a free borough, and appointed Richard Jakson to be first mayor of the town under the authority of the same letters. These letters are remarkable for the curious mistake of the draughtsman, who in the following words attributed the charter of Henry the Seventh to Henry the Fourth. "Edwardus Sextus &c. &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint. Insuperimus litteras patentes domini Henrici nuper Regis Anglie quarti progenitoris nostri factas in hec verba." Having recited the thus strangely misdescribed charter of Henry VII., which was dated at Westminster three days before its duplicate was sealed with the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, the present letters add—"Nos autem litteras patentes ac omnia et singula in eisdem contenta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est accepimus et approbamus ac dilecto nobis Alano Eyre nunc maiori et burgensibus ville siue burgi predicti et successoribus suis ratificamus et confirmamus prout littere predictae rationabiliter testantur. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes, &c."

23 October, 5 Elizabeth. Ordinance, under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, authorizing the mayor, comburgesses, and chief burgesses for the time being, being of the borough of Pontefract, henceforth to appoint to vacancies in the "Almshouse within the same Towne" called Knoles Almshouse, and also to appoint from time to time the town schoolmaster of Pontefract, with a salary of fifty-nine shillings and sevenpence.

20 May 1574. Attested copy (on parchment) of the last will and testament of John Marcer, (*alias* Mercer) of the parish of St. Mary Matfellow *alias* Whitechapel co. Middlesex, butcher. Also another copy (on paper) of the same will. On the parchment, at the foot of the will, appears a brief note touching the deed of feoffment, dated 21 August 1597, whereby John Moyes, Robert Bromflett, and John Sares, churchwardens of Whitechapel, enfeoffed William Chister, gentleman, and thirty-two other parishioners of Whitechapel in a message of the same parish, hequeathed to charitable uses by the said John Marcer, for the relief of the poor of Whitechapel, and of "the poor people of the howse of Trynity near Pontefract."

30 April, 25 Elizabeth. Letters Patent of insuperimus and exemplification of a decree of the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, entered amongst the records of the same duchy in Easter Term of the aforesaid year, ordering "First, that there shall be a free grammar schoole continued within the said towne of Pountfret and a godly and vertuous and learned schoolemaster, and ussher to be chosen from tyme to tyme to searche and instructe the youthe there, and that the same grammar schoole for the better memoriall of her Majesties most gratus, vertuous, and princely disposition for the carefull brynging vpp of youth in learyunge, piety, and vertuous life shall be called by the name of the most excellent princes Quene Elizabethes Schoole in Pountfret, and that the said yerely stipend and pencions amounting to the somme of twenty-five poundes, seven shillings, and two pence, of lawfull money of Englande, shall hereafter

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"during the continuance of the said grammar scoole
"be yerely paid and allowed to the master and usher
"of the same schoole, and their successors there for the
"tyme beinge in manner, and forme as hereafter by
"this present decree is sett downe and declared," the
"master to be appointed, during the pleasure of her Ma-
"jesty and successors, by the Chancellor of the said duchy
"for the time being, at a yearly salary of twenty pounds
"to be had of the Receiver for the time being of the Honour
"of Pountfret; and the usher at a yearly salary of
"£5, 7, 2 to be elected from time to time "by the mayor and
"brethren of the said town of Pountfret with thadvise
"and consente of the schoolemaster there for the tyme
"beinge." The foregoing decrees put aside previous
arrangements made on the certificate, dated 11 August,
2 Edward VI., of Sir Walter Myldmay, knt., and Robert
Keylwey, esq., commissioners for the purpose, who cer-
tified that they thought "it very mete and necessary that
"a grammar schoole in Pountfret in the countie of
"Yorke shoulde be continued and mainteyned, and that
"the scoolemaster there shoulde have for his wages,
"fifty-nine shillings and two-pence, and that a gram-
"mar schoole in Carolborne in the said countie shoulde
"likewise contynue, and that the then schoolemaster
"shoulde have for his wages yerely, fyve poundes and
"fower shillings, and that a grammar scoole in Owston
"in the said countie shoulde likewise contynue, and
"the then schoolemaster shoulde contynue schoolemaster
"there, and have for his wages yerely, fower poundes,
"three shillings, and eleven-pence, and that a grammar
"schoole in Bolton vppon Deme in the said countie
"shoulde likewise contynue, and the then schoolemaster
"shoulde contynue schoolemaster there, and shoulde be
"paid for his wages yerely fower poundes, thirteene
"shillings, and fower-pence, and that a grammar-schoole
"in Rowston in the saide countie shoulde likewise con-
"tynue, and that Richard Thorntone then scoolemaster
"shoulde contynue scoolemaster there, and have for his
"wages yerely, fower poundes, six shillings, and eleven
"pence," and also upon a subsequent certificate of the
same commissioners that a grammar school should be
continued at Croston co. Yorke, "and that John Peake
"alias Kemsforth, then scoolemaster, should be and
"contynue scoolemaster there, and have for his wages
"yerely three poundes, nyntene shillings, and tenne
"pence" out of the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster.
In consideration that 50s. 2d., is too small a remunera-
tion for a suitable schoolmaster at Pountfret; and in
consideration that the other towns aforementioned "are
"not above eight myles distante at the most from thesaide
"towne of Pountfret," and also in consideration that
some of those towns have for some time ceased to have
a school or schoolmaster, the present decree withdraws
the allowances of money hitherto made to these other
towns, and confers the entire sum hitherto distributed
amongst the several parishes above named on the town
of Pountfret for the sufficient endowment of the school-
master and usher there. Boniface Savage, of Pountfret,
at whose instance and humble suit the present decree is
made, and the other inhabitants of the said town having
undertaken to provide and maintain a suitable and con-
venient school-house. Dated at Westminster.

3 November, 25 Elizabeth. Deed of conveyance
whereby George Sothern, of Katam, co. Nottingham,
yeoman, sold and conveyed to George earl of Cumber-
land, "all the estate, interest, and terme, estates and
"termes of yers that I, the said George Sothern, and
"Elizabeth, nowe my wife, or eyther of vs, nowe lathie
"or have or of right ought to have by anye waye or
"meanes whatsoever, of and in one parcell of mea-
"dow ground called Lynde, late in the tenure and
"occupation of Sir Ingram Clifford, knt., deceased, or
"of his assignes," in the township of Colthropp, co.
York, or in Hunsingor, in the same co.; and also the
interest of the said grantor and his said wife in a
messuage or cottage called the Lund Howse, in
Colthropp.

9 June, 27 Elizabeth.—Deed, signed, and sealed by
George earl of Cumberland. For the confirmation of a
certain deed, dated two days earlier, whereby the said
earl granted and confirmed to Thomas Walmisley,
serjeant-at-law, his heirs and assigns for ever, the
manor and demesne lands of Cowthorpe, co. York, and
a close called "Le Lande," together with the advow-
son of Cowthorpe church, &c., &c.; and For the
appointment of William Rysbeton and Thomas Clay-
ton, servants of the said Thomas Walmisley, to be the
earl's attorneys to deliver seisin of the premises to the
said Thomas Walmisley.—Also, various other indentures
touching this conveyance of the manor and advowson of
Cowthorpe, co. York, by George earl of Cumberland to
Thomas Walmisley, serjeant-at-law.

17 June, 27 Elizabeth.—Final concord, made in the
octaves of the Sacred Trinity, at Westminster, before
Edmund Anderson, Francis Wyndham, and William
Peryam, justices, and others of the Queen's lieges there,
between Thomas Walmesley, serjeant-at-law, plaintiff,
and George earl of Cumbreland and Francis Clifford,
esq., defendants, respecting the manor of Cowthorpe
alias Cowlethorpe with its appurtenances, and respect-
ing sixteen messuages, twenty tofts, two dove-cotes,
twenty gardens, three hundred acres of arable land,
a hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture,
a hundred acres of wood, two hundred acres of moor,
fifty acres of turbary, sixty acres of scrub and briery,
and rent of twenty shillings, with appurtenances in
Cowthorpe alias Cowlethorpe, Byckerton, and Hunsy-
nore, and concerning the advowson of the church of
Cowthorpe aforesaid, co. York: by which fine the said
deforciant acknowledged the right of the premises to
be in said plaintiff.

3 June, 28 Elizabeth.—Final concord made at West-
minster on the morrow of the Sacred Trinity, before
Edmund Anderson, Francis Wyndham, William Peryam,
and Francis Rodes, the Queen's justices, between Robert
Petre, esq., and John Morley, esq., plaintiffs, and George
earl of Cumbreland and Margarett his wife, Francis
Clifford, esq., Thomas Walmisley, serjeant-at-law, and
Anne his wife, deforciant, concerning the manor of
Cowthorpe alias Cowlethorpe alias Colthorpe with its
appurtenances, and concerning sixteen messuages,
twenty tofts, two dove-cotes, twenty gardens, three
hundred acres of arable land, a hundred acres of mea-
dow, two hundred acres of pasture, a hundred acres of
wood, two hundred acres of moor, fifty acres of turbary,
sixty acres of scrub and briery, and a rent of twenty
shillings, with their appurtenances in Cowthorpe alias
Cowlethorpe alias Colthorpe, Bickerton, and Hunsy-
nore, and concerning the advowson of the church of
Cowthorpe, co. York: By which fine the said deforciant
acknowledged the right of the premises to be in the
plaintiffs.

16 November, 28 Elizabeth.—Indenture made between
Robert Peter, of the city of Westminster, esq., and
John Morley, of London, esq., of the one part, and
Thomas Walmisley, serjeant-at-law, of the other part;
Whereby the said Robert Peter and John Morley sold
and conveyed to the said Thomas Walmisley, his heirs
and assigns for ever, the lordship and manor of Cow-
thorpe alias Cowlethorpe alias Colethorpe, with appur-
tenances, co. York, and the advowson of the parish church
and parsonage of Cowthorpe, together with lands, tene-
ments, and hereditaments in Cowthorpe, Bickerton, and
Hunsynore, which premises were sold to the aforesaid
Robert Peter and John Morley by George earl of Cumber-
land and Frances Clifford, esq., brother of the
same earl, by an indenture dated 20 April, 28 Elizabeth,
and containing a clause empowering the said earl or his
brother to redeem the same manor and other premises,
by delivering notice of their intention to redeem the
same, on 29 September next ensuing, and by paying on
or before 2 November next following the sum of 2,500l.
to the same Robert and John; the said notice, if given,
to be given "by anye deede in writtinge whiche shoulde
"be lefte or registered at or in the howse or place
"called the tellynge house, in or by the Royale Ex-
"change, in the cytie of London."

10 May, 30 Elizabeth.—Ten orders, neatly written on
one side of a single skin of vellum, under the follow-
ing heading:—"Orders and constitutions constituted,
"made, and agreede vpon for the welthe, commoditie,
"and proffitt of the towne and Borough of Pountfret,
"and with the consent and assent of Henrie Farrell,
"maior of the same towne, the comburgesses his
"bretherin, and comon council, with the rest of the
"commonaltye of the same towne." Exhibiting the
times, and circumstances at or under which the inhabi-
tants of Pountfret and Tanshall may put their animals
into the Weste-feilde and Benett Ynges.

12 June, 30 Elizabeth.—Exemplification, under the
seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, of a certain record or
certificate, preserved amongst the records of the said
duchy of Westminster, of the survey of Pountfret
Parke, made by Commissioners appointed for that pur-
pose on the 26th and 27th May, 4 & 5 Phillip and Mary;
the Commissioners being Sir Thomas Gargrave, knt.,
William Mallett, John Hamerton, and John Tyndall;
and the names of the persons sworn and examined by
the said Commissioners for the purposes of the said
view being Anthonic Thorne, gentleman, John Rydyall,
Edmond Iyes, Thomas Austwyk, Thomas Ederington,
John Lathom, William Dilcock, Stephen Esby, John
Mylner, William Holgate, Kautfr, Ayer, and Allon
(Andrewe?). From the certificate, it appears that at

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the date of the survey the park contained within its "pail vii. hundredth acres;" and that it contained within its pailing and precinct 3,070 timber trees, four hundred of which were valued at 10s. each, three hundred at 6s. 8d., and the rest at 5s. each; also 1,760 "fewill treise," five hundred of which were worth 6s. 8d. each, four hundred worth 3s. 4d. each, and four hundred "saphirs" worth 1s. 4d. each. The park contained also a hundred ashes worth 1s. 4d. each, in addition to "thornes, mapples, hassells, ollers, and other brulment." Having contained only 300 deer in the first year of Queen Mary, the park at the date of the cortificate had 595 deer "viewed by William Mallett, "John Tyndall, and Robert Hippon, keeper there, and "others." George, Lord Talbot, had then a lease of the park from the Duchy of Lancaster, at an annual rent of £43s. 4d. From time immemorial the inhabitants of Poundfret and Tanshels had and have common of the said park for their horses and kine, "from the "feast of St. Elyn, called thenuencion of the crosse "vnto the feast of St. Michael, paieinge yerelie there- "fore to the fermor of the saide parke, for euery cow "xiiid., and for euery horsse or mare jis. for thold- "rest, and for a cove if she lye in the parke nightlie "xviid." It is further certified "That the Fermor of "the mannor of Hardwicke hath hadd tyme out of "manes mynde comon in the said parke yerelie, as- "well in winter as in somer for LX beastes and tenne "horses and mares, Also in pannage tyme swyne with- "out number, For the whiche custome the late priors "of St. Oswalde's afore the dissolution of the house "hath paieid to the keepers of the said parke yerely "vi quarters wheat and to the palise iiii quarters," for which rent of wheat an annual payment of six shillings and fourpence has been substituted. Also it is certified amongst other things, "the Fermors of the Capitall "messuage of Houghton, called Houghton Hall, hath "hadd tyme of manes mynde and also sythen the first "yere of the Majestie's reigne in the saide parke "comon for xvi beastes and iiii horses, from the said "Feast of St. Elyn, unto Michaelmas yerelie . . . "and in pannage tyme swyne without number."—Dated at Westminster.

20 August, 30 Elizabeth. Deed executed by Marmaduke Constable of Wassende, co. York, gentleman, one of the cousins and heirs of Bryan Rowleyffe, sometime of Cwthorpe, co. York, esq., deceased, son and heir of Sir John Rowleyffe, knt., and dame Margaret his wife, that is to say, son and heir of Marmaduke Constable, son and heir of Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Stokes, son and heir of Joan Stokes, sister of the said Bryan Rowleyffe; being a quitclaim by the aforesaid Marmaduke Constable of Wassende co. York to Thomas Walmsley, one of the queen's justices of the bench and his heirs for ever, in respect to all the said Marmaduke's right and claim in the honour or lordship of Cwthorpe *alias* Cowlthorpe, the advowson of the church of Cwthorpe, and to all lands, tenements, &c. &c. &c., formerly belonging to the said Bryan Rowleyffe in Cwthorpe, Byckerton, and Hunsynore (a certain parcel of ground conveyed to Richard Yaxley alone excepted).

28 November, 30 Elizabeth. Exemplification of the record enrolled at Westminster of the proceedings before Sir Edmund Anderson, knt., and his associates the queen's justices in Michaelmas term of the aforesaid year, whereby William Byseton, junr and Thomas Clayton recovered against Thomas Walmsley, serjeant-at-law, seisin of the manor of Cwthorpe *alias* Cowlthorpe, with its appurtenances, and twenty messuages, ten tofts, twenty gardens, three hundred acres of arable land, a hundred acres of meadow, two hundred and fifty acres of pasture, two hundred acres of wood, two hundred acres of moor, sixty acres of scrub and briery, and a rent of twenty shillings, with appurtenances in Cwthorpe *alias* Cowlthorpe, Byckerton, and Hunsynore *alias* Hunsynoure, and also the advowson of the church of Cwthorpe, co. York.

7 February, 35 Elizabeth. Final concord, made in Hilary Term before Edmund Anderson and William Peryam, justices and others of the queen's lieges there, between Thomas Walmsley one of the Justices de Banco plaintiff, and Marmaduke Constable, gentleman, defendant, concerning the manor of Cwthorpe *alias* Cowlthorpe with its appurtenances, and twenty messuages, twenty tofts, twenty gardens, three hundred acres of arable land, a hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, a hundred acres of wood, two hundred acres of moor, forty acres of scrub and briery, and a rent of twenty shillings with their appurtenances in Cwthorpe *alias* Cowlthorpe, Byckerton, and Hun-

synore *alias* Hunsingore and also concerning the advowson of the Church of Cwthorpe *alias* Cowlthorpe co. York: By which fine the said defendant acknowledged the right of the premises to be in the said plaintiff.

2 March, 4 James I. Letters Patent of James the First to the burgesses of Pontefract. For regulating the elections of mayors of the said borough, fixing the gate tolls of the borough, and ordering the affairs of St. Nicholas's Hospital. Touching this hospital, the words of these Letters are:—"Cumque quoddam hospitale quondam "fundatum per quondam Abbatem monasterii sancti "Oswaldi in predicto comitatu Eborum vocatum seu "cognitum per nomen Hospitalis Sancti Nicholai infra "villam siue Burgum Pontisfracti predicti existit con- "sistens de uno lectore et tresdecem pauperibus ad "manus in dicto hospitali de tempore in tempus rele- "mandis et sustentandis quorum ecclesie nominacio "locacio et appunctacio ad nos heredes et successores "nostros pleno jure spectat et pertinet in iure Corone "nostre Anglie prout certam inde habemus noticiam; "Cumque nos credibiliter informamur quod quociens- "cunque locus predicti lectoris aut aliquorum predic- "torum tresdecem pauperum hospitalis predicti per "mortem sursumreddidit forisfacturam amocionem aut "alio modo quocunque antehac vacare contigit, Audi- "tores et Receptores nostri in partes illas circa negocia "nostra annuatim itinerantes super requisicionem et "insinacionem diuersarum personarum non existen- "cium Burgensium aut Inhabitancium ville suie burgi "predicti quasunque alias personas in loco predic- "torum lectoris et pauperum sic vacare contingente "nominare eligere et prebere consueverunt, ratione "cuius electionis et nominacionis pauperes et egeni "homines ville suie burgi predicti multociens orbiati et "destituti sunt eo releuamine et sustentacione quibus "in hospitale predicto habere poterant et debent ad "grae onus et preiudicium ville suie burgi predicti." For the correction of this abuse of the local charity, the king grants the patronage of the hospital to the Mayor and his burgesses, with authority henceforth to appoint to vacant places in the hospital such of the poor persons of the town as may seem to be in the greatest need or to be most deserving of admission to the hospital. Like the draughtsman of the Letters Patent, dated 5 May, 4 Edward VI., the draughtsman of the present charter attributes the Letters Patent, dated in the 4th year of Henry VII. to Henry the Fourth; the opening words of the instrument being "Cumque do- "minus Henricus nuper Anglie quartus per literas "suas patentes sub sigillo dncatus sui Lancastrie con- "fecit gerentes datum primo die Decembris anno "regni sui quarto concesserit, &c. &c." Again in the body of the Letters it is written, "Ac cum idem nuper "Henricus quartus per eandem literas suas premen- "tionatas concesserit prelati Maiori et Burgensibus." Another matter to be noticed is the injury which this charter has sustained from the knife of the unscrupulous "collector of literary curiosities," who a few years since cut away from the writing a piece of the inserted vellum, of the shape and size of a toy terrier's ear.

6 October, 4 James I.—Order of Justices made at Session of Peace, &c. in the following terms:—"For the necessary maynteyninge and vpholdinge of the estate of this Corporacion (of Pontefract), and the better to enable the poore Townesmen and other Inhabitantes thereof, That they be not oppressed by forerunners whoe not beinge burgesses or freemen of this towne doe by takinge of shoppes and other roomes here withoute lycence of Mr. Mayor and his brethren engrosse almost the whool trade of the towne into their handes although they neyther inhabytt in the towne nor pay any scott or lott there. Wherefore yt is ordeyned and enacted by the Maior, Comburgesses, and Burgesses of the towne by assent of M^r Recorder, That no forerunner not being freman inhabytinge and keeping house and familie here shall att any tyme hereafter buy or sell directly or indirectly in any shopp in this towne without the lycence of the Maior and Burgesses vnder their Corporacion Seale onles yt be vpon the fayre or market daye, and that not to be graunted but to such as be freemen of the towne, And this vpon payne everie dayes offence—xs. And also that such forerunners as have or shall take any shoppes or other roomes here for the selling of comie shall contribute towards the reliefe of the poore and other duties to the Towne, according to such reasonable rates porcion as shalbe assessed by the Maior and Aldermen for the tyme beinge vpon payne to loose for every detee—vs. And to have their shoppes restreynt and chambers shutt till they paye the same.

For testymonye whereof the Common Seale of the said Corporation of Pontefract is herevnto set and affixed the day and yere above writen—1606.

24 April 1608.—Certaine Orders (on a single piece of vellum) to be observed and performed by the Bretheren and Sisters of Trinities in Pontefract.

31 August, 12 James I. Letters under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster to the Mayor of Pontefract, and all his Majesty's officers and lieges of Pontefract, Knottingley, Beghall, and Credling, and the members thereof; charging and enjoining ail the king's tenants and inhabitants of the said towne and villages, "to doe and performe all their suite, soken, and service vnto our said milles of Knottingley; and to bringe or sende all their corne, graine, and maulie which they, and every of them, shall spende or otherwise brewe and bake . . . to be ground at oure said milles of Knottingley, and not elsewhere; and that they our said tenants and inhabitants forbear to grinde or carry to be gronde at any other mille or milles whatsoever (excepte it bee to our windmill of Pontefret)."—Dated at Westminster.

7 February, 13 James I. Exemplification of the record, enrolled in Hilary Term of the said year, of proceedings at Westminster before Henry Hobart, knt., and his associates, the king's justices, in the suit of Robert Wright *versus* John Wright, Edward Wright, and Mathew Wright, touching their respective titles and interests in a messuage with a garden, six acres of arable land, forty acres of meadow, and thirty-five acres of pasture, with their appurtenances, in Dadsworth and Ackworth, co. York.

10 February, 1 Charles I. Letters Patent of the pardon granted to Thomas Hitchin, of Pontefract, co. York, gentleman, mayor of the said town, of all or any of divers treasons, rebellions, and other enumerated offences committed by him before the twenty-seventh day of March last past; special exception from the pardon being made of murders, burglaries, rapes, witchcraft, and other heinous crimes.—Dated at Westminster.

19 September 1650. Deed between Thomas Coke, esq., and other Commissioners appointed by an Act of the present Parliament "For Selling the Fee-farme Rents belonging to the Commonwealth of England, formerly payable to the Crowne of England, Dutchy of Lancaster and Duchy of Cornwall," and also by another Act of the same Parliament "For the further Explanation of the former," and thereby authorized to sell the Fee-farm Rents, &c., mentioned in the said Acts, of the one part, and Mathew Francke, Robert Moore, Robert Franke, John Scure, John Ramsden, John Cooper, Edward Feild, Leonard Warde, and Christopher Longg, comburgesses of the borough of Pontefract, co. York, and William Oates of the same town, gentleman, of the other part; whereby the said Commissioners convey divers fee-farm rents to said gentlemen of the second part, their heirs and successors, as trustees for uses set forth in the deed. This deed has been recovered to the town through the examination of the municipal writings by Her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical MSS. Its loss was deplored by the local committee, who in 1854 reported to the Mayor of Pontefract on "the Almshouses and Miscellaneous Charities of the Town of Pontefract."

1653-1725. The Pontefract Booke of Entries: Being a Minutes-Book (folio, containing 336 numbered pages, exclusive of fly-leaves and unnumbered sheets put into the volume, at the end thereof) of orders and other proceedings at town's meetings, and of memoranda relating to the affairs of the town of Pontefract. The record beginning on the page numbered 33, with this descriptive introduction: "Towne and Burrough of Pontefract. A Booke for the entring of Orders, Ordinances, and other Things of the Publique Concernement of the said towne. Whereas there hath bene severall auintient Bookes belonging to the Towne and Burrough of Pontefract, for the entring of all Orders, Ordinances, Constitutions, Assessments, Officers' Accompts, and other things of good and publike concernement, for and touching the Common Wealth of the said Towne. Which said Bookes are all, or moste of them, plundered, defaced, or otherwise made uselesse by reason of these late warres amongst vs. It is therefore Ordered and Agreed upon the twenty-fourth day of October one thousand six hundred fifty and three, at a General meeting in the Moothall of Pontefract aforesaid, by the Mayor, Comburgesses, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Towne and Burrough aforesaid, That this Booke shalbee called A Booke of Entries for the entring of all orders, ordinances, constitutions, assessments, officers'

accompts, and whatsoever may bee of good and publike concernement in and touching the Common wealth of this Towne and burrough, which shalbee made, ordered, concluded, and agreed vpon by the Mayor, Comburgesses, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the said Towne and Burrough, and their successors, or the major parte of them, according to the customs, lawes, and constitutions of the Towne aforesaid; and that all orders, ordinances, and constitutions and other things so made and entred shalbee authentique, binding, and of force, to and of all the severall inhabitants of the said towne, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, touching the common wealth of the said towne and burrough. In testimony whereof the Mayor for the time being in the presence, and by the consent of the Comburgesses, Burgesses, and inhabitants of the said towne hath sette his hand the day and yere above writen, 1653.—Christopher Longe, Mayor." Comprising, with a large number of other memoranda, the following matters:—

(a.) "The Humble Peticion (signed by Edwardo Fielde, Mayor) of the Major, Aldermen, and all the well-affected Inhabitants of this Towne of Pontefract, to the supreme authority of England, the Commons assembled in Parliament. Humbly sheweth: That the Towne of Pontefract since the beginning of these unhappy warres hath bene greatly impoverished and depopulated through the setting and continuing a garrison in that Castle, which hath occasioned two severall tedious and chargeable Leagues to the great effusion of much pretious blood, the viter ruining of no lesse then 200 dwelling-houses and upwards (whose confused heapes are lively and speaking monuments of the enemies cruelty and your Peticioners' misery), the incredible decay of trading and commerce, the unavoidable hinderance and interruption of Tillage, the total vndoing of many well-affecting persons and families, the sadd devastation of the place of publike worship amongst vs, All which damages sustained by your poore Peticioners amounts vnto the full value of 40,000^{li} and vpwards. Yet hath God through his blessing vpon the unwearied paines of oure forces there, once more opened a doore of hope for our recovery of that Garrison. May it therefore please Your Honours seriously to consider the sadd desolations of our poore Towne, the past and present pressures, yea vsupportable burthens of youre poor Peticioners by means of the said Garrison, and to appointe the same (immediately vpon the Rendicion) to be wholly razed down and demolished; and, further, to allot so much of the materials of Lead and Timber towards the repairing of oure place of publike worship and readying of a habitation for a minister as shall amount to vnto 1,000^{li}. That so the true cause of our former miseries and future feares being removed, Your Peticioners may both be encouraged and enabled to serve your Honours in all your just and equitable commandes with their lives and fortunes.

(b.) "22 March, 1648. Letter from Major-General John Lambert to the Parliament, concerning the surrender of Pontefract Castle. Accompanying the Peticion of the inhabitants of Pontefract for the demolition of the castle, and the Articles of terms on which the garrison of the said castle have consented to surrender to the writer.

(c.) "27 March 1649. (1.) Resolution of the Parliament approving the articles for the rendicion of Pontefract Castle; (2.) Memorandum that the Peticion of Mayor, aldermen, and well affected inhabitants of Pontefract, was on the day above-given read before parliament; (3.) Order of the Commons assembled in Parliament, That it be referred to the Committee of the Westriding of the county of Yorke, to take care that the said Castle of Pontefract be forthwith totally demolished and levelled to the ground, and the materials thereof to be preserved from being imbezelled, and by sale of so much of them as wilbee necessary to satisfy, in the first place the charges of demolishing and levelling the same, and that so much of the remainder of the materials as shalbee of the valewe of one thousand pounde be allotted to the Town of Pontefract towards the repairinge their place of publike worship and readying an habitation for a minister.—Henry Scobell, Cler. Parliament."

(d.) "4 April 1649. Orders of the Committee of the Westriding of the County of Yorke. For the demolition of Pontefract Castle, in accordance with the resolutions of the Parliament for that purpose. The first of these orders directing, 'That Mr. Edward Fielde, nowe Mayor of Pontefract, Mr. Robert More, Mr. Robert Franke, Mr. Mathew Franke, Mr. John Ramsden, Mr. Christopher Longe and Captain John Ward, or any foure of

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‘them, shall agree, direct, and order the manner and order how the lead, timber, iron, and other materials of the said castle, shalbee pulled downe, sold, and disposed of.’ And the third article of the set of orders directing, ‘that a full, perfect, and final account of the sale of the said lead and materials and necessary disbursements shalbee rendered and given vpp to the said committee by the said Trustees, and payment made to the said committee of the cleare overplus, allowance being made to the said towne of Pontefract of one thousand poundes, according to the said order of parliament.—Signed: Charles Farefax, Robt. Barwicke, Henry Arthington, Thomas Hoyle, Darcy Wentworth, William Armitage, Thomas Dickinson, John Savile de Methley, Edwardo Fielde major, Robt. More, John Ramsden, Mathew Franke, Chr. Longe.’

(c.) “31 August 1654. Order of the Lord Protector and Council at Whitehall (made on the petition of the mayor, comburgesses, and burgesses of Pontefract, and on a certificate from several Justices of the Peace of the Westriding of Yorkshire), ‘That the one hundred and twenty poundes nine shilling remaining in the hands of Sir Edward Roodes, Mr. Samuel Childe, and others for several quantities of lead and timber to them sold, part of the materiales of the late Castle of Pontefract (as is alleged by the said Petition) be forthwith satisfied and paid by the persons owing the same according to their severall and respective proporcons to the said Mayor, Comburgesses, and Burgesses, or such as they shall appoint to receive the same. To be by them employed for re-edifying and enlarging (for publique uses) the Common Hall in Pontefract.—Signed: W^m Jissop, Clerke of the Counsell.’

(f.) “29 May 1660. Order made at a General Meeting of the Mayor, Comburgesses, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the town and borough of Pontefract in the Moothall, ‘That an assessment of 2^d 16^d 10^d be laid and assessed upon the severall inhabitants and owners and occupiers of land within the said boroughe by Christopher Hayford, Peter Swift, William Field, and Francis Lee, before the 7th of June next. Whereof 12^d 16^d 10^d shalbee disposed on for defraying the charges of the banquet at the proclaiming of his Majesty.’

(g.) “19 February, 14 Charles II. Letters Patent of the commission, appointing George duke of Buckingham, George duke of Albemarle, Thomas viscount Falconbridge, George viscount Castleton, John lord Bellasis, Henrie Bellasis, knt. of the Bath, Conyers Darcy, esq., John Goodricke, bart., Metcalfe Robinson, bart., John Iotham, bart., Salomon Swaile, bart., Robert Hillyard, bart., Thomas Osborne, bart., George Savile, bart., Thomas Slingsby, bart., John Armitage, bart., John Nicholas, knt. of the Bath, Richard Malliverer, bart., John Yorke, knt., Joseph Craddocke, knt., Mathew Appleyard, knt., Hugh Bethell, knt., Thomas Heblethwaite, knt., Thomas Ingram, knt., Gilbert Gerard, knt., William Lowther, knt., Philip Mountaine, knt., Frank Fane, sear, knt. of the Bath, Richard Tankred, knt., John Rearesby, bart., Thomas Wentworth, knt., Thomas Strickland, knt., Robert Strickland, knt., William Dalton, knt., James Pennynan, knt., John Talbott, knt., John Scott, and Anthony Gilby, esqs., Jordan Crosland, knt., William Tompson, esq., Thomas Burwell, doctor of Laws, John Wainsford, Robert Longe, esqs., Thomas Gower, bart., Thomas Danby and Walter Strickland, esqs., Frank Goodricke, knt., Michael Wharton, and Roger Talbott, esqs., John Dawnar, knt., Tobie Jenkins, Walter Hawkesworth, Frank Nevill, Welbury Norton, Frank White, Ambrose Pndsey, James Darcy, Mathew Hutton, Thomas Waite, and Stephen Thompson, esqs., to be commissioners in the city of York, and in all other cities, corporations, boroughs, and parts of the county of York, for putting in execution the Act of the present parliament, entitled ‘An Act for the well governing and regulating of Corporations.’

(h.) “A Catalogue (on one of the fly-leaves of the Book) ‘of the Names of all the Majors since the first Charter to those Majors within Pontefract.’ Begun by a scribe who lived in the year 1728, from which date the list is in a later hand. From the name of John Hille, the mayor appointed by Richard the Third’s charter, to the name of Mathew Frank, mayor of Pontefract in the years 1648-9, the list seems to have been taken from Thomas Gent’s ‘Compendious History of Pontefract in Yorkshire,’ published in the appendix to his *Historia Compendiosa Romana*.”

10 September 1662. Three records of proceedings at a sitting in Pontefract of the Commissioners in co. York,

for putting in execution the Act of Parliament for the good government and regulation of Corporations. The most important of the three matters being an order, signed by six commissioners, for removing from the list of aldermen of the said borough the following persons:—Leonard Ward, John Cowper, Richard Wildman, John Drake, William Oates, Jervase Cowper.

10 April 1674. Return of an Inquisition, taken at the house of Thomas Headley, of Snaith, in the West Ryding of co. York, before John Boynton, Roger Portington, John Frank, mayor of Pontefract, John Hitching, esqs., and Christopher Carter, gentleman, Commissioners by virtue of his Majesty’s commission under the Great Seal of England, dated 23 Jan. last past. With the evidence taken and orders made by the same commissioners in respect to moneys left for charitable uses in the town of Pontefract by Thomas Sayle, late of Pontefract in said county, chandler.

20 February, 29 Charles II. Letters Patent under the Great Seal, confirming to the Mayor and burgesses of Pontefract, all grants and concessions made to them and their predecessors by previous sovereigns. The concluding clause of these letters runs thus: “Volumus etiam et intentionem nostram regiam per presentes declaramus quod Johannes Dickson modo communis clericus et clericus pacis Burgi sive ville predictae sit et erit Communis Clericus et clericus pacis ibidem durante vita sua naturali, et quod nullus Recordator vel Communis Clericus ville sive Burgi nostri predicti de cetero eligendus sive constituendus in huiusmodi officio sive officii sui eorum aliquo se respectivo intromittat antequam ipsi et eorum quilibet per nos heredes vel successores nostros per warrantum sub signo manuali nostro heredum vel successorum nostrorum in ea parte respective approbatus vel approbati fuerint aliquo in presentibus contento aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque in contrarium inde in aliquo non obstante. In cuius rei testimonium,” &c., &c.

23 March, 1 James II.—Letters Patent for the reincorporation and reconstitution of Pontefract as a free borough. Appointing John Rusby, gentleman, to be mayor, John Frank, Robert Tatham, Richard Austwick, Frank Kellam, John Johnston, Samuel Taylor, William Oates, Frank Farrer, William Ramsden, Richard Oates, William Coates, and John Knowles, gentlemen, to be aldermen; Frank White, esq., to be Recorder, and John Dixon, gentleman, to be town clerk of the said borough, and containing the following important reservation for the removal of municipal officers by the Crown:—“Provisio semper ac plenam potestatem et authoritatem Nobis hereditas et successoribus nostris per presentes reservamus de tempore in tempus et ad omnia tempora impotestum ad Maiorem Recordatorem communem clericum et aliquem vel aliquos de Aldermannis Ville sive Burgi predicti pro tempore existentes ad libitum et beneplacitum nostrum heredum vel successorum nostrorum pro aliquem ordinem nostrum heredum vel successorum nostrorum in Privato Concilio factum et sub sigillo Privati Concilii predicti eisdem respectivo significatum ad amovendum et amotum et amotos esse declarandos.” The charter concludes with confirmation to the burgesses of Pontefract of all franchises, liberties, customs, &c. &c., granted to them by charters and letters patent of any of the king’s progenitors or predecessors. Dated at Westminster.

2 February 1688. Letter from Lord Downe to Hastings Saile, Mayor of Pontefract, and to the aldermen of the same borough:—“Gentlemen, I hope before this you are acquainted that Mr. Husband faithfully promised me to write to Mr. Brookesbancke, of Leeds, to pay you that rent resolute that is due to you, which I hope you have ere this received. The best news that I can send you, which I am sure will be very acceptable to you, is the King’s message to the House of Commons, which was this. His Majesty having been informed that the revenue of the Hearth Money is very grievous to the people, is therefore willing to agree either to a regulation of it or the taking of it wholly away as the House shall thinke more convenient; and as in this his Majesty doth consider the case of the subject, soe he doth not doubt, but you will be careful of the support of the crown. This was graciously done and gratefully acknowledged. There are some persons about the towne hath been busy in combining together to raise some new troubles, for which they are imprisoned, the Lord Arran, the Lord Dunmore, Sir Robert Hamilton, and one who married the Lord Arran’s sister. There are some English ioynd, they say, with them, but they are gone out of the towne. Yt

"cannot be expected but after soe great a change but their will be some discontents appeare. The lords are busy in a Bill of Comprehension and toleration to some. I hope this may please all, I pray God send us peace, which is the hearty prayers of your most Faithfull seruant—Downe. On the outside this direction to the bearer, 'Leaue this with the Postmaster of Ferry-bridge, Yorkshire, to be sent.'"

4 August 1701. Letters of induction by Knightley Chetwood, archdeacon of the archdeaconry of York, for the induction of John Auby, M.A., clerk, to the rectory of the parish church of Thornhill, co. York, in the aforesaid archdeaconry.

22 June, 2 Anne. Constitutions and Ordinances (agreed vpon att a generall and publicke meeting, in the Moothall of the Burrough of Pontefract, &c., &c., of Thomas Taylor, esq., mayor; Robert Frank, esq., recorder; William Coates, Hastings Sayle, Thomas Sayle, and George Holcote, aldermen; William Lapidge, Ferdmand Buck, Timothy Lyle, John Moore, Joshua Smith, Joseph Bradley, and George Skipton and others for maintaining and upholding the good estate of the said borough.

26 May, 4 George I. Exemplification of the record of a recovery made at Westminster before Sir Peter King, knt., and his associates in Easter term of the aforesaid year, whereby Daniel Wilson, esq., and William Dawson, esq., recovered from Robert Fenwicke, esq., and Oliver Marten, gentleman, the manor of Water-Fryston, Ferry-Fryston, and Ferrybrigs alias Ferry-bridge, with its appurtenances, and twenty-four messuages, two hundred acres of arable land, and a hundred and fifty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, two hundred acres of scrub and briery and common of pasture for all animals, with appurtenances, in Water-Fryston, Ferry-Fryston, Ferrybrigs alias Ferrybridge and Knottingley.

7 October 1745. Draft of the Humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Pontefract to the King's most Excellent Majesty. Declaring their loyalty and devotion to his Majesty's government and person, and their detestation of the northern rebels and "the popish pretender." The memorialists averring that their present professions are consistent with their past actions.

15. September 1778, Free passage given, under his official seal, by Samuel Salstonstall, mayor of Pontefract, to John Parkinson, farmer of Oulton, in the parish of Rothwell, in the Honour of Pontefract and Duchy of Lancaster; certifying that as the said John Parkinson enjoys the immunity from toll and other privileges granted by James the First, in his Letters Patent dated in the fourth year of his reign, to all his men and tenants residing within the Duchy of Lancaster.

22 February, 6 William IV. Commission of the Peace for the Mayor of Pontefract, and the Mayor of the same borough for the time being, and Michael Mitton, solicitor, William Moxon, Samuel Hurst, and Francis Barker, maltsters, all of Pontefract, to be justices for the preservation of the Peace in the said borough.

To the foregoing account of the records of the municipality may be fitly appended the following notes made during my examination of

Four Old Registers of the Parish Church of Pontefract.

(1.) Register inscribed in modern handwriting on the cover, "Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials from 1585 to 1642. From which time to 1647 no regular register was kept on account of the castle and parish church being held and occupied with troops during the civil wars between Charles the First and the Parliament, Children were baptised at the chapel of St. Giles's."

(2.) Register inscribed in modern handwriting on the cover: "Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials from 1647, when the Civil War or Rebellion raged to September 1652, when the new Register commenced according to the Act of Parliament, no regular register being kept during the Civil Commotions, which at that time agitated the country," and described by a contemporary scribe on the first of the vellum leaves, "The Register of all persons that have bin baptized, buried, married, or their purpose of marriage published according to law, within the parish of Pontefract, in the West Ryding of the County of Yorke, anno Dni. 1647." Also described over the first entry of the record "The Register of such persons as were baptized in the parish of Pontefract, in the county of York, beginning November the 19th, 1647.—Tempore Josephi Ferret, pastoris ecclesie ibidem."

This book was kept by Mr. Ferret, who signed every leaf of the record with "Joseph Ferret, minister," and enriched the record with the following historic note, "Memorandum, that upon the 3rd of June 1648, the castle of Pontefract was surprised by Major Morris and his confederates, which occasioned a long siege and great trouble; in which time there was not settled ministry in this parish, and none order observed therein, till it pleased God to returne the minister on the 2d of April 1649. Morris and another ringleader in the rebellion being not long afterwards executed for their treachery, and the castle ordered to be demolished. Jos. Ferret, minister." Mr. Ferret closed the record thus: "Here endeth this register, and after this followeth the new register by Act of Parl^t appointed beginning from 29 Sept. 1653."

(3.) 1653-1671. The Register of all Marriages and Publications thereof, and also of Baptisms and Burials within the parish of Pontefract, in the West Ryding of the county of Yorke. Begun the 29th of September 1653. Kept from 29 Sept. 1653 to 7 April 1661 by Mr. Joseph Ferret, the minister of the parish of Pontefract, this carefully kept record is remarkable for general neatness, and also for the particularities of its registrations touching civil marriages, e.g.—(a). The purpose of marriage between William Shilletoe, of Castleforth, in the county of York, husbandman (his mother and guardian is Anne Shilletoe, of Castleforth aforesaid, widow) on the one part, and Anna Hodgson, of Tanshelfe, within the parish of Pontefract, spinster, daughter of Richard Hodgson, late of Tanshelfe aforesaid, deceased (she is without parent or guardian), on the other part, were published three severall Lord's Dayes in the new church of Pontefract, at the close of the morning exercise, viz., Lord's day, the thirteenth day of November 1653, Lord's day the twentieth day of the same month, and Lord's day the seven and twentieth day of the same month, according to the act of Parliament in that case made and provided. (b). The purpose of marriage between Thomas Mell, of Long Cliffe, in the parish of Hemborough; in the county of York, gentleman, on the one part (he hath neither parent nor guardian), and Anne Smith of Pontefract, in the said county, spinster, daughter of John Smith, late of Cawood, within the said county, deceased, on the other part (her guardian and father-in-law is James Beuterley of Cawood aforesaid, gentleman), was published three severall market dayes in the market place of Pontefract aforesaid, between the hours of eleven and two, vizt., Saturday the nineteenth of November 1653, Saturday sixe-and-twentieth of the same November, and Saturday the third of December 1653, according to the Act of Parliament in that case made and provided.

(4.) 1672-1728. Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the borough of Pontefract.—Containing the following biographical registrations under date 28 December 1678.—"Deo Opt. Max: In Ecclesia Parochiali omnium Sanctorum de Pontefract Requiescit in Deo Reverendus Dominus Doctor Samuel Drake Sacrosacerdos huius Ecclesie Vicarius et Rector Ecclesie Parochialis de Hansworth nec non ecclesie Cathedralis Beati Petri apud Southwell in Agro Notinghamensi Prebendarius Decanus Decanatus de Pontefract. In Collegio Divi Johannis Evangelistae apud Cantabrig. diligenter studiis incubuit, et in Decimo Sexto Anno aetatis suae istius Collegii Socius; sed Invalescens Rebelle, nequissimo Scot. Fodore ejectus. . . Vir Religionis cultu, morum probitate, innocua juncunditate, corporis elegantia, affectuum temperantia, ergo Pauperes Caritate et omnes equitate, se charum probavit. Qui fidelitatem ac fortitudinem Regiae Majestatis vberim indicavit, et in Newarkiensis obsidione se firmum strenuumque militem comprobavit. Qui postquam ad annum aetatis suae quinquagesimum septimum attigisset non sine nobile et vulgari luctu ab hac vita ad meliorem commigravit vicissim octavo mensis Decembris Annoque Domini 1678 votumque suum apud posterum sacramentum esse voluit Filius suus Devotissimus. F.D. V. de Pont. et Success."

[The Samuel Drake of this concise memoir was grandfather of Dr. Samuel Drake, rector of Treeton, co. York, whose edition of Archbishop Parker's "De Anti-quitate Britannicae Ecclesiae" was published in the year 1729.

JOHN CORDY JEFFERSON.

LORD
BRAY-
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—MANUSCRIPTS STILL OR RECENTLY IN THE POSSESSION
OF LORD BRAYBROOKE OF BRAYBROOKE, AT
AUDLEY END, SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX.

The writings to be noticed in this report are the manuscripts which Lord Braybrooke of Braybrooke still retains in his possession at Audley End, and the comprehensive collection of Cornwallis Manuscripts, consisting chiefly of the official (American and East Indian) Papers of Charles Cornwallis, 2nd Earl and 1st Marquis Cornwallis, (b. 1738, d. 1805), which came to Lord Braybrooke through the marriage of his ancestor, Richard, 3rd Lord Braybrooke, with Jane, daughter of the 2nd Marquis Cornwallis, and which have been recently committed by Lord Braybrooke to Her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts, in trust to deposit them, as a free gift to the nation, in the Public Record Office, for the convenience and especial advantage of students of Anglo-American and Anglo-Indian History.

I. MANUSCRIPTS STILL RETAINED AT AUDLEY END.

Together with a few MS. books, Lord Braybrooke preserves at Audley End some letters and other documents which students may peruse with interest and advantage. Remarkable for its antiquity and the extent of the period covered by its entries, the Account Book of the Wardens of the parish church of Walden, co. Essex (17 Henry VI. to 5 Henry VII.) gives some curious information respecting the ecclesiastical usages of our forefathers. Noteworthy as examples of the calligraphic pains and dexterity expended in former times on domestic archives, the two Chartularies and Deed-Registers of Sir Thomas Cornwaleys, knt. (1 Mary to 25 Elizabeth) are valuable on account of their reference to several matters of historical moment. And the illustrators of Restoration London will find congenial entertainment in the ensuing summary of "The Book of Debentures and Warrants" (1660 to 1673), which affords a general view of the economy and pomp of the Duke of York's household, and at the same yields a large number of facts that, notwithstanding their minuteness and occasional triviality, will be scarcely less serviceable than amusing to personal historians and biographical annotators. The choicest writings of the collection, however, must be sought amongst the no-bound manuscripts. In the instrument, prepared (4 December 1423) by a public notary at the request of the Abbot of Walden, we have the careful record of an exercise of abbatial authority, that will be prized by searchers for further evidence touching the education which children received in the fifteenth century from the priests of the religious houses. Particular attention may also be invited to the writings which came to their present possessor from his remote ancestor, Sir Henry Neville, of Billinghere, Queen Elizabeth's ambassador to France, in the years 1599 and 1600, or from his nearer progenitor Richard Neville Aldworth Neville, M.P., and Under-Secretary of State (father of the 2nd Lord Braybrooke), who having acted as Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, during the negotiations for the Definitive Treaty (1763), held successively the positions of His Britannic Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* and Minister Plenipotentiary at the French Court, during the brief period that intervened between the Duke of Bedford's return to England and the arrival in Paris of the Earl of Hertford. The correspondence of Sir Ralph Winwood with Sir Henry Neville having been published more than a hundred and fifty years since in so familiar a work as Edmund Sawyer's "Memorials Of Affairs Of State In The Reigns Of "Queen Elizabeth and King James the First" (1725), the reappearance of some of the original letters that passed between the ambassador and the secretary is no recovery of lost historical evidences. But though its contents have long been public property, readers will learn with satisfaction that the epistle, which gave Queen Elizabeth her earliest and most vivid account of the celebration of the marriage of Henry the Fourth of France with Mary de Medici, is still to be numbered amongst extant documents. Of the papers that descended to Lord Braybrooke from the diplomatist of the eighteenth century, few are more deserving of consideration than the characteristically piquant letter from David Hume to Mr. Stuart (14 March, 1764), which, now that it has been brought to light from the pocket of an old despatch-box, will doubtless find a place in future editions of the philosopher's correspondence and miscellaneous writings.

(a.) Books.

I.—17 Henry IV.—Survey and Extent of the Manors of the Abbot of Walden; with a terrier and rental of all lands and rents pertaining to the same abbot and convent. Small 4^{to}; containing ninety-nine leaves (paper), bound in oak boards.

II.—17 Henry VI.—5 Henry VII.—Curious Account Book (small 4^{to}, in vellum cover) of the Wardens of the parish church of Walden, co. Essex, for the period, beginning with 17 Henry VI. and ending with 5 Henry VII.; the accounts for some of the earlier years being kept in French, and the later accounts in Latin or English. Containing in all one hundred and fifty leaves, some of which are misplaced and in confusion.

III.—1 Mary—25 Elizabeth.—Chartulary and Deed Register of Sir Thomas Cornwaleys, knt. (folio; with the arms of Cornwaleys on the fly-leaf, and an Index to the contents of the volume on the concluding pages). Containing copies of royal grants and other documents touching Sir Thomas Cornwaleys's acquisitions of land in Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, and Yorkshire, in the times of Mary and Elizabeth, this register opens with transcripts of the following documents:—

(1.) 1 Mary.—Letters Patent of the pardon to Sir Thomas Cornwaleys in respect to his accounts for his tenure of the shrievalties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

(2.) 1 and 2 Philip and Mary.—Letters Patent of the grant for ever to Sir Thomas Cornwaleys and his heirs and assigns of the manor of Westhorp, co. Suffolk, on the determination of a previous grant of the same manor by Henry VIII. to Anne of Cleves, who still enjoys the same manor; with further grant in tail male to the same grantee and his wife Anne, of the house and manor of Palgrave, co. Suffolk; one of the considerations for these concessions being the service recently rendered by Sir Thomas against the rebels at Framlingham, co. Suffolk:—"precipue antem in illa nefaria dissimula rebellione versus nos prelatam Regiam "nostramque Regiam potestatem nuperime apud "Framlingham in comitatu nostro Suffolcie."

(3.) 3 and 4 Philip and Mary.—Letters Patent of the grant of the guardianship of the heir of Sir Thomas Cornwaleys to John Bowall, D.D., William Cordall, esq., their Majesties' Solicitor-General, and John Surland, esq.

(4.) 4 and 5 Philip and Mary.—Quietus upon the account rendered by Sir Thomas Cornwaleys of his tenure of the office of Treasurer of Calais.

(5.) 4 and 5 Philip and Mary.—Letters Patent of the pardon granted to Sir Thomas Cornwaleys for matters of his accounts in respect to the same office.

(6.) 4 and 5 Philip and Mary.—Letters Patent of the grant for life to Sir Thomas Cornwaleys of the office of Chief Steward of the Hundred of Colnes, co. Suffolk.

(7.) 5 and 6 Philip and Mary.—Letters Patent of a licence to Sir Thomas Cornwaleys to export two hundred scarfels of wool to parts beyond the sea.

(8.) 4 and 5 Philip and Mary.—Indenture of a lease for twenty-one years by their Majesties to Sir Thomas Cornwaleys of the mansion and park of Coptthall, co. Essex, with appurtenances.

(9.) 5 and 6 Philip and Mary.—Letters Patent of the grant in tail male to Sir Thomas Cornwaleys and Anne his wife of the manor and park of Wilton in Cleveland, co. York, with their appurtenances.—Also another folio Chartulary and Deed Register (formerly the property of the said Sir Thomas Cornwaleys), setting forth in a different order the same matters as the preceding folio chartulary.

IV.—1617-1629. Provisions Book: large folio in vellum wrapper. Setting forth in weekly accounts the articles of food received for the victualling of a large household, and consumed by the same family. The name of the establishment is not given. As each account gives the value of the different provisions, their quantity, the number of persons catered for, together with particulars of each week's 'remanent' of victuals, the record affords comprehensive data for estimating the cost of a liberally ordered establishment in the times of James the First and Charles the First.—Also, a similar Household Account Book, covering a period from 1 January, 1704, to 28 October of the same year; the headings of several of the accounts showing that the bills were for the expenses of the Culford Hall Household.

V.—1660-1673.—The Book of the Duke of York's Household (4^{to}, containing 257 pages in vellum cover, besides fly-leaves, and the leaves occupied by two indexes), described on the cover in these words. "The Store of "seuerall Debentures for wages, ended 24 June 1662: "And The Entry of seuerall Warrants, Commissions,

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" & Orders touching seuerall offices, imployments, & " salaries. Debutentes and Warrants : Household I."

Setting forth the sums, that on official enquiry were found to be due in August, or one of the later months of 1662, to the various officers and servants of the household of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the first hundred and three pages of this notable record contain entries touching the wages of the following persons. —

(1.) Mr. John Turnbull, one of the pages of y^e backstayres to her R.H. the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 60^{li} per annum for himselfe, and 20^{li} per annum for his servant.

(2.) Robert Werden, esq^r., one of y^e Grooms of his Royall Highness y^e Duke of York's bed-chamber with a salary of 300^{li} per annum.

(3.) Richard Nichols, esq^r., one of y^e Grooms of his R. Highness the Duke of York's bed-chamber with a salary of 300^{li} per annum.

(4.) M^r Thomas Hull, one of his R.H. the Duke of York's gentlemen wayters, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(5.) Sir Henry Devie, Comptroller of the Duke of York's house, with a salary of 400^{li} per annum.

(6.) Baptista May, esq^r., one of the Grooms of his R.H. the Duke of York's bed-chamber, with a salary of 300^{li} per annum.

(7.) William Coventry, esq^r., Secretary to his R.H. the Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 300^{li} per annum.

(8.) M^r Phillip Savage, one of the Pages of the backstayres to her Royall Highness the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 60^{li} per annum.

(9.) Madame Walburg Howard, Lady of the bed-chamber to her R. Highness the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 300^{li} per annum.

(10.) M^{rs} Dawson, one of the women of the bed-chamber to her R. Highness the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 150^{li} per annum.

(11.) M^r James Read, one of the gentlemen wayters of her R.H. the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(12.) M^r Windsor Saudys, one of the gentlemen wayters of her R. Highness the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(13.) M^{rs} Katherine Elliot, one of y^e women of the bed-chamber to her R. Highness y^e Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 150^{li} per annum.

(14.) M^{rs} Killegrew, one of the women of the bed-chamber to her R. Highness the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 150^{li} per annum.

(15.) Sir Charles Berkeley, groom of the stool to his R.H. the Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 600^{li} per annum.

(16.) M^r John Browne, one of the gentlemen wayters of his R.H. y^e Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(17.) M^r Francis Ireland, one of the pages of the backstayres to her R. Highness the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 60^{li} per annum.

(18.) M^r Robert White, one of the pages of the backstayres to her R. Highness the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 60^{li} per annum.

(19.) M^r Edmond Warcop, one of the gentlemen wayters of his R. Highness the Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(20.) M^r Hubert, one of y^e mayds of honour to her R.H. y^e Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 20^{li} per annum.

(21.) M^r Abraham Bigs, Clerk of the Kitchen to his R.H. y^e Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(22.) M^r James Powel, yeoman of the beerseller to his R. Highness y^e Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 60^{li} per annum.

(23.) M^r Henry Broukard, one of the grooms of his R.H. the Duke of York's bed-chamber, with a salary of 300^{li} per annum.

(24.) M^r Richard Brett, one of the gentlemen wayters to his R.H. the Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(25.) Giles Rawlins, esq^r., Gentleman of the privy purse of his R.H. the Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 400^{li} per annum.

(26.) Mons^r de Puys, Yeoman of the Robes to his R.H. the Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 60^{li} per annum.

(27.) M^{rs} Bridgit Holmes, y^e necessary woman imployed about his Royall Highness the Duke of York's Lodgings, with a salary of 30^{li} per annum.

(28.) Mons^r Davies, his R.H. y^e Duke of Yorke's barber, with a salary of 80^{li} per annum.

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(29.) David Munday, y^e porter y^e carries coales for her R.H. y^e Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 20^{li} per annum.

(30.) Mons^r la Roche, her R.H. the Duchesse of York's tayler, with a salary of 90^{li} per annum.

(31.) M^{rs} La Roche her R. Highness y^e Duchesse of Yorke's stercher, with a salary of 120^{li} per annum.

(32.) Doctor Watson, one of y^e Chaplains to his R.H. the Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(33.) M^{rs} de Puys, sempstresse and landres to y^e body of his R.H. y^e Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 250^{li} per annum.

(34.) Mons^r Nipho, Secretary of the Languages to his R.H. y^e Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 100^{li} per annum.

(35.) M^r John Jewks, yeoman of the wine-celler of his R.H. the Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 70^{li} per annum.

(36.) M^r Hercules Lowe, one of the gentlemen wayters of his R.H. the Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(37.) Mons^r Balcsye, one of the Equeries of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 100^{li} per annum.

(38.) Colonell Anthony Eyre, one of y^e Equeries of his R.H. y^e Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 100^{li} per annum.

(39.) M^{rs} Blake, one of the maids of Honour of her R. Highness the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 20^{li} per annum.

(40.) M^{rs} — Baladine, one of the maids of honour of her R.H. the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 20^{li} per annum.

(41.) M^r Rowland Griffith, Gentleman-Harbingier of his R.H. y^e Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(42.) M^{rs} Ellen Greene, the sempstres of her R.H. the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 80^{li} per annum.

(43.) M^r John Robinson, one of y^e chirurgions of his R. Highness the Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 30^{li} per annum.

(44.) M^r Daniell Coghlan, one of the pages of the backstayres to his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 60^{li} per annum.

(45.) Doctor Henry Killegrew, one of y^e Chaplains and Almoner to his R.H. the Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 100^{li} per annum.

(46.) Mons^r Duvall, Equerie of her R.H. y^e Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 100^{li} per annum.

(47.) M^r Henry Courtey, yeoman of the woodyard of his R.H. y^e Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(48.) M^r Dike, shoemaker of her R.H. the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 36^{li} 10^s per annum.

(49.) Mons^r la Forest, one of y^e Pages of y^e backstayres of H.R.H. y^e Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 60^{li} per annum.

(50.) M^r Henry Rainsford, yeoman porter of his R.H. y^e Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(51.) M^r Thomas Laycocke, the brusher of his R.H. the Duke of Yorke's robes, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(52.) Hemy Jermyn, Esq^r., Master of the Horse to his R.H. the D. of Yorke, with a salary of 400^{li} per annum.

(53.) M^r Christopher Chilton, Yeoman of the Poultry to his R.H. y^e Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(54.) Henry Killegrew, Esq^r., one of the Grooms of the bedchamber of his R.H. the Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 300^{li} per annum.

(55.) Mons^r Nicholas le Dent, Yeoman of the Month to her R. Highness y^e Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(56.) M^r Fancett, one of the Chirurgions of his R.H. y^e Duke of Yorke, with a salary of 30^{li} per annum.

(57.) Madam La Gard, one of the women of y^e bed-chamber of her R. Highness the Duchesse of Yorke, with a salary of 150^{li} per annum.

(58.) John Cole, turnspit, with wages at the rate of 12^d per diem.

(59.) Richard Roger, turnspit, with wages at the rate of 12^d per diem.

(60.) James Booth, seowrer in the kitchen, with wages at the rate of 12^d per diem.

(61.) John White, scowrer in the kitchen, with wages at the rate of 12^d per diem.

(62.) Henry Leach, porter in the kitchen, with wages at the rate of 12^d per diem.

(63.) Richard Straw, pann-keeper in the kitchen, with wages at the rate of 6^d per diem.

(64.) Richard Straw, Jun^r, labourer in the kitchen, with wages at the rate of 6^d per diem.

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(65.) Edward Ogle, Esq', one of the Gentlemen-Wayters of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(66.) M^{rs} W^m Cowmley, one of the grooms of the Privy Chamber of his R.H. y^e Duke of York, with a salary of 30^{li} per annum.

(67.) M^r Ch^rer Hill, Master of the Barge of his R.H. y^e Duke of York, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(68.) M^r Henry Crane, Caterer of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(69.) M^r Ross, keeper of his R.H. the Duke of York's Armoury, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(70.) M^r Burley Fenn, Yeoman of the Pantry of his R.H. y^e Duke of York, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(71.) M^r Anthony Steevens, yeoman of the scullery to his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(72.) M^r John Mateland, Surveyor of the Stables of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(73.) Richard Talbot, esq', one of the Groomes of the Bedchamber of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 300^{li} per annum.

(74.) M^r James Pierce, chirurgeon of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 30^{li} per annum.

(75.) George Howard, esq, pensioner with an allowance of 100^{li} per annum.

(76.) M^r Littleton, one of the Gentleman-Wayters of his R^h Highness the Duke of York, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(77.) M^r James Supple, Yeoman of the Larder to his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 60^{li} per annum.

(78.) M^r W^m Kirkham, one of his R^h H^{rs} cooks, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(79.) Thomas Morley esq', Avenor to his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(80.) M^{rs} Mary Coward, Landress of her Royall Highness the Duchess of York, with a salary of 250^{li} per annum.

(81.) Edward Villers, Esq', Maister of the Roabes and Groome of the Bedchamber to his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 400^{li} per annum.

(82.) M^{rs} Atkinson, Landress to the table of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 200^{li} per annum.

(83.) Mons^r Claude Foromont, the Master-Cook to his Royall Highness the Duke of York, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(84.) M^r Thomas Parry, Purveyor of the stables of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(85.) John Leige, Esq., Gentleman-Usher to his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 80^{li} per annum.

(86.) M^r Richard Morley, Clerk of the Spicery, of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 60^{li} per annum.

(87.) M^{rs} Wise, the Mother of y^e maids of Honour of her R.H. the Duchess of York, with a salary of 20^{li} per annum.

(88.) M^r William Hobbs, one of the cooks of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 30^{li} per annum.

(89.) The Lady Carr, pensioner of his R.H. the Duke of York, with an allowance of 200^{li} per annum.

(90.) Doctor Crowther, one of his R.H. the Duke of York's chaplains, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(91.) M^{rs} Elliott, one of her R.H. the Duchess of York's women of the Bedchamber, with a salary of 52^{li} per annum.

(92.) M^r George Man, one of the Pages of the Backstaves of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary 60^{li} per annum for himself, and 20^{li} per annum for his servant.

(93.) Doctor Clarke, one of his R.H. the Duke of York's chaplains, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(94.) John Markham, Esq', Gentleman-Usher to her R.H. the Duchess of York, with a salary of 80^{li} per annum.

(95.) M^{rs} Susanna Barron, her R.H. the Duchess of York's lace-woman, with a salary of 10^{li} per annum.

(96.) Phillip Froud, Esq', Secretary of her R.H. the Duchess of York, with a salary of 100^{li} per annum.

(97.) M^r Lewis Trething, one of the gentlemen-wayters of her R.H. the Duchess of York, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(98.) Francis Chamberlaine, one of the turnspits of his R.H. the Duke of York's kitchen, with wages at the rate of 12^d per diem.

(99.) Dr William Thomas, one of his R.H. the Duke of York's chaplains, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(100.) M^r Gape, one of his R.H. the Duke of York's apotecaries, with a salary of 20^{li} per annum.

(101.) Simon Manselli, Keeper of his R.H. the Duke of York's chapel, with a salary of 40^{li} per annum.

(102.) Mr. Rowland Griffith, Gentlemen-harbinger o his R.H. the Duke of York with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(103.) M^r Edward Sanders, foot huntsman, retained to attend his Royall Highness's buckhounds and foxhounds, with a salary of 25^{li} per annum for his attendance on the buckhounds, and a further salary of 30^{li} per annum for his attendance on the foxhounds.

(104.) Mons^r Michel de Beholla, one of his Royal Highness's chirurgeons, with a salary of 30^{li} per annum.

(105.) Ralph Montague, Esq', Gentleman of the Horse to her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, with a salary of 400^{li} per annum.

(106.) Thomas Croke, Porter of the Backstaves of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 18^s 5^d per annum.

(107.) Charles Porter, esq., Solicitor of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 50^{li} per annum.

(108.) M^r William Ford, one of the grooms of the Privy Chamber of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a salary of 30^{li} per annum.

(109.) Twenty-four watermen, viz., Rowland Hill, John Hill, Daniell Hill, W^m Risborow, John Humborn, John Picke, John Steedewell, John Smith, John Jones, John Gloss, John Holmes, Thomas Lamkin, Thomas Cowdrey, Richard Duke, Henry Palmer, Edward Palmer, John Moore, Barnaby Smith, Abraham Cauly, Warren Hill, James Lucas, John Sumpston, Thomas Humfries, Marcus Samuel,—being the watermen of his R.H. the Duke of York's barge, with a salary of 40^s per annum to each of them.

(110.) Henry Earle, messenger, with a salary of 11^l 1^s 8^d per annum.

Containing 85 pages, the Second Part of this book exhibits inter alia the following matters:—

(1.) 28 July, 1660. Commission for Charles Porter, gentleman, to act as his R.H. the Duke of York's solicitor, and "to put in execution such orders and " directions as hee shall from tyme to tyme receive " from ourselfe, the steward of our house or revenue, " our secretary or any of our Councill learned."

(2.) 15 June, 1660. Commission for Edward Turnor, esq', to be the Attorney General of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a yearly fee of forty pounds.

(3.) 17 June 1660. Commission for Edward Thurland, esq., to be Solicitor-General of his R.H. the Duke of York, with a yearly fee of forty pounds.

(4.) 23 May, 1666. Warrant of Commissioners for the Orderly Regulating of his Royal Highness's Household affairs to the Receiver General and Treasurer of his R.H. the Duke of York. For the payment of 300^{li} per annum (in addition to his present allowance of 20^{li} per annum), in discharge of his attendance on their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, " and for " all drugs, medicaments, and compositions whatso- " ever by him bought, prepared and administered to " both their Royal Highnesses, their Highnesses the " Duke of Cambridge, Lady Mary, and Lady Ann, and all their Royal Highnesses' livery servants.

(5.) 29 December, 1666. Commission by James duke of York, &c. to Peter de Laune, " to be tutor to my " dear sonn the Duke of Cambridge, and to my dear " daughter the Princesse Mary to instruct them in the " Frenche tongue."

(6.) 29 August, 1667. Commission for Thomas Gorges, of Heavytree, co. Devon, esq., to be steward of all his R.H. the Duke of York's " honnors, barronies, castles, " manors, and lordships whatsoever within the " kingdom of Ireland."

(7.) 3 October, 1667. Order of Commissioners for regulating the Household of his R.H. the Duke of York, appointing Robert Thornhill, esq', to aid and assist Dr Robert Gorges in the management of the affairs in Ireland of his said Royal Highness; with warrant for payment of a salary of 100^{li} per annum to the same Robert Thornhill.

(8.) 26 July, 1660. Commission by James duke of York, appointing Thomas Povey, esq., to the office of Receiver General of the revenues of his Royal Highness.

(9.) 26 March, 1666. Warrant by James duke of York (countersigned W^m Coventry) to Thomas Povey, esq., his Royal Highness's Treasurer and Receiver General. For payment (in addition to an allowance of 5,000^{li} per annum, heretofore made to her Royal Highness) of a further yearly allowance of 7,827^l 3s. 1d. to

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"such persons as my dear wife shall appoint to receive 'the same';" the said additional allowances "being for the maintenance of all the servants and attendants, "belonging to my dear wife, as well for their salaries, "wages and board wages, as for the liveryes and other "charges belonging to them, and also for the charges "of her stables, comprehending the medicine and "shoeing of her horses, repayres of coaches, saddles, "harness, &c."

(10.) 21 March, 1661. Commission by James duke of York to Edward Thurland, of the Inner Temple, London, esq., his Royal Highness's Solicitor-General, to be chief steward of the manor of Reigate.

(11.) 24 January, 1667. Order by the Commissioners for regulating the Household of his R.H. the Duke of York; appointing "Anthony Rolart, musick-maister to "the Lady Mary and Lady Ann," with a salary of 100^l per annum.

(12.) 27 September, 1666. Commission for Sir Allen Apsley, knt., to be Treasurer and Receiver General of his R.H. the Duke of York.

(13.) 29 September, 1668. Commission for Lodowick Johnson to be the huntsman of his R.H. the Duke of York, in the room of Edward Sanders, deceased.

(14.) 15 January, 1668. Order by the Commissioners for regulating the Household of his R.H. the Duke of York, that henceforth M^r Job Johnson, cook to her Royal Highness, shall receive an additional salary 20^l, in lieu of former allowances for meat, bread, beer, fire, and other necessities.

(15.) 9 February, 1667. Order by Commissioners for regulating the Household of his R.H. the Duke of York, that henceforth M^r Claude Fourment, Master Cook to Royal Highness, receive an additional salary of 30^l per annum, in lieu of former allowances for meat, bread, beer, fire, and other necessities.

(16.) 8 March, 1668. Warrant, signed by James duke of York, and addressed to Sir Allen Apsley, knt., for the payment of another half-year's wages to John Ogle and Richard Gilby and Henry Jones, notwithstanding "a late warrant of retrenchment of my stables," whereby "John Ogle, governour to my pages, and "Richard Gilby, groom to my stables, were dismissed "their employments in my service from Lady-day "1668."

(17.) 20 December, 1667. Commission (embodying six articles of instruction to the Commissioners) signed by James duke of York, appointing the Earl of Peterborough, Lord Cornbury, Lord Berkeley, Mr. Permin, master of his R.H.'s horse, Mr. Villiers, master of his R.H.'s robes, Sir Allen Apsley, Treasurer of his R.H.'s household, Sir Henry Devic, Comptroller of his R.H.'s household, Mathew Wren, esq., his R.H.'s Secretary Henry Howard, esq., Sir Richard Powell, knt. of the Bath, Robert Worden, esq., and Anthony Eyre, esq., to be a Commission for regulating the expenses of the Household of his R.H. the Duke of York.

(18.) 10th August, 1668. Commission for Jean De Latre to be keeper of the arms of his R. H. the Duke of York, in the place of John Ross deceased. Also, a Warrant, dated by his R. H. 15 November, 1669, for securing to the same Jean De Latre a salary of 50^l per annum, for his services in the said office.

(19.) 9 December, 1669. Warrant (signed by James duke of York) for the payment to Thomas Povey or his assigns the sum of 1690^l 9^s, in completion of the payment of certain 2,000^l, granted to the said Thomas Povey by his R. H., "in pursuance of the mediation of "my deare mother the Queen lately deceased, and upon "consideration of the surrender made by Thomas Povey, "esq., of my patent wherein he was appointed my Treasur-
er and Receiver-General."

(20.) 12 June, 1669. Warrant for the execution of a grant made by James duke of York, "upon the happy "restoration of his Majesty," to his R.H.'s servant Mr. Thomas Haywood of "the import of twelve tons of "wine yearly according to the old import of 42^l per "ton."

(21.) 8 December, 1669. Warrant, by James duke of York, for the payment of 40^l a piece, as a free gift and bounty on their discharge from his R. H.'s service, to John Conway and Paul Gelston smiternper, and Roger Grimshaw and Richard Read mulmen.

(22.) 14 August, 1670. Warrant, by James duke of York, for the payment of an additional salary of 60^l per annum, "unto James Pearse my chirurgeon (over and "above the sixty pounds per annum allowed him al-
ready) in consideration of his attendance as chirur-
geon to the persons of my dear wife and my chil-
dren."

(23.) 23 May, 1670. Commission to Sir Francis Goodrick of Lyncoln's Inne, knt. to be Solicitor-General in England to his R.H. the Duke of York.

(24.) 14 November, 1670. Warrant, by James duke of York, for the payment "unto Henry Jermin, esq., "Master of my hors, or to his assigns the sum of one "hundred thirty-four pounds in full for stable-rooms "at the half-way house, and for keeping several horses "above the number allowed in the booke of Establish-
ment of my stables from Michaelmas 1669 untill "Michaelmas 1670."

(25.) 12 May, 1670. Commission to Sir Edward Thurland of the Inner Temple, knt., to be the Attorney General in England of his R.H. the duke of York.

(26.) 25 March, 1670. Appointment (by Sir Allen Apsley, Receiver-General) of Benjamin Bonwick, of Riegate, co. Surrey, gentleman, to be Receiver of Rents, &c. due to his R.H. the duke of York from the manor of Riegate.

(27.) 14 April, 1671. Commission, during pleasure, by James duke of York to Peter Laisme, to "be writing-
master for teaching my deare daughter the Princess "Mary to write;" with a salary of 30^l per annum.

(28.) 12 April, 1671. Commission to M^r John Duvall to be one of the escuerys of his R.H. the Duke of York.

(29.) 17 November, 1671. Warrant by James duke of York for the payment of a salary of ten pounds per annum "to commence immediately from and after the "death of my dear wife the Dutches deceased," to William Clerk "for keeping clean the gallery, making "fires in my Presence Chamber and doing other neces-
sary works."

(30.) 5 February, 1671. Warrant by James duke of York, for payment from Lady Day last past of a pension for life, of 50^l per annum granted to M^{rs} Catherine Lacaulx.

(31.) 15 February, 1671. Grant, during pleasure, of the office of Gentleman-Harbingier to his R.H. the duke of York, to Mathias Rutton in the room of George Mann.

(32.) 31 October, 1670. Commission to Sir Walter Walker, knt., and Doctor of Law, to be Advocate-General of his R.H. the Duke of York.

(33.) 22 April, 1672. Warrant, by James duke of York, for the continuance, for life, of a pension of 150^l per annum allowed unto M^{rs} Dawson "in the life-time "of my deare wife the Dutches deceased."—Also, under the same date, a similar warrant for the continuance, for life, of a pension of 250^l per annum, allowed to Mistress Elliot "in the life time of my deare wife the "dutches deceased."

(34.) 2 June, 1672. Warrant by James duke of York, for placing Edward Griffin on the establishment of the Household, as a Groom of the Bedchamber, with a salary of 200^l per annum, in the room of Richard Nicholls, esq., deceased.

(35.) 3 May, 1672. Commission by James duke of York to Thomas Keightley, esq., to be gentleman-usher to his R.H. in the room of John Trevaian recently deceased.

(36.) 10 March, 1671-2. Warrant by James duke of York, for the completion of the payment of a sum of 8,098^l, allowed and declared due after a strict examination of accounts to Richard Nicholls, esq., late Deputy-Governor of all his R.H.'s territories in America.

(37.) 2 October, 1672. Appointment of Thomas Fraiser to be barber-extraordinary to his R.H. the Duke of York in place of Jean de Latre.

(38.) 21 January, 1672. Commission to Sir Francis Goodrick of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middlesex, heretofore Solicitor-General of his R.H. the Duke of York, to be the same Duke's Attorney-General in England.

(39.) 18 March, 1672. Warrant by James duke of York for the payment of 1,200^l per annum in equal quarterly payments to the Lady Frances Villiers, to be expended on "the robes, lynnin, and other apparel for "my deare children the Lady Mary and Lady Ann;" it being ordered in the warrant that Lady Frances shall every quarter of a year give exact account of her expenditure of the allowance to the Commissioners for regulating the Household of his R.H.; and that, in case she should at the close of any quarter of a year have money in hand and unexpended, the surplus shall be accounted as part of the next quarter's allowance.

(40.) 1 May, 1673. Grant, during pleasure, to Edward Thurland of the Inner Temple, London, esq., of the office of Steward of a moiety of his R.H. the Duke of York's manor of Reigate co. Surrey, with a salary of 3^l per annum.

(41.) 10 June, 1673. Warrant, addressed by James duke of York to Sir Francis Goodrich, knt., his R.H.'s

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Attorney-General or to Sir Francis Winnington, knt., his R.H.'s Solicitor-General, for the preparation of "a Commission fitt for my signature, for constituting "and appointing Tobias Holder gentleman to be "Auditor General of my revenue in the room of "Thomas Holder esq. who hath surrendered his sayd "employment; to hold the sayd place during my "pleasure only with the yearly allowance of 180^{li} for "himself, Assistant and clerks, and also for providing "pens, ink, paper, parchment, and other necessaryes "for the dispatch of the business of the said office."—Also, under date 14 June, 1673, the commission prepared in obedience to the foregoing warrant.

Comprising 62 pages, the Third Part of the volume consists chiefly of copies of Commissions and Orders, touching matters already set forth in this catalogue with sufficient particularity. Amongst the entries of this concluding portion of the book may also be found copies of documents touching the following matters.

(1.) 26 August, 1662. Appointment, during pleasure of Nicholas Baxter to be esquire of the "great horses" of his R.H. the Duke of York.

(2.) 8 April, 1661. Appointment, at his humble request, of William Hobbs to "y^e place of Child of y^e "Kitchen-in-ordinary vnto his Royall Highnesse y^e "Duke of Yorke."

(3.) 28 August, 1662. Appointment, during pleasure, of Richard Thomas to be one of the pages of the Presence Chamber of his R.H. the duke of York, in the room of Richard Belcher, who has been appointed to be yeoman of his Royal Highness's buttery and eury.

(4.) 28 February, 1660. Appointment of Michael de Beholla to be one of the chirurgions-in-ordinary of his R.H. the Duke of York, "to attend on her R.H. the "Duchess of Yorke."

(5.) 1 June, 1663. Order, by the Commissioners for regulating the Household of his R.H. the Duke of York, for the payment of a salary of 40^{li} per annum to William Filby in remuneration of his services in the office of Sacristan to his R.H.'s chapel; D^r Killigrew, one of the duke's chaplains, having on the 21st of August last past delivered all the plate and vestments of the said chapel into the hands of the said William Filby.

(6.) 6 March, 1663. Warrant addressed by James duke of York to his Treasurer and Receiver-General, Thomas Poyer, esq., for the payment "vnto the Lady "Francis Villiers of y^e sum of six hundred pounds per "annum, being for the maintenance of my Deare Sonn "the Duke of Cambridge and my Deare Daughter; "Comprehending therein the two hundred pounds per "annum which hath been already paid vnto her."

(7.) 28 June, 1662. Warrant, by James duke of York, for payment of 50^{li} per annum to Lady Francis Villiers, for the use of his Royal Highness's "daughter."

(8.) 27 April, 1664. Warrant, by James duke of York, for payment of the sum of 220^{li} per annum to his Royal Highness's tailor, Claud Surseau, in respect to charges for the liveries of the duke's trumpeters.

(9.) 20 July, 1663. Appointment of Symon Paul to be one of his R.H. the Duke of York's trumpeters, with a salary of 30^{li} per annum.

(10.) 2 July, 1664. Warrant for the payment of 250^{li} per annum to James Carlile, gentleman, serjeant of the hounds of his R.H. the Duke of York, for the maintenance of the duke's foxhounds, and also for the maintenance of the same James Carlile and horses suitable for him as a huntsman.

(12.) 30 May, 1664. Allowance of 40^{li} per annum, in equal quarterly payments, to "D^r Massonett for his "service and attendance as Physician to his Royall "Highness's family."

VI. 6 May, 1646. An Account of the Debtes of Theophilus earle of Suffolke, paid since 1640 by the now Earle. With a note of debtes unpaid anno 1646.

(b). Letters and other unbound Documents.

4 December, 1423. An instrument, drawn at the order of John Hatfeld, abbot of Walden, by John Mansfeld, clerk and notary public, in the following terms:—

In dei nomine. Per presens publicum instrumentum eunctis appareat evidencibus, quod anno millimo cccc^{mo} vicessimio tercio. Indictione secunda Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Martini diuina providencia Pape quinti anno septimo mensis Decembris die quarto in quadam camera magna ad finem aule principalis infra ceptum monasterii de Walden Londonensi diocesi situata, in mei notarii publici subscripti et testium infrascriptorum presencia, Constitutus personaliter Venerabilis et Religiosus vir frater Johannes Hatfeld Abbas, vt asseruit, tunc ibidem dicti monasterii a quibusdam dominis Johanne Bernard et Willelmo

Brynge capellanis tunc ibidem assistentibus et presentibus diuina in ecclesia parochiali de Walden celebrantibus, vt asserbant, interrogant et ipsos et eorum vtrumque allocutus est quare et cuius auctoritate siue mandato ipsi domini Johannes et Willelmus exerecium docendi parulos pueros virorum incolarum ville de Walden predicta et imbuendi ipsos pueros in Alphabetis graciis siue aliis superioribus libris, infra eandem villam de Walden licencia ipsius domini Abbatis et Conuentus sui dicti monasterii quorum interest in hac parte vt asserbat quidem dominus abbas ad hoc minime petita nec obtenta in se presumpserunt et presumunt in presenti vt dixit Idem frater Johannes Abbas predictus intimando sicut intimant tunc ibidem dictus dominus Abbas eisdem dominis Johanni Bernard et Willelmo Brynge quod ipsi domini Johannes et Willelmus occasione et pretextu huiusmodi presumptionis frequentate inantea fuerunt prius tam tacite quam expresse reprehensi et * declarando vltieris eisdem sicut declarauit prefatus Johannes Abbas, qualiter secundum statuta et consuetudines dictorum domini Abbatis et conuentus ac monasterii sui predicti laudabilia * facultus licencia et libertas concedendi et conferendi scholas quibusvis magistris grammaticalibus in dicta villa de Walden docere volentibus et consuetis et preferendi huiusmodi magistros ad huiusmodi scholas ad abbates quoscumque dicti monasterii de Walden pro tempore existentes et eiusdem loci conuentum solum et insolidum pertinerunt pertinere in presente et pertinere debent etiam in futurum, ipsique magistri scholarum huiusmodi auctoritate liberalitate et licencia eorum dominorum Abbatum et conuentus dicti monasterii pro tempore existentium prius eisdem magistris concessis et obtentis pueros quoscumque dictae ville de Walden siue in alphabetis graciis siue in aliis altioribus libris docendos et imbuendos solummodo docerunt et imbuerunt habueruntque idem magistri suis temporibus successivis solum et insolidum exerecium huiusmodi sue docendi et imbuendi sic vt preferant a tempore et per tempus cuius contrarii memoria hominum non existit pacifice et quiete vsque ad tempus gravaminis per ipsos dominos Johannem Bernard et Willelmum Brynge sic vt preferant iam illati; qui quidem domini Johannes Bernard et Willelmus Brynge premissa sibi sic vt preferant obiecta et allocata sufficienter vt apparuit intelligentes delictum suum in hac parte suarum presumptionum factarum humiliter verbo recognoscentes se de et pro huiusmodi suis presumptionibus suis prius recitatis gracie demini reverendi patris fratris Johannis Hatfeld Abbatis predicti in alto et basso submisserunt quorum submissiones admittens graciosè ipse dominus Abbas predictus officium siue exerecium quosvis pueros ville de Walden in eadem villa siue alios pueros in Alphabetis graciis siue aliis superioribus libris vltieris docendi et imbuendi penitus interdixit quousque eidem domino Abbati de consilio quid sit faciendum alias melius videbitur. Et demum Idem frater Johannes Abbas memoratus de consensu expresso quorundem fratrum suorum dicti monasterii imbi tunc existentium et assistentium et ad instantem petitionem virorum incolarum de Walden predicta proborum et valenciorum tunc ibidem astantium et insistentium pro pueris suis in Alphabetis suis docendis et imbuendis per presbiteros in dicta ecclesia de Walden antedicta celebrare diuina consuetos et ad litem cedendam paeonque et pacis tranquillitatem reformandam petitionibus eorundem virorum incolarum de Walden tunc presencium videlicet domini Mathæi West dicte ecclesie de Walden vicarii vt asserbatur, Andree Michel, Johannis Chymmyny, Simonis Peper, Rogeri Constable, Willelmi Hygham, Walteri Parn, Johannis Howlet, Ricardi Chapman, Johannis Berord, Willelmi Sawer, Johannis Hygold, Johannis Gerlond, Johannis Draper junioris, et Johannis Bate chaundeler de Walden predicta sic annuit et quieuit videlicet quod quilibet presbiter celebrans in dicta ecclesia de Walden et de cetero celebraturus diuina in eadem ecclesia vnum parvulum puerum cuiuscumque incole dicte ville de Walden recipere valeat ipsiusque parvulum in Alphabeto et graciis et non in aliis quibusvis superioribus libris docere poterit et imbuere tunc concessit interdicto predicto ad beneplacitum dicti domini Abbatis et conuentus monasterii predicti duraturo. De quibus quidem concessionibus sic factis et supremo recitatis, iidem viri incole de Walden tanquam in communitate congregati se habuerunt et reputantur vt apparuit bene contentos et graciaram acciones prefato domino abbati pro * concessis exsoluerunt super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatus frater Johannes Abbas monasterii predicti requisivit me notarium subscriptum quod facerem sibi vnum vel plura publicum siue publicum instrumentum siue instrumenta. Acta sunt hec prout superscribuntur et recitantur sub anno indictione pontificatu mense dio et

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loco predictis presentibus discretis viris Willelmo Bayle, Ricardo Colbrook, Thoma Hicheman, Willelmo Bucherd, Johanne Gerlawe, Henrico Skyner, hac Londonie diocesi testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Mansfeld clericus Eboracensis diocesis publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius premissis omnibus et singulis dum sic vi premititur sub anno indicione pontificatu mense die et loco predictis coram prefato reuerendo patre fratre Johanne Abbate memorato et per eum agebantur et fiebant vna cum prenomi- natis testibus presens personaliter interfui etque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audiri scripti publicavi et in hanc publicam formam redegi meisque nomine et signo solitis et consuetis signavi mea manu propria hic subscribendo et subscripsi in fidem et testimonium premissorum rogatus specialiter et requisitus. Et constat in notario de interlinear verbi *personaliter* supra quartam lineam presens instrumenti a capite computando quod approbo ego notarius antedictus.

The usual and customary sign, which John Mansfeld puts to this curious instrument, by the side of its final and attestatory clause, is a beautifully executed monogram of the initial letters of his Christian name and surname, on the drawing of which he spent probably the greater part of a day. This artistic performance is a cross so drawn as to resemble the letter "J," the initial letter of the notary's surname appearing as the central object of the upper part of the cross, in the base of which the letters J and M again appear.

10 June, 4 Edward VI. Letters Patent of the grant for life by Edward the Sixth to Henry Neville of the office of keeper of the Sonnyngwelle Park within the forest of Wyndsor, and also of the office of forester of the ride called "the Ryding Forster," with the circuit called Battelles Walke or Battels Baylewise within the forest of Wyndsor; with wages of *liiij. d.* per day in respect to the keepership of Sonnyngwell Park, and further wages of *liiij. d.* ob. per day, in respect to the office of forester of Ryding Forster.

16 April, 1582. Warrant, addressed by Sir Henry Nevell, knt., to Richard Stafferton, gentleman, woodward of her Majesties woodes in Braie Wood. To permit M^r Woodward, clerk of the Queen's Honour and Castle of Windsor, to take six of the best timber oaks in Braye Woods, as part of the hundred oaks granted to him by Her Majesty, and to be felled in the forest of Windsor.

17 January, 1586. Inventorye of the goodes and chattels of Thomas Hitchmouthe, vicar of Warfilede, prayes by Gilbert Watlington, William Finche, and Steven Boyer.

— Paper of Fourteen Articles, headed "Points for Grosso to procure advertisement out of Spaine;" one of the points being "Whether the Armada be returned and yf yea, whether yt be kept together in one place or divided, and whether the souldiers be returned or dismissed." The agent for procuring secret intelligence of Spanish affairs is further instructed to ascertain, "What fleetes are setting out for the East and West Indies, and at what time and from what ports they are to set forth," and also to learn "Whether the queene be with child or nay."

19 September, 30 Elizabeth. Certificate of the grant for life, by Henry Hawys, mayor, William Austen and Christofer Barrowes, bailiffs, and the burgesses of the borough of New Windesore, co. Berks, of the office of Chief Steward of the same borough, to Sir Henry Nevell, knt.—Dated in the Guildhall of New Windesore.

2 June, 1591.—Memorandum entitled "Articles de la Capitulation que Monseigneur le Prince de Dombes entend accorder aux assieges de Guingant."

— 1591.—Sixteen news letters in Italian, dated from Rome or Venice in the months of September, October, and November 1591, and addressed by an anonymous correspondent to his friend the Worshipful M^r Thomas Savell, of London.

30 September, 1592. Copy of a Letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord Lieutenant of Oxon and Berks. For the apprehension and commitment of certain soldiers furnished by the said counties for her Majesties present service in Bretayne," guilty of "running from their general at the place where they should have imbarked."

— April, 1596. Memorandum touching the grant of "the office of Clerk of the Pipe, and of the engrossing of all leases to the Exchequers Seale, and of the writing of all paper bokes and Transcripts of Leases to Great Seale of England; and the writing of all other offices that are to passe the Seale of the Exchequer

"with the custodie of all Accomptes of Receaours and others, acceptable in the Exchequer and of all particulars and other Records which did belong to the Court of Augmentation," to Sir Edward Stafford; the said office, &c. having been "procured by Sir John Fortescue for Sir Edward Stafford."

14 April, 1599. Letter (French) from M^r J. Stallin to "Monseigneur L'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre au logis de S^r Henry Killigrew, on la part on il sera." Relating to purely personal and domestic matters, with the exception of the following items of intelligence in the last paragraph:—"Le Jeune prince D'Orange est icy, qui attend le vent yvre pour passer en Holand avec quelques soldats, qui il mene avec luy et certain nombre de Suisse. Il est bruit icy que ma Dame de Monceaux est morte en paine d'enfance, mais cela n'est encor tenu pour certain."—Dated from Dieppe.

19 July, 1599.—Memorandum of the French king's reply when he was pressed by the English Ambassador to repay to her the moneys which she lent his Majesty "durant les troubles de son royaume," and of which she is now in urgent need for the prosecution of great wars which Q. Eliz. has on her hands in Ireland and elsewhere. The memorandum is followed by a request for the Queen's particular instructions, in case the King of France should endeavour to postpone the required payments yet longer. Written in French this document (described by the heading "Proposition de l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre faite a Messieurs du conseil du Roy le 19 Juillet 1599") seems to be the rough sketch for a despatch from Sir Henry Nevill, knt., to his mistress, the Queen of England.

14 December, 1599. Letter from Sir H. Kyllgrew to Sir Henry Nevill, knt., Ambassador to the Queen's Majesty in France. Announcing that in consideration of his bodily weakness the Queen hath permitted "my Lord of Essex to goe and see herewith som other phisitions also more then he had before." The writer says on another matter, "The picture com from Florence I delyvered my brother with those conditions you prescnybed, but he tolde me the queyne was already provided of one as dyvers therebe here abroad among our courtoeurs."

24 December, Letter from Raphe Windwood to Sir Henry Nevill, knt., Lord Ambassador for Her Majesty with the French king. Correcting the error of a previous letter that on insufficient authority announced "that the peace was concluded in this treatie," whereas on further inquiry the writer finds himself without definite intelligence on the matter. Having mentioned in cypher his authorities for the misleading announcement, the writer adds, "There is a courier sent in post to the duke, vpon whose returne it is hoped that this treatie will have an end, which whatsoever it be, th'opinion is, that the king wilbe at Paris by the end of next month."—Dated from Lions.

11 March, 1600. Note from Sir Robert Cecyll to M^r Lock, secretary to the Lord Admiral of England. M^r Lock, I pray you tell Sir H. Nevill that in a Packet directed to him by y^e Name of Justus from Colnyll, there is much written in cypher, and therefore I desire to have it because it may be deciphered.—Your Louing friend, Ro. Cecyll.

5 July, 1600. Letter from J. Packer to Sir Henry Nevill, knt., "Lord Ambassador for her Majesty with the French King and Commissioner, at Bouloign." Touching a conversation which the writer has had with the Duke Montpensier. "I desired him to acquaint your Lordship," says the writer, "with the state of the matters of Savoy, whereunto I found him very willing. He told me that by the letter which he lately received from the king, there was no likelihood of any thing but warre. Yet the President Barillet had but even then been with him, and assured him that whatsoever was reported, his Master's intent was to give the king all satisfaction; which is likewise the opinion of the Princesse of Aurançe. . . The Count Fuentes is looked for certainly at Milan, about the end of this month, as I heard by 162, who commendeth himself to your Lordship, and desireth greatly to see you once againe, before his going out of France. He bringeth with him 4,000 men and a million and an half of gold, aswell in money as in billes. His authority is very great, and his title of a new edition, viz., Vicario. F. 154 giveth your Lordship many thanks for your good remembrance of him, and the assurance which you have given him touching the matter you commanded me to impart. I could learne nothing of him, but that the king is now determined to marry the Princess

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"at Aiguon, which I have likewise heard of some other. Her stuff is not to be sent from hence this fortnight, though the kinges be already gone, and herself not to come till the beginning of October. The Nuncio went hence on Thursday last; the Venise Ambassador on Wednesday next is purposed to sett forward: but the Scottish Ambassador only excuseth himself, by reason of his indisposition. P. 158 is still in towne, but I have had very little occasion to use his name, though I have from tyme to tyme communicated with him such newes as I imagined your Lordship would have published. I have now given him note of the Irish newes for his master, which (God be thanked) is much contrary to that was written from one Captain Boiteux, of Bouloign, to E. 141, of a certaine overthrowe given her Majesties forces." The sure intelligence of the last battle has revived the spirits of the Princesse of Aurance, respecting which affair the writer, on the authority of W. 209, reports that "the Archduke hath sent a discours of the whole proceeding to the Spanish Ambassador, wherein it is said that Count Maurice his losse was full as great as is that with the Admirall." Though it is signed "J. Packer" this letter is in Raphe Winwood's peculiar handwriting.

2 November, 1600. Letter from Sir Henry Neville to M^r (afterwards Sir) Raphe Winwood, dated from London. Published in "Memorials of Affairs of State in The Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.; Collected chiefly from the Original Papers of Sir Ralph Winwood, knt., some time one of the Principal Secretaries of State. In Three Volumes. By Edmund Sawyer, of Lincoln's-Inn, esq. (1725)," the collection commonly known as "Winwood's State Papers."

4 December, 1600. Letter from M^r (afterwards Sir) Raphe Winwood, to Sir Henry Neville, knt., her Majesties Ambassador for France. Giving a lively account of the arrival of Mary de Medicis at Lyons, and of Henry the Fourth's contentment with her beauty, and first personal interview with her. Dated from Lyons.—Published in Edmund Sawyer's "Winwood's State Papers" (1725).

8 December, 1600. Letter from M^r (afterwards Sir) Raphe Winwood, to Sir Henry Neville, containing the vivid description of the celebration of the marriage of Henry the Fourth of France, with Mary de Medicis, which was perused by Queen Elizabeth with an interest that caused her to make particular inquiries respecting the writer. Dated from Lyons.—This memorable epistle was published in "Winwood's State Papers" (1725); but the following postscript to the letter was not printed in Edmund Sawyer's Collection:—"P.S.—The Duke of Bouillon is not yet returned to this court, but the King hath sent once againe for him. The next month his quarter begins, at which time his Secretarie doth tell me he will be here. M^r De Rosny will shortly be at Paris. The ester for this yeare is in gros already dressed, and amounteth to 12 millions, whereof three are designed for the fonde of the warre. Ste. Catherine and Alinges are rendered. The bruit runs that Counsaill will shortly goe forward toward Paris. I hope it is your lordship's pleasure that upon their returne I likewise should returne, for the King will not stay long after them. Here hath bin speech that Amyens hath lately bin in daunger to be surprised by the Duke d'Aumale, and though it hath no show of probability, yet it is now beleaved. For my particular I have receaved no great fauor from Dissimulation's secretary. Yet I thinke when he shall come to rest in Paris some good use may be made of him. The king will shortly goe to Bourg. I purpose not to depart from hence, before I shall receive direction from your lordship. I sent by this bearer 2 passeports, th^{one} for the returning of my Ladies stuffe, which is stayed at Rouen; the other for the discharge of the imports of wine for the provision of your house, which to make it more authentical is warranted under the great seale of France."

21 December, 1600. Letter from M^r (afterwards Sir) Raphe Winwood to Sir Henry Neville, knt. Dated from Lyons.—Published in "Winwood's State Papers" (1725).

28 December, 1600. Letter from Sir Henry Neville to M^r (afterwards Sir) Raphe Winwood. Speaking of the gratification which M^r Winwood's account of the marriage of Henry the Fourth of France afforded her Majesty of England. "I understand," says the writer, "the queene receaved very greate contentment and satisfaction of your letter, and hath bin inquisitive of you both of my vnkle Killigrew and others, to whom I have given direction to answer, vpon the like occasion, that which may produce good effect towards

"you." Dated from London.—Published in "Winwood's State Papers" (1725).

— Paper of sixteen articles, with this descriptive heading, "A Memoriall of som pointes wherein I desire to understand her Majesties pleasure, either particularly in my instructions, or in generality by verball directions." Drawn by Sir Henry Nevill, this memorandum exhibits with singular clearness some of the principal matters to which he was required to give his more careful attention, whilst acting as Queen Elizabeth's ambassador in France:—(1) *Touching the succession in France*, he needs instructions whether he should aim at aggravating or healing the dissensions of the supporters and opponents of the young Prince of Conde, in favour of the latter policy it being observed that "the greatness of France is the only barre and bridle to the ambition of the Spaniard and his disseins against vs;" (2) *Touching the heades of the protestants there*, the ambassador would know whether he should stimulate their jealousies and fears, for their state in case of the king's death, and educate them by promises to look to the Queen of England for support and inspiration; (3) *Touching the enterprise of the Marquisse of Saluces*, he would know whether he should encourage the king of France to commit himself to it, "for that this enterprise in all appearance is to draw with it a breach and warre with Spaine, the only assured meanes of our quietnes;" (6) *Touching the Kinges intended marriage*, he inquires whether he should "intermeddle in it;" (8) *Touching our fugitives*, he desires orders whether he should "give access vnto any of them if they seeke it, or give care vnto any ouertures and discoveries that they shall offer;" (11) *Touching Villeroi, the Kinges Secretary*, he asks "Whether I may not give him comfort and assurance of her Majesties favour and good conceit towards him, which I understand he doth very much affect, and may well deserve both otherwise, and especially by imparting advertisements and intelligence out of Spaine." Article No. 14 runs thus:—"Touching the treaty with the Archduke, if it should proceede. Whether the States of the United Provinces, if they should joine in the treaty, may not be drawn to insist vpon these pointes, that those provinces should not be remitted vnto Spaine at any time but should ever descend to the next heire of the howse, not heeing Kinge of Spaine, in som such sort as was agreed on for the succession of England in the treaty of the marriage of Queene Mary to King Phillip, and of her Majestie to Monsieur, and that all forraigne forces should be avoided, to which it is likely that the rest of the provinces would willingly condescend and perhaps the Archduke alsoo to recover the whole to his obedience."—No date.

11 March, 1606. Bond of Sir Henry Nevill, knt., of Pillingbere, co. Berks, in the sum of 100^l for the payment of the full sum of 50^l on the 14th day of next May, to Sir William Poole, knt., at the said Sir William's house, in the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, in London.

13 March, 1608. Letter from M^{rs} Dora Greye to Lady —, Begging her ladyship to take the writer's daughter into her service for a twelve-month, as the young lady has a desire to visit London. The epistle touches in an interesting manner the condition of gentle serving-women in the time of James the First.

14 December, 1608. Letter from Robert Beseley to Sir Henry Nevill, knt., at Pillingbere. Respecting unpaid charges for the entertainment of certain scholars at Oxford. "Your nephews," says the writer, "are now destitute of a chamber. For the present shyt M^r Warden hath giuen them leave for some small while to lye in his lodging. The best hope of bettering this is by y^e departure of Sir Harry Poole's sonne, whose roome perhaps will be obtayned for some reasonable rent of M^r Brickenden, in whose disposing it is. If y^e cannot be they must be content wth such shyt as M^r Horu can make for them in his own chamber.—Dated from Merton Colledge.

29 November, 1614. Indenture of a lease for ten years, at a yearly rent of 40^l, by Sir Henry Nevill, of Pillingbere, co. Berks, knt., to Edward Nevill, of Sonnynghill, in the same county, of "all that the parsonage of Wargrave, in the said countie of Berks, and all manner of tythes in the parishes of Wargrave, together with the parsonage barnes, there called Mombury barnes."

18 July, 1615. Grant, for life, by the alderman and chief burgesses of the town of Wokingham, co. Berks, of the office of High Steward of the same borough to Sir Henry Nevill, knt.

28 February, 1616. Direction of the Court, (signed—Laur. Washington,) to the parties in the cause of Sir Henry Nevill, knt., and Elizabeth, lady Periam, plain-

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tiffs, against Sir Robert Albany, knt., and Edward Staverton, gent., defendants, concerning fynes, herriotts, and other customes of the manor of Warfield."

18 February, 1638. Answers of the Jury to the articles given them in charge at the Court of Greenwich, holden for the Manor of Chepping Walden.

9 June, 1660. Certificate (signed—Manchester) that Sir Edward Griffin, knt., has been duly sworn and admitted to the office of Treasurer of the King's Chamber; which office was granted to him by letters patent, dated 29 January, 15 Charles I.

— 1602. List of officers of the king's household, and their salaries, under the heading "Salleryes payable " out of the Treasurer of the Chamber's Office yearly." Names of the officers not given.

30 May, 1663. Warrant under the sign-manual of Charles the Second, addressed to James Duke of Ormond, Lord Steward of the King's Household, and "to the rest of our Officers of Our Greencloth." For payment to Sir Edward Griffin, knt., Treasurer of the King's Chamber, the board-wages due to him according to the establishment made at York in 18 Charles I., from the time when the same Sir Edward was sworn into his said office till "he received his diet in kind."

— 1663. List of the servants of the King's Household with their salaries, under the heading, "A note of the King's servants' salaries, how farr they are in arreare." The names of the servants are not given.

— 1665. Five several schedules, touching the salaries of the servants of the king's household.

22 July, 1669. Schedule of salaries appointed to officers and servants of the king's household, under the heading "The Yerely Payments charged upon the Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber (after all Retrenchments " and Orders of Council) stand now thus."

15 September, 1688. Letter from the Lord President Sunderland to ——— Sir, The King directs me to acquaint you that he thinks fit you should stand to serve in Parliament for the burrough of Reading, and that accordingly he desires you would loose no time in doing what shall be necessary in order to your election. I am, sir, Your Affectionate friend and servant, Sunderland P." Dated from Windsor.

15 October, 1694. Bond of William Hawkins, of New Windsor, gentleman, in the sum of five hundred pounds; to secure payment to their Majesties William and Mary of all sums of money due to them from the said William Hawkins, as Receiver-General of their Land Revenue in cos. Northampton and Rutland.

29 November, 1694. Letter from Robert lord Ferrers, High Steward, and Capital Bayliffe, of the liberty of Richmond and Middleham, co. York, to William Aldworth, esq., Auditor-General to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Requesting the said auditor-general to issue his Debenture to the Receiver of the Queen Dowager's rents within the Archdeaconry of Richmond, for payment to the writer of the 150^l 19^s due to him in respect of his aforesaid offices of High Steward and Capital Bayliffe.—On the other side of the same sheet, Mr W^a Aldworth's order for the payment of the sum demanded.

1699-1700. Account (on ten stitched sheets of paper) of the Receipts and Payments for the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Suffolk from Lady-day 1699 to Lady-day 1700.

1709-1710. A Rentall of the Manors of Walden, &c., in Joynture to the Rt. Hon. Ann, Countess Dowager of Suffolk.

21 July, 1711. Schedule of "A Poll taken at Windsor " 21 June 1711, for Charles Aldworth esq., and Topham Foot, esq." The votes given to Mr. Aldworth being 149 and the votes given to Mr. Topham Foot being 41.

1 August, 12 George I. Certificate of the admission of Henry Grey, of Billingbeare, co. Berks, esq., into the office of Chief Steward of the town of Wokingham, cos. Berks and Wilts., in the time of Richard Nevell, gent., alderman, and Jacob Hayes, esq., Recorder and Sub-Steward of the same town.

— 1750. Papers relating to the Negotiation with Spain and the Treaty of Madrid, signed 5 Oct. 1750.

21 February, 1751. Letter from William Mildmay to the Hon. Colonel Yorke. Touching the claims of the King of France to St. Lucia, and the Duke of Bedford's curious action in respect to the memorial in which those claims were set forth.

8 April, 1751. Translation of a Letter in cypher from Mr Wall to Mons^r de Carvajal.—It is notorious how little satisfaction His Majesty received from the Prince of Wales's conduct, which occasioned the indifference he showed during his son's dangerous illness. Nevertheless the sincere affliction which His Majesty manifested as soon as he knew of his death, and the distinguished

attentions which he has shown to the Princess Dowager and her children, has undeceived most people.

I have endeavoured to inform myself of what they propose doing upon this event (which is of so great consequence to the nation on account of His Majesty's advanced age, and the different parties which subsist), by indicating to the Ministers, my Lord Carteret and others of note, how much my Court would be concerned at so fatal an event, as she interests herself extremely in the solidity and tranquillity of the English government.

My Lord Carteret, who was the first I saw, told me, that they had asked him his opinion, and that he had answered, that they asked it in order to gain courage to move the matter themselves; however that he had no difficulty in telling it, and had accordingly declared to them, that it was proper to take such a resolution (without attending to private affections) as might make the nation easy, and the consistency of the Government known abroad; That if they did not do so, it were better to trust to Providence; but that he gave them warning that if they made a false step they would give him occasion to declare himself the most popular man in England tho' he had never courted the approbation of the people.

I did not see the Duke of Newcastle till yesterday. I told him that I came only to make him a visit, since I was persuaded that it was not a time to talk of business. I thought I found him very much out of humour, as well on account of the Prince's death, as for the Elector of Cologne's having escaped him. He would have me sit down, and after the first compliments, told me that it was not possible for me to imagine with what magnanimity and goodness of heart His Britannick Majesty conducted himself in this sad event, both with regard to his family and subjects, and that he must own that he was struck with wonder and compassion to see that tho' he was in good health, he considered the good of his kingdoms, and was careful to provide against all the accidents which might result as well from his own advanced age, and from the tender age of his successor. By his satisfaction I perceived that His Britannick Majesty had opened the matter himself and thereby rid the Duke of the difficulty he would otherwise have been under in touching so tender a point.

From this and other signs one may infer that His Britannick Majesty has taken the resolution of forming a Regency, and from the satisfaction of his Grace and others, I have reason to suppose that the Princess Dowager will be declared Regent, and that a Council will be named to assist her.

The Duke of Bedford seemed to me not pleased, and upon my mentioning to him the same subject, and in the same words, as to the Duke of Newcastle, he said he hoped His Majesty would live many years. I answered that his robust constitution prognosticated it; but that at all events minorities would not now be so much exposed to troubles as in former times, because the Lords have not now so much power over their vassals, as formerly. He said, it was true, but notwithstanding a minority would always occasion bad . . . , and gave for instance that, if five or six Lords had the army at their disposal much mischief might result from it, on account of their particular interests and ends. I granted him this, and changed the discourse with asking his opinion concerning the behaviour of the Elector of Cologne. He told me in a complaining way that his colleague had not sent him the last northern letters; but that he was not surprised at the proceeding of the said elector, and that he expected the French Ambassador every moment, who would doubtless come and offer this Elector's vote to His Britannick Majesty in consideration of some satisfaction for the Elector Palatine, and other things with regard to Sweden.

By what I have mentioned Your Excellency will observe that the two Dukes are not of the same way of thinking; since the one shews satisfaction and the other concern.

The satisfaction of the former makes me suppose that he has hopes, not to say is certain, that the Regency will not fall on the Duke of Cumberland, who is not his friend, and the greatest part of the nation will be glad of it, by which he is not well beloved. At the most he may perhaps be named one of the council out of form, if he condescends to accept it, having a right to be sole Regent. However the great difficulty will be to dispossess him of the command of the army.

The affection, which His Britannick Majesty has hitherto shewn for this Prince seems incompatible with removing him from an authority granted by Act of Parliament. However the Regent will not think herself safe if he continues with the said command. The Duke of Bedford, who is influenced by my Lord Sand-

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wich, desires no doubt that this Prince may be in authority.

They think of forming a small Household for Prince George, and bringing him to St. James's. I am, &c. Wall.—Dated from London.

15 April, 1754. Letter from the Duke of Bedford to ——. Congratulating the letter's recipient on the election of himself and his colleague to be Members of Parliament for Wallingford. Hoping the election may be favourable to his party on the morrow at Reading, the Duke alludes to "a little check at Brackley," where "one Mr Humberstone has stolen away a majority of the Votes." Dated from Streatham.

25 September, 1762. Copy or Fair Draft of a letter from the Duke of Bedford to the Earl of Egremont. Alluding to a previous account of "a conference between the Duke and Count de Choiseul and myself respecting the King of England's instructions in regard to the evacuation of Cleves, Wesel, Guelndres, &c.," and touching the terms of a *projet* now sent for a treaty. "I am convinced," the writer says of these terms, "you now have the last words of this court, and that if the string is attempted to be stretched one jot further, it will inevitably break." Dated from Paris.

14 November, 1762.—Letter from C. Jenkinson, esq. to Richard Nevill, esq. Reminding the writer of his undertaking to supply Lord Bute with information respecting the present state of French finances. The writer observes, "Mr Knight used to transmit last war accounts entitled *Bref Etat des revences pour l'annee, &c.*, and the same des dépenses. He is said to have obtained them out of the office of the Comptroller General. Such accounts for the years 1760, 1761, and 1762 would be of the greatest use. Lord Bute mentioned that he would wish to have them by Mr Rigby at his return."—Dated from South Street.

22 November 1762. Letter from the Earl of Sandwich to ——. It being the Earl's intention to go by sea from England to Lisbon, *en route* for Madrid, at the court of which last named capital he has been appointed English ambassador, he begs his correspondent to execute commissions for him at Paris, for the efficient but not lavish maintenance of the pomp suitable to the representative of England at the Spanish Court. Dated from Charles Street.

26 December, 1762. Copy of letter from the Duke of Bedford to the Duc de Choiseul. Interceding for the miserable prisoners "détenus a Aiglemorte et sur les galeres pour cause de religion, dont je vous ai parlé l'autre jour a Versailles." Dated from Paris.

—1762-1763. Letters and draughts of documents, stitched together and described as "Some very Secret Papers relating to the Definitive Treaty and its consequences."

26 January, 1763. Copy of a letter from the Duke of Bedford to the Duc de Choiseul. Accompanying "le rapport du Colonel Desmaretz sur l'Etat de la cuvette, avec le plan de Dunkerque, que cet Officier avoit levé et envoyé en Angleterre pour servir d'éclaircissement à ses remarques." Dated from Paris.

16 February, 1763. Copy of a letter from the Earl of Egremont to the Duke of Bedford. Acknowledging the receipt of the duke's dispatch, "transmitting the Definitive Treaty with the accession of Portugal, signed the same day," and conveying in strong terms the approval with which the King of Great Britain regards the duke's part in bringing about the Treaty. Dated from Whitehall.

11 March, 1763. Copy of a letter from the Duke of Bedford to the Earl of Egremont. Touching the hostages and cannon taken from Brunswick and Wolfenbuttle; and reporting the Duc de Choiseul's dissatisfaction with the "Reigning Duke of Brunswick, who has protested the Bills of Exchange, which had been given, and received by the French, *bout fide*, for the saving the towns of Brunswick, &c. from pillage." Dated from Paris.

5 April, 1763. Copy of a letter from the Earl of Egremont to the Duke of Bedford. Touching measures for carrying out at Dunkirk the stipulations of the 13th Article of the Treaty, and also touching the disposition of the French government to avoid or defer the execution of the same stipulations. Dated from London.

12 April, 1763. Copy of a letter from Richard Neville, esq. to the Earl of Egremont. Announcing that the writer has with suitably flattering expressions delivered the King of England's picture to M^r de Bussy, who declared himself to be very sensible of the honour so rendered to him. Dated from Paris.

12 April, 1763. Rough draft of a letter from Richard Neville, esq., to the Earl of Egremont. Respect-

ing the Duc de Praslin's complaint in regard to the conduct of certain English captains who have seized divers French ships, on the passage from France to St. Domingo, although the same ships were provided with the king's passports; the pretext of the said captain being the frivolous objection that the passports were impressed with the seal of the late and not the present king, from which it was inferred that "the whole was counterfeit." Dated from Paris.

16 April, 1763. Copy of a letter from Richard Neville, esq., to Robert Wood, esq. Apologizing for an official mishap that caused the writer to send Lord Egremont without explanation a paper not intended to be forwarded to him. "I am," says the writer, "a little unfortunate to stumble at the threshold, but I hope Lord Egremont's goodness will excuse me." Also, referring to the death of Lady Ossory, of which event it is said, "She died at Mont-auban, last Tuesday morning, and is most sincerely lamented by her sister and M^r Vernon, who had left her seemingly much better, but very few days before she died. We received likewise to-day the news of Lord Walgrave's death; so that from a cheerful house this is now become a very melancholy one." Dated from Paris.

18 April, 1763. Copy of a letter from the Earl of Egremont to Richard Neville, esq. Declaring the deep concern with which the King of England has heard of the unjustifiable conduct of divers captains of English ships, in seizing French vessels and maintaining their right to do so, because the passports of the same vessels were sealed with the late instead of the present king's seal. Dated from Whitehall.

21 April, 1763. Copy of a letter from the Earl of Egremont to Richard Neville, esq. Accompanying the account of charges for the subsistence of French prisoners of war in His Majesty's dominions; and begging that the English government may be furnished as soon as possible with the French Minister's corresponding account for the maintenance of English prisoners in French dominions; it being the wish of his Majesty of England that "these accounts should be adjusted without loss of time."

9 May, 1763. Letter from the Marquis de Grimaldi to the Duke of Bedford. Touching the charges for the maintenance of Spanish prisoners in England, taken during the course of the war; and the arrangement for the restitution of Manilla (de Manile). Dated from Marly.

16 May, 1763. Copy of a letter from the Duke of Bedford to His Excellency M. Le Duc de Praslin. In behalf of the prisoners detained at the galleys and elsewhere on account of their religion. Dated from Paris.

28 May, 1763. Letter from the Marquis de Grimaldi to the Duke of Bedford. In reply to the Duke's letter, conveying to the Marquis the orders of the King of England for the restitution of Manilla and the Philippine Islands. "D'après l'observation," says the writer, "que vous me faites, Monsieur, je vois que les ordres pour les susdites restitutions sont sous entendus dans le recit de l'Article 23 du traité définitif, ou l'insertion du mot d'Espagne donne bien à entendre que cette conquête de Manilla se trouve dans le cas de la restitution."

31 May, 1763. Letter from the Earl of Egremont to the Richard Neville, esq. Accompanying the King of England's letters accrediting Mr. Neville as his Majesty's Resident and Chargé d'Affaires, "which is the same rank as M^r D'Eon is invested with here."—Also copies of the same Letters of Credence.

6 June, 1763. Copy of a letter from Mons^{rs} de Ramsault to Colonel Desmaretz. Touching the demolition of works at Dunkirk.

10 June, 1763. Letter from the Earl of Shelburne to Richard Neville, esq. Introducing the writer's friend, Colonel Scott, to the earl's friendly consideration. Dated from Hill Street.

12 June, 1763. Letter from the Earl of Egremont to Richard Neville, esq. Announcing that the status and character of Resident were given to M^r Neville to make him the exact equal of the French Minister at the English Court; and that therefore he must not deliver his credentials without an audience of the most Christian King, or receive any honor inferior to the honour accorded to Mons^{rs} d'Eon at the court of St. James. Dated from Whitehall.

13 June, 1763. Letter from Richard Neville, esq., to the Earl of Egremont. Announcing the difficulty the writer has encountered in seeking to present his credentials at a private audience, it being the rule of French court that none save Ambassadors, Envoys, and

Ministers Plenipotentiary, might have private audiences for the presentation of credentials.

14 June, 1763. Letter from M^r J. P. Desmaretz to the Earl of Egremont. Touching the demolition of works at Dunkirk in accordance with the stipulations of the present treaty. Dated from Dunkirk.

16 June, 1763. Letter from Richard Neville Neville, esq., to the Earl of Egremont. Giving a particular account of the writer's interview with the Duc de Praslin about the obstacle to his reception by the King of France at an audience in his present capacity of Resident; towards the end of which conference the Duc said, "Let your Court send you the character of Minister Plenipotentiary, we will send the same to Mons^r d'Eon." Dated from Paris.

21 July, 1763. Letter from Richard Neville Neville, esq., to Robert Wood, esq. Containing the following matter.—The Comte de Lauragais, a spark of parts, with some reading but without much judgment or discretion, is sent to the citadel of Metz for a treatise he has published here upon the *Arrêt de Parlement* relating to Inoculation. Tho' by all accounts, he treats the Parliament very cavalierly, yet it is doubted if he would have met for this alone so hard a fate, had he not likewise been author of Three Letters, one of which, to the Marshal de Noailles, treats the ministers, nay higher personages, with too much freedom. The first account I had of it was from Mons^r de Lauragais's father, the Duc de Brancas, who called upon me the other day, and surprized me by telling me his son intended sending his work to his friend the Earl of Pembroke thro' my channel in which the Duke begged me not only in his name, but in the ministers' likewise, to stop the packet and send it to him. Dated from Paris.

22 July, 1763. Letter from the Earl of Egremont to Richard Neville Neville, esq. Accompanying the new Letters of Credence, investing M^r Neville with the character of Minister Plenipotentiary at the French court, "M^r d'Eon having received from his court a new "Credential Letter giving him the character of Minister "Plenipotentiary at St. James's." Dated from Whitehall.

4 August, 1763. Copy of a letter from Richard Neville Neville, esq., to the Earl of Egremont. Announcing the writer's reception by his Most Christian Majesty, on the delivery of his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Great Britain at the French Court. Dated from Whitehall.

8 August, 1763. Letter from the Duc de Praslin to Richard Neville Neville, esq. Accompanying the reply of Mon. de Malesherbes to the demand of Mess^{rs} de Smollet and Churehill for the restoration of their books to them, this letter asks for precise information where the books should be sent to those gentlemen. Dated from Compiègne.

16 August, 1763. Letter from the Earl of Egremont to Richard Neville Neville, esq. Announcing that the Queen of Great Britain has given birth to a prince, which happy event is to be communicated with the usual ceremonies to the most Christian King and Queen, King Stanislaus, the Duke of Orleans, the Prince of Condé, and the Prince of Conti. Dated from Whitehall.

21 August, 1763. Draft of letter from Richard Neville Neville, esq., to the Earl of Egremont. Giving particulars of negotiations for the stipulated reduction of the harbour of Dunkirk. Dated from Paris.

23 August, 1763. Letter from the Earl of Halifax to Richard Neville Neville, esq. Announcing the death of the Earl of Egremont from an attack of apoplexy, upon which event the writer has been required "to take care "of such business as shall arise in the Southern Department." Dated from Whitehall.

1 September 1763. Letter from Richard Neville Neville, esq., to the Earl of Halifax. Containing special and secret information respecting the already signed "treaty of marriage between the Arch-duke Leopold "and the Infanta;" also about the contemplated marriage between "the Third Arch-Duke with the daughter "of the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Modena; "and the rumour of an approaching marriage between "the Duc de Berry and one of the arch-duchesses." Dated from Paris.

5 September, 1763. Letter from the Duke of Bedford to Richard Neville Neville, esq. Containing the following passage:—"You must have heard that M^r Pitt has "been sent for, and his Friends, the discontented great "Lords have followed him to court, but their demands "were so exorbitant, I may say insolent, that the "King, after having found what ill use they would "have made of his moderation, has determined to do "without them, and I doubt not his conduct will be

"approved by the most considerable, and, indeed, all "the considerate part of the nation. Their demands "were not only that the Peace should be disavowed, "but that all in either House of Parliament, who had "voted or appeared in favour of it, should be discarded "the King's service. You may easily imagine that I "and my friends were to be made examples of, and "M^r Pitt did not scruple to tell the king that events "might possibly arise in consequence of the Peace, "which might make it criminal in me for having signed "it, and that I never more should be trusted with an "efficient place in the King's service, but that it might "be hereafter possible to give me a place of honor, "but of no trust. . . . You will be surprised to hear "in France, that I advised the King to send for M^r "Pitt, but it is true, hoping and having some reason to "believe that he would have been moderate, as well "with regard to the Peace as to the persons he would "have expected to have brought in with him." Dated from Woburn Abbey.

6 September, 1763. Letter from John Larpent, jun^r, to Richard Neville Neville, esq., Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty at the Court of France. Touching particulars relative to the present crisis, which the writer has received from conversations with M^r Wood, M^r Weston, and M^r Jenkinson.—Dated from St. James's.

9 September, 1763. Letter from the Earl of Halifax to Richard Neville Neville, esq. Announcing that in consequence of the melancholy death of the Earl of Egremont, the writer has been appointed Secretary of State for the Southern Province, the seals of the Northern Department, previously held by the same writer, having been delivered to the Earl of Sandwich. Dated from St. James's.

11 September, 1763. Letter from the Earl of Rochford to Richard Neville Neville, esq. As he is "very little "acquainted with the Chevalier D'Eon," the writer hopes to be excused for troubling M^r Neville for two passports, one for persons and the other for baggage, for the convenience of the writer on his journey through France to Spain. The passport to be made out for twelve persons, i.e., "Lord and Lady Rochford, two "secretaries, and eight servants." Dated from London.

16 September, 1763. Copy of a letter from the Earl of Halifax to M^r Desmaretz. Accompanying copies of M^r Neville's two letters touching "the great unwillingness "and dislike with which the Court of France receives the "demands of reducing the harbour of Dunkirk to the "state required by their treaties with England." Dated from St. James's.

16 September, 1763. Copy of letter from the Earl of Halifax to Richard Neville Neville, esq. Announcing that M^r Desmaretz has been instructed to insist, in accordance with former orders, on the stipulated reduction of the harbour of Dunkirk. Dated from St. James's.

23 September, 1763. Letter from the Earl of Sandwich to Richard Neville Neville, esq. Touching the constitution of the administration, which is said to have the Duke of Bedford's warm support, and to be "almost "entirely composed" of M^r Neville's "intimate friends." Dated from the Admiralty, London.

30 September, 1763. Letter from the Earl of Halifax to Richard Neville, esq. Insisting on the destruction of the works at Dunkirk, in accordance with stipulations of the Definitive Treaty of Paris. "The only abatement," the English minister writes, "which His Majesty "can make from his just Demand is the leaving the "canal of Furnes undismolished, as a provision for the "salubrity of the air, and the health of the inhabitants of Dunkirk." Dated from St. James's.

4 October, 1763. Draft of a letter from Richard Neville Neville, esq., to the Earl of Halifax. Describing the strenuous and cogent terms in which the writer has impressed on the Duc de Praslin that the stipulations of the late treaty must be executed on the part of France as completely as they had already been carried out on the part of England. With respect to the destruction of the harbour of Dunkirk, the Duc de Praslin is reported to have said "that if Dunkirk must be destroyed, "destroyed it should be, but he was convinced England "would be a greater sufferer by it than France itself." Dated from Paris.

9 October, 1763. Draft of a letter from Richard Neville Neville, esq., to the Duc de Praslin. For the destruction of works at Dunkirk, so that the object of the British nation in demanding the destruction of the harbour may be fully obtained. Dated from Paris.

24 October 1763. Copy of a letter from Richard Neville Neville, esq., to the Earl of Halifax. Giving the particulars of a conversation the writer has had with the Duc de Choiseul respecting the execution of stipulations of the

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Definitive Treaty. In respect to matters at Dunkirk the writer says, "The Duc de Choiseul, taking me into a 'corner' in a most crowded room, told me at once, 'Well, the bason is ordered to be destroyed as soon as 'possible.' I asked him about the jettées, 'They shall 'be destroyed too,' says he, and then there will be an end of the port, and as to the canal of Bergues, which 'drains an extent of ten leagues of country, finds 'us but another *écoulement*, that shall go likewise, 'after which we shall hear no more of Dunkirk.'" Written after the Earl of Hertford's arrival at Paris at his lordship's especial request. This letter is dated from Paris.

— 1763. Packet of official papers (belonging originally to Richard Neville Aldworth Neville, M.P. successively for Tavistock, Wallingford, and Reading, Under Secretary of State, Secretary to the Embassy at Paris in 1763, and afterwards for a short time Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris), labelled "Papers connected with the 'Peace of 1763.'" Containing, with divers unimportant matters,—

(a.) *Traduction des Extraits d'une Lettre du Comte d'Egremont au Duc de Bedford.*

(b.) Statement of the financial position of France, entitled on the paper-wrapper, "Etat Actuel des Affaires secrètes et générales de Financo du Royaume de France. Contenant Les Revenus, et Depenses générales du Roy, avec des Remarques et partielières et intéressantes.

(c.) *Extrait des Registres des Declarations des Maitres de Navires françois du Greffe de l'Amirauté de Dunkerque.* Dn 22 Juillet 1763.

(d.) Note of Instructions extracted from the Earl of Egremont's Letter of Jan. 22, 1763.

(e.) *Observations sur le Projet de Traité Definitif envoyé par la Cour de Londres*; comprising fifty-six several papers of remarks on the articles of the Treaty.

14 March, 1764. Letter from David Hume to Mr Stuart.—Manifold have been the Persecutions, Dear Sir, which the unhappy Jews in several ages have suffered from the misguided zeal of the Christians; but there has at last arisen a Jew capable of avenging his injured nation, and striking terror into their proud oppressors. This formidable Jew is Mons^r de Pinto; and the unhappy Christian, who is chiefly exposed to all the effects of his cruelty, is your humble servant. He says that he has done the most signal services to England, while the Duke of Bedford was ambassador here. I do not question it, but they are unknown to me; he says that he is poor and must have a pension for his reward; I wish he may obtain it, but I cannot assist him. He sends me letters, which I transmit to you; but I cannot oblige you to answer them. He says that Lord Hertford must see justice done him if the Duke of Bedford neglects him; I do not believe that the Duke of Bedford neglects anybody that has done him a service; he grows angry, I exhort him to patience.

This, Dear Sir, is a very abridged account of the Dialogue, which passes every day between Mr Pinto and me; that is, every day, when he can break in upon me and lay hold of me. When he catches Lord Hertford, he is very copious on the same subject; but when he seizes poor Lord Beauchamp, his lordship has good reason to curse the day he was born mild and gentle and made incapable of doing or saying a harsh thing.

But to be serious with regard to this man, I imagine from what he tells me and from a letter of your's which he show'd me, that he had endeavoured to be useful to the Duke of Bedford and you during the negotiations of the Peace. Perhaps he was useful in some particulars; but to what extent you best know, and I am certain that you neither forget nor neglect him, tho' you have not answered his multiply'd letters. I should not think that it at all lay upon me to solicit you in his behalf, or even to write to you about him, had I not been forced by his constant teasing, which I could no otherwise get rid of. If the Duke of Bedford thinks him entitled to no reward, you would do this Family a great service by telling him so at once. If the Duke intends to do him service, he would be very happy to have the encouragement of some hint in his favour. I only beg of you to excuse my meddling at all in this affair, which, I am sensible, does not belong to me, and which I should have avoided, had it not been in a manner extorted from me. I am, Dear Sir, with great truth and sincerity, Your most obedient and most humble servant, David Hume. Dated from Paris.—Hume's hand does not state the name of the person to whom this curious letter was sent; but the epistle (a holograph) is endorsed in another writing, "Paris, 14th March 1764. Mr Hume. R. by 'Mr Stuart.'"

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8 May, 1764. Letter from John Larpent, jun^r, to Richard Neville Neville, esq. Telling what steps the writer has taken to make a suitable present to M. de la Lire and giving reasons for not writing about the death of Madame Pompadour, which event "has not hitherto produced any change or alteration in the system of the court." In a postscript to this chatty letter it is said, "Lord and Lady Hertford, Lord Beauchamp, and 'Mr Hume desire me to present their compliments to 'you.'" Dated from Paris.

17 July, 1765. Letter from the Duke of Grafton to Richard Neville Neville, esq. Announcing that the king has no further occasion for the service of Mr R. Neville, as Paymaster of Pensions. Dated from Whitehall.

13 August, 1771. Commission, by George duke of St. Albans, Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, to Richard Aldworth Neville, of Billingbere co Berks, esq., to be a Lieutenant in the Berks Militia.

15 February, 1782. Certificate that Richard Aldworth Neville of Billingbear, co. Berks, was on the aforementioned day admitted to the freedom of the borough of Reading, co. Berks. Signed by H. Deane, Town Clerk.

— 1784. Paper entitled "Observations relative to 'the Griffin Family.'" The endorsement certifies that the same memoir of the family of Griffin, drawn in the form of a petition to the sovereign, was "delivered to 'the King, at the time that I petitioned for the Barony 'of Howard de Walden.'"

8 December, 1786. Certificate (signed by Edward Wise, jun^r, Town-clerk) of the admission of Richard Aldworth Neville, esq., to the office of Chief Steward of the town and corporation of Wokingham, cos. Berks and Wilts.

8 December, 1786. Certificate of the admission of Richard Aldworth Neville, esq., to the freedom of the town and corporation of Wokingham, cos. Berks and Wilts.

14 March 1801. Letter from the Earl of Leicester to Lord Braybrooke. Making inquiries respecting a portrait of Theophilus, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, which is understood to be preserved at Audley End.

— — — Copy of a despatch from Mr Consul White to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sandwich. Respecting the state of Algiers and the relations between Great Britain and that country.

Together with the writings described in the foregoing catalogues, Lord Braybrooke preserves at Audley End numerous papers illustrative of his genealogy, and many letters of no historical value, but of some slight biographical interest from H.R.H. Prince William Frederick (1819), and the following peers:—Bedford (1750, 1752, and 1754), Barrington and Effingham (1752), Bristol (1756), Argyll (1761), Newcastle (1763), Lyttelton (1765), Cornwallis (1767), Essex (1768), Camden (1792), Amherst (1793), Leicester (1801), Eldon (1804), Castlereagh (1809), Suffolk (1812), Moira (1813), Malmesbury (1820), and Stowell (1821).

II.—PAPERS (AMERICAN AND EAST INDIAN) OF CHARLES, FIRST MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

Arranged in fifty-nine separate packets, that contain upwards of eight thousand several documents, the papers recently deposited through Lord Braybrooke's munificence at the Public Record Office, for the convenience of students, consist mainly of the writings (official or personal) that grew upon the hands of Charles. First Marquis Cornwallis during his successive periods of service in the American plantations and our East Indian dependencies. Valuable chiefly for their letters from Admiral Arbuthnot, Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., and Lord Rawdon, the American Papers comprise many notable communications to Lord Cornwallis from subordinate actors on either side of the struggle that ended in Great Britain's reluctant consent to the freedom and separate national existence of the insurgent colonies. The searcher of their multifarious ingredients comes also on not a few official notes that may remove uncertainty from the details of important negotiations, and a yet larger number of memoranda which may be serviceable to American biographers, though at the present date they have little political significance or historic interest. The numerous "paroles" and documents touching prisoners and exchanges of prisoners during the American War of Independence are not unlikely to yield dates and other minute pieces of testimony, for which domestic annalists and personal illustrators have hitherto been vainly seeking. As much may be said of a considerable proportion of those of the

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East Indian Papers which, relating only to the trivial and transitory interests of comparatively obscure and insignificant persons, cannot under any circumstances be rated with the documentary evidences that are objects of peculiar concern to Her Majesty's Commission on Historical Manuscripts. To indicate the worthlessness of much of mere trash and literary refuse to be found in the fifty-nine packets of the unsifted collection, reference may be made to their hundreds of petitions for furlough or preferment by inferior civil or military servants, their numerous letters of complaint respecting petty official grievances by writers of the same professional humility, their applications for leave to contract marriage from persons in "the Company's service," their solicitations for protection and special privileges from commercial adventurers, their sets of proposals and tenders from pushing tradesmen, their epistles protesting against alleged miscarriages of justice by disappointed suitors, their entreaties for money from bankrupt or embarrassed traders, their prayers for enlargement by imprisoned debtors, their whining supplications for further aid by luckless scapegraces and wretched scribes, their appeals for mercy from convicted criminals. But if the collection were relieved of its waste paper there would remain a large assemblage of records claiming the consideration of students, and a still greater proportion of lighter documents for the entertainment of social illustrators and gleaners of biographical trifles. From the numerous transcripts of despatches and orders by the Governor-General the reader gathers little or nothing that cannot be acquired more readily from the three printed volumes of "The Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis Cornwallis," edited by Mr. Charles Ross, and published by Mr. John Murray in 1859. But the student, who would see fully and precisely all the circumstances and influences that determined the judgments and shaped the policy of the great soldier and civil administrator in the conduct of Indian affairs, should pass from the perusal of the published narrative to a careful examination of the despatches and minor notes of secret intelligence that, flowing steadily to him from residents and other political informants, enabled him to watch the intrigues and rivalries of native courts, and guided him in adopting measures to frustrate the dangerous projects of native princes. Cypher being largely used in these letters, the student unprovided with keys to the secret writing is not seldom at a loss as to the purport of a document; but in a large proportion of cases he finds copies at large side by side with the epistles in cypher. In a brief summary little can be done to set forth the manifold contents of so large a mass of correspondence and official memoranda; but to readers in any degree familiar with Anglo-Indian annals at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, the mere mention of the names of Lord Cornwallis's principal correspondents will afford a general notion of the nature and quality of the most valuable part of the miscellaneous collection of manuscripts. Amongst the productions of those principal contributors to the collection are despatches or brief letters from Mr. Barlow, afterwards Sir George Barlow, Bart., Governor-General of India from the death of Lord Cornwallis in October 1805 to December 1807, and then Governor of Madras till November 1812; James Duncan for thirty-nine years a conspicuous servant of the East India Company, and Governor of Bombay at the time of his death in 1811, of whom Lord Cornwallis wrote to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, "He is held in the highest estimation by every man," "both European and native in Bengal, and next to Mr. Shore was more capable of assisting me, particularly in revenue matters, than any man in the country"; George Forster, the Oriental scholar and explorer, who travelled overland from Bombay to Europe in the disguise of a native, escaping detection throughout the journey except on the one occasion, when he incautiously removed his turban and exposed a shaven skull, whose formation provoked suspicion and inquiry; the Hon. Lockhart Gordon, Judge-Advocate General; James Grant, Resident at Benares; Edward Hay, for many years secretary to the Supreme Council; Colonel Gabriel Harper, of the Bengal establishment; Edward Otto Ives, Resident at Lucknow; Richard Johnson, M.P. for Milborne Port from June 1791 to February 1794, after his retirement from Indian service; Sir William Jones, the famous Oriental scholar and Judge of the Supreme Court of Bengal; Captain John Kenanway (afterwards styled Sir John Kenanway, Bart.), Resident at Hyderabad, and one of Lord Cornwallis's

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most confidential agents; Captain William Kirkpatrick, when Resident at Scindiah's camp, William Larkins, Accountant-General under Warren Hastings as well as under Lord Cornwallis; Charles Warre Malet (afterwards styled Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart.), Resident at Poonah; Robert Percival Pott, Resident at Moorshebad; John Shore, in later times created Sir John Shore, Bart. and Lord Teighmton in Ireland, who for several years sat in the Supreme Council of Bengal, and filled the office of Governor-General from October 1793 to March 1798; and J. Willes, Resident at Furruckabad. Together with letters of courtesy and friendliness from Warren Hastings and other greatly memorable personages, the collection contains also more or less noteworthy communications from — William Burke (Edmund's cousin, the "Honest William" of Goldsmith's "Retaliation") who served as under-secretary to Field-Marshal Conway from 1766 to January 1768, went to Madras in 1777 with despatches for Lord Pigot, returned to England as Agent to the Rajah of Tanore and going out again to India became Paymaster-General; the Right Hon. Henry Dundas; Colonel Floyd of the 8th dragoons, afterwards Sir John Floyd, Bart.; Alexander Macaulay; Colonel Norman Macleod; James Macpherson, M.P. for Camelford from October 1780 till his death, who enjoyed a pension of 700*l.* a year from Lord North, for writing in defence of American taxation; Lieutenant-Colonel Nightingall (in later time Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B.); Benjamin Roebuck, whose intemperate action against Governor Sir George Barlow resulted in his removal to a station on the coast where he died, after rendering the Government effective service in unravelling the Madras frauds; Peter Speke, described by Lord Cornwallis as "in private character a worthy and honest man, but very weak and open to the solicitations of individuals to support their most ruinous jobs, and totally unacquainted with all business of this country except silk-making"; and Pellegrine Treves, husband of Sir R. Sloper's natural daughter Kitty Stokes, and son of Treves the notorious London money lender, who, in answer to a question from the Prince of Wales, defined "a gentleman" as a man with a guinea in each of his pockets, who did not care a rush for either the Prince or his father.

(1) 1741-1779. Packet, No. 1, (of Miscellaneous Papers); comprising some private letters, as well as official documents touching affairs in the American plantations in the years 1778 and 1779. The earliest letter of the packet (dated 26 December 1741 from John Cornwallis to Lord Cornwallis at Culford Hall in Suffolk) makes mention of "an ugly disagreement," between Lord Cholmondeley and the Duke of Newcastle; the writer touching on the balance of political parties, and saying by the way, "I dined yesterday with Horace when we were observing how well Sir Robert went through all this. Says Horace, 'a good heart and a good conscience will get the better of everything.' So, you see, we have the conscience on our side at least." Another curiosity of the parcel is the Lord Chancellor's summons (dated House of Lords, 30 June 1746) to Lord Cornwallis to attend at the trials of the Lords Kilmarnock, Cromartie, and Balmerino. The bundle contains also in a book of 48 closely written pages the copy of an official report (made May 1778), entitled "Description de la riviere de Susquehanna, et du pays qui la borde depuis Harris's Ferry jusqu'à l'embouchure," also in a book of 176 folio pages of clerly penmanship, a memoir entitled, "A Succinct Narrative of Najaf Khan to the present time, written in the year 1779."

(2) January, to July 1780.—Packet, No. 2, (of American Papers); comprising letters to Charles Earl Cornwallis from Admiral Arbuthnot, Lieut.-Col. Balfour, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Brown, Lieut.-Col. Alured Clark, Sir H. Clinton, Major Patrick Ferguson, Major Colin Graham, James Houston, Lieut.-Col. Innes, Baron de Kalb, Major McArthur, Governor Martin, General Moultrie, General Paterson, Lord Rawdon, James Robertson, General Robertson, Mr. Secretary Robinson, Lord Shelburne, James Simpson, Governor Tonnyn, Lt.-Col. George Turnbull, Major Wemy, Major James Wright, Governor Wright.

(3.) August to November 1780.—Packet, No. 3, (of American Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from Captain Bain, Lt.-Col. Balfour, Thomas Boone, General John Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Alured Clark, Sir Henry Clinton K.B., Lt.-Col. Cruger, Major England, Major Patrick Ferguson, Colonel Mathew Floyd, Colonel

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Robert Gray, Major Zach. Gibbs, Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Gibbs, A. Knecht, Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen, Major McArthur, Captain de Peyster, Lt.-Col. George Turnbull, General Washington (copies), Major Wemyss. Also, the address of inhabitants of Georgetown to Major Wemyss, with thirty-three signatures; the Commission of Earl Cornwallis to Lieut.-Col. James Carey to raise militia; and numerous letters (originals and copies) from Lord Rawdon to various officers of His Majesty's forces.

(4.) November and December 1780.—Packet, No. 4, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from Lieut.-Colonels Allen, Balfour, Benson, and Thomas Brown, Governor Brûre, Major-Gen. Campbell, Lt.-Col. Alured Clarke, Sir H. Clinton, K.B., Capt. Coffin, Lieut.-Col. Cruger, J. Cruden, Brig.-Gen. Cunningham, Wellbore Ellis Doyle, Capt. Dunlop, Major Ewing, Major-Gen. Gates, Colonel Gray, Bernard Hale, Dr. Macnamara Hayes, Lieut. Henry Haldane, Governor Hatfield, Lt.-Col. Moses Kirkland, A. Knecht, Major-Gen. Leslie, Gen. MacArthur, Col. Mills, William Mure, the Bishop of Norwich, Capt. de Peyster, Major-Gen. Phillips, Lord Rawdon, Baron Reidesel, Capt. Rooback, Lt.-Col. Rugeley, Major Small, W. Smallwood, Lieut. Start, Lt.-Col. Tarleton, Major Tate, Lt.-Col. George Turnbull.

(5.) January to April 1781.—Packet, No. 5, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from Lieut.-Colonel Balfour, Captain Barkley, Lieut.-Col. Alured Clarke, Sir H. Clinton K.B., Major Craig, Lieut.-Col. John Connolly, Major Simon Fraser, Captain Inglis, Lieut.-Col. Lovelace, Major-General Phillips, J. Simpson, Governor Tonnyn, Commissary Townshend, Major Wemyss, and Governor Wright; and several letters (originals and copies) from Lord Rawdon to officers of His Majesty's Forces.—Also to be found in the same lot of documents, (a.) Copies of despatches from Earl Cornwallis to Lord George Germain; (b.) A list of North Carolina Militia Paroles; (c.) Paper, headed "Substance of a Plan concisely stated and humbly offered to His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton by Hector MacAlester for subjecting the colony of Virginia to His Majesty's Government."

(6.) May to December 1781.—Packet, No. 6, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from Capt. Jeffery Amherst, Captain Aplin, Brigadier-General Arnold, Admiral Arbuthnot, Lt.-Col. Balfour, Lt.-Governor Brûre, Lt.-Col. Alured Clarke, Sir H. Clinton, K.B., Major Craig, Lt.-Col. Cruger, Major England, Lieut. Ford, Lieut.-Col. de Fuent, Colonel Gould, Brig.-General Hamilton, Capt. Charles Hudson, Major-General Leslie, Lieut. Nutt, Lieut.-Col. Odell, Lieut. Patteson, R.N., Lord Rawdon, Lieut. Robertson, R.N., Capt. Rochford, Lieut.-Col. Stewart, Governor Tonnyn, Daniel Weir.—Also, copies of letters from the Marquis de la Fayette to Washington, from Washington to De la Fayette and Samuel Huntington, and from Thomas Jefferson to Capt. Gerlach.

(7.) 1782-85.—Packet, No. 7, (of miscellaneous papers, American and East Indian); comprising with other matters—(a.) Letter-book of "copies of letters from Earl Cornwallis, Lord Rawdon, and others, likewise of Memorial Letters, &c., &c., respecting the business of the sequestered property, as well real as personal." (b.) An address (on 24 closely written folio sheets) to the sons of Abraham, containing thoughts on the prophecy respecting the Restoration of the Jews. By a British-American Royalist. (c.) A comparative view (on 28 closely written folio sheets) of the Roman and British Empires; dedicated to the Rt.-Hon. Charles Earl Cornwallis, by a British-American Royalist. (d.) Letter from Warren Hastings to Mr. Macpherson, dated 6 Feb. 1785, on board the Berrington. (e.) Letter from Lord Macartney, K.B., to the Committee of Secrecy, dated 27 July 1785, from Calcutta. (f.) Considerable quantity of the official correspondence of Mr. Robert Percival Pott, resident at Moorsheadabad. (g.) Memoir (on 82 closely written folio pages) dated Calcutta 20 September 1785, and entitled, "Some observations on the English Possessions in India, their government, population, cultivation, produce and commerce."

(8.) January to July 1786.—Packet, No. 8; comprising letters of some, though trivial interest, to Lord Cornwallis from Sir George Colebrooke, W. Conyngham, A. Dalrymple, Duke of Gordon, Warren Hastings; but made up chiefly of the official correspondence of Mr. Robert Percival Pott, letters from the War Office, and printed forms of covenants and bonds used in the establishments of the East India Company.

(9.) August and September 1786.—Packet, No. 9, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from J. Addison, Lieut. James Anderson, W. Armstrong, Lieut. H. L. Berkeley, Rev. Thomas Blanchard, J. P. Burlton, Sir Archibald Campbell, Lieut. Cosby, F. H. Davies, Colonel Floyd, James Grant, (Resident at Benares), Colonel Gabriel Harpur, Samuel Kyle, Samuel Johnstone, Sir John Macpherson, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Captain Monson, Captain Ogilvie, R. J. Perrean, William Playdell, Robert Percival Pott, William Prescott, Lieut. Robinson, Lt.-Gen. Sloper, George Smith, Robert Orme Smith, William Wroughton, Sir George Yonge, (War Office).

(10.) October 1786.—Packet, No. 10, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from James Anderson (Resident with Mahajee Scindiah), B. Burlton, Sir Archibald Campbell, Thomas Calvert, Sir Robert Chambers, Lieut. W. Craggs, Sir John Dalling, George Forster, A. L. Gilbert, Frank Gladwin, Charles Grant, Hon. Lockhart Gordon, James Grant (Resident at Benares), W. Hewett, Richard Johnstone, Lt.-Col. Gabriel Harper, J. J. Keighley, A. Lambert, Thomas Legh, F. de Luc, Lieut. C. Macaulay, C. Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Sir John Macpherson, Col. Norman Macleod, Bernard MacMahon, Captain Monson, John Peach, William Playdell, General Sloper, George Webster, J. Willes (Resident at Furruckabad), W. Wodsworth, Allen Edward Young.

(11.) November 1786.—Packet, No. 11, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis, from Colonel Ahmuty, Lieut. James Anderson, Rev. F. Blanchard, B. Bryce, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Call, Lieut. J. Chevalier, James Christie, Capt. H. Churchill, E. Fenwick, George Forster, Robert Gosling, Capt. Gowan, James Grant (Resident at Benares), Major John Gratton, Lieut. Griffin, Lt.-Col. Gabriel Harper, E. Hay, Richard Johnson, Lieut. Isaac Humphrey, Capt. John Kennaway, Col. Knudson, Ensign W. E. Leadbeater, Hon. Robert Lindsay, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Captain Monson, Lieut. J. W. Rind, General Sloper, George Smith, Michael Topping, Adam Turnbull, W. Willis (Resident at Furruckabad).

(12.) December 1786.—Packet, No. 12, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from Lieutenant Ahmuty, Henry Abbott, Lieut. James Anderson, George Allen, L'Abbe de la Baume, J. S. Booth, Robert Burns, Lt.-Col. Call, Captain H. Churchill, H. Colebrooke, George Drake, George Forster, F. Gladwin, Lockhart Gordon, B. Gomes, James Grant (Resident at Benares), John Haldane, Colonel Gabriel Harper, F. H. Herman, Richard Johnson, C. Keating, J. Kennedy, Capt. John Kennaway, Capt. William Kirkpatrick, John Macpherson, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Rev. D. Mackinnon, Hon. Capt. Monson, William Pye, Adam Turnbull, W. Wodsworth.

(13.) January 1787.—Packet, No. 13, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Earl Cornwallis from Robert Adair, E. Addison, Lieut. James Anderson, Capt. Anstruther, Sir Joseph Banks, Nathaniel Bateman, R. Bathurst, Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B., Jeremiah Church, W. Farquharson, Lieut. Fleming, George Forster, Captain Richard French, Y. Gardner, St. Leger Gillman, James Grant (Resident at Benares), Colonel Gabriel Harper, Patrick Heatley, Captain Kennaway, Captain William Kirkpatrick (Resident with Mahajee Scindiah), Rev. William Lewis, Hon. Robert Lindsay, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), S. H. Macdowell (Collector at Bangalore), John Macpherson, Mr. Manson, Mr. Thomas Parkinson, John Peach, R. S. Plowden, John Sumner, Peter Speke, General Sloper, John Stables, Hon. Charles Stuart, James Uthoff, Captain Thomas Welsb, Colonel White, J. Willes (Resident at Furruckabad), Captain Worship, Sir George Yonge (War Office).—The more noteworthy writings of the packet being, (1.) The letter by Jeremiah Church on the scandals attending domestic slavery in Calcutta; (2.) The letter by Sir Joseph Banks to Sir George Yonge, respecting a project for establishing a correspondence between the Botanical Garden at Calcutta and His Majesty's Botanical Garden at St. Vincent, with an appended catalogue of the various plants in the last named garden; (3.) The letter (24 closely written folio pages), by J. Willes, being a memoir of the government of Furruckabad "from the first establishment of the Government of the Patans of this district till the present time."

(14.) February 1787.—Packet, No. 14, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Earl Cornwallis from Colonel Blair (Colonel of the First Brigade at Cawnpore), Sir Archibald Campbell, Lady Campbell, Monsr.

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Dayot, G. Gardner, James Grant (Resident at Benares), Henry Haldane, Captain John Hamilton, Colonel Gabriel Harper, Captain Higgins, Richard Johnstone, Captain William Kirkpatrick (Resident at Scindiah's camp), Captain Knudson, Alexander Macleod (Resident at Tanjore), John Macpherson, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), John Moffat, John Peach, Robert Percival Pott (Resident at Moorsheadabad), Captain Roddam, Captain Sloper, John Sloper, John Stables, J. Willes (Resident at Furruckabad), M. A. Williams, Sir George Yonge (War Office).—By far the most noteworthy document of this packet being a long and carefully elaborated letter (of forty closely written folio pages) from Captain William Kirkpatrick, Resident at Scindiah's camp, wherein the writer sets forth (to Lord Cornwallis) his several grounds for thinking Scindiah animated by hostility to English interests, and a settled purpose of "lowering our Government in the estimation of his neighbours." In conclusion, Captain Kirkpatrick recommends the discontinuance of the Resident at Scindiah; his presence there under existing circumstances being hurtful to the prestige of the East India Company and its government, whilst his permanent withdrawal would be prejudicial to Scindiah.

(15.) March 1787.—Packet, No. 15, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Earl Cornwallis from Lieutenant D. Anstruther, Lieutenant Anchmuty, J. I. Auriol, Colonel Blair, William Berrie, Hamilton Bird, Lieut.-Colonel Call, Major Cairnes, Lieutenant William Craggs, Alexander Davidson, Colonel Geo. B. Eyres, W. H. Faulknor, James Ferguson, George Forster, Joseph Fowke, R. Gale, James Grant (Resident at Benares), Colonel Gabriel Harper, Henry Edgar Jeffreys, Richard Johnson, Captain William Kirkpatrick (Resident with Mahajee Scindiah), D. R. Leckie, Alexander Macanlay, L. H. Macdowell, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), James Meyrick, Robert Percival Pott (Resident at Moorsheadabad), William Pye, Henry Pyne, Captain Granby Sloper, Archibald Seton, Robert Orme Smith, J. Willes (Resident at Furruckabad), J. Wilton, Sir George Yonge (War Office).

(16.) April and May 1787.—Packet, No. 16 (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from C. Benezet, W. Bruere, Sir Archibald Campbell, T. H. Davies, Alexander Davidson, W. H. Faulknor, George Forster, Capt. G. Gowan, Hon. Lockhart Gordon, James Grant (Resident at Benares), Lieut. R. B. Gregory, Thomas Henchman, Lieut. Thomas Hickman, Rev. William Johnson, Fryer Hadfield, Capt. W. Kirkpatrick, William Larkins, Robert Lindsay, C. Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Captain Monson, Colonel Thomas Musgrave, Col. Gabriel Parker, Captain Granby Sloper, H. Sturt, W. Willes (Resident at Furruckabad), Colonel J. Yorke.

(17.) June 1787.—Packet, No. 17, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from G. H. Barlow, J. S. Booth, W. Bruere, Sir Archibald Campbell, Allen Cooper, Lieut. W. Craggs, Hiram Cox, William Dawson, Lieut.-Col. John Elphinstone, George Forster, Lockhart Gordon, Frank Gladwin, Lt. R. B. Gregory, G. Grand, Colonel Gabriel Harper (Resident at Lucnow), B. Hartley, W. Hewett, Robert Ireland, J. F. Keighley, Capt. W. Kirkpatrick, Sir John Macpherson, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Robert Peck, R. Percival Pott, G. Ritso, Robert Orme Smith, John Vernon, Colonel White, Samuel Young.

(18.) July and August, 1787.—Packet, No. 18, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from J. L. Auriol, Lieut. Henry Lionel Berkeley, William Berrie, Owen Bowen, Maria Duffield, Sir Archibald Campbell, J. Casement, Edward Curfey, George Forster, Frank Gladwin, Lockhart Gordon, Charles Grant, Colonel Gabriel Harper (Resident at Lucnow), Mr. Secretary E. Hay, Richard Kennaway, Capt. W. Kirkpatrick, Colonel Kyd, J. Lumsden, Thomas Lyon, Alexander Macanlay, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), D. Negus, Colonel Roddam, Colonel P. Ross, J. Shore, Hon. Charles Stuart, P. Treves (Acting Resident at Benares), Major C. H. White, J. Willes (Resident at Furruckabad), Lieut. H. Williamson, W. Wodsworth.

(19.) September 1787.—Packet, No. 19, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from John L. Auriol, Frank Balfour, John Bebb, Charles Boddam, W. A. Brooke, Thomas Calvert, T. H. Davies, George Forster, John Gilchrist, Frank Gladwin, Charles Grant, James Grant, Col. Gabriel Harper, Mr. Secretary E. Hay, Ensign W. Hopper, Andrew Hunter, Captain W. Kirkpatrick, Colonel Kyd, W. Parkins, John Lloyd, Thomas Lyons, Alexander Mac-

aulay, Captain Macleod, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Lt.-Col. Peter Murray, Major Palmer, Thomas Philpot, J. Shore, Hon. Charles Stuart, J. Willes (Resident at Furruckabad), J. Wilton.

(20.) October 1787.—Packet, No. 20 (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from Claude Benezet, Captain Thomas Blair, Thomas Calvert, Sir Archibald Campbell, Captain James King Combe, Lieut. Crockett, John Duncan (Resident at Benares), Lockhart Gordon, Charles Grant, John Hall, Colonel Gabriel Harper, Robert Ireland, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), Frank Johnson, Lieut.-Col. Kyd, Lieutenant Loy, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Laurence Mercer, A. Molony, F. Mure, J. Neave (Assistant at Benares), William Palmer (Resident with Mahajee Scindiah), Samuel Skardon, Hon. Charles Stuart, L. M. Taylor, Col. White, J. Wombwell, Sir George Yonge (War Office).

(21.) November and December 1787.—Packet, No. 21, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from William Armstrong, Lieut. William Atkinson, Samuel Bean, John Bebb, Major Cairnes, Lt.-Col. Thomas Call, Sir Archibald Campbell, Lieut. W. Craggs, Thomas Featherstone, George Forster, R. Gale, Capt. John Garstin, Hon. Lockhart Gordon, Charles Grant, Nicholas Grueber, J. E. Harrington, Major Hay, Mr. Secretary E. Hay, William Orby Hunter, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), William Johnson, Edward Ewer Jones, Benjamin Joy, Colonel Knudson, Captain Thomas Kearnan, C. Keating, Lieutenant Kelly, Thomas Law, Robert Lindsay, Lieutenant R. Llewellyn, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Monsieur Montmerli, William Palmer (Resident with Mahajee Scindiah), Robert Peck, Robert Percival Pott, Richard Pye, Capt. Joseph Ronan, Granby Sloper, Peter Speke, Hon. Charles Stuart, Mrs. M. Watson, Lieut. Edmund Wells, James Wordsworth.

(22.) January and February 1788.—Packet, No. 22, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from William Armstrong, Claude Benezet, J. S. Booth, Cosby Burrowes, H. Brooke, W. Camac, Sir Archibald Campbell, J. Demaria, Le Chr. Debraux, John Duncan (Resident at Benares), Ensign William Duncanson, Jno. Durand, Captain Thomas Forrest, George Forster, Lt.-Col. Fullarton, J. P. Gardiner, Colonel Gabriel Harper, J. E. Harrington, Robert Ireland, Dr. Ralph Irving, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at the Vizier's court), Robert Jarrett, J. J. Keighley, John Kirkpatrick, Colonel Knudson, John Laird, Hon. Robt. Lindsay, John Lloyd, Thomas Lyon, Francis Magnus, Lieut. John Maccolme, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Thomas Marriott, Edward Maxwell, Hon. Capt. Monson, Mustepha, J. Neave (Assistant at Benares), William Palmer (Resident with Mahajee Scindiah), J. Percival Pott, Governor Andrew Ramsay, E. F. Stanhope, George Tyler, William Watts, Lieut. Edmund Wells, George Williamson, William Whitla, W. Wodsworth, Capt. G. Wood.

(23.) March and April 1788.—Packet, No. 23, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from William Armstrong, Col. Amherst, Claude Benezet, John Bebb, W. A. Brook, Capt. John Buchanan, Reuben Burrow, Sir Archibald Campbell, Niel Campbell, Stephen Cassan, Jeremiah Church, John Champain, Le Chr. Debraux, George Forster, Richard Fruch, Ensign William Graham, James Grant, J. Grattan, Lieut.-Col. Hartley, Warren Hastings, A. Heselrige, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at the Vizier's court), Lieut.-Col. G. Johnstone, J. Hutchinson, R. D. Leckie, Col. Knudson, Captain A. Kyd, Robert Ledlie, John Lloyd, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), H. Macdowell, E. C. Meyer, Laurence Mercer, Captain Pitts Middleton, J. Neave (Head Assistant at Benares), John Pagan, William Palmer (Resident with Mahajee Scindiah), R. Plowden, Rot. Percival Pott, Henry Pyne, Lieut. John Read, Lieut. J. N. Rind, John O'Reilly, Peter Speke, John Stonhouse, Lord Sydney, Lieut. Samuel Turner, Robert Walpole (dated from Lisbon, introducing Mr. Willoughby Hair), Colonel White, J. Willes, Alexander Wright. Amongst the private letters of this packet are two characteristic notes by Warren Hastings, introducing Mr. Julius Imhoff and Mr. Peter Touchet to Lord Cornwallis; and a letter from Lord Cornwallis's Suffolk steward, Mr. John Hutchinson of Brome, which gives the governor-general a large amount of local gossip, that would at the present date afford entertainment to readers specially interested in a particular district of that county. Of Mr. Julius Imhoff, Warren Hastings says, "He is very nearly related to me, and I have his interest very much at heart; and from what I yet know of his

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"disposition I am persuaded he will not discredit either my regard for him, or any notice that your Lordship may be pleased to show him."

(24.) May and June 1788.—Packet, No. 24. (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from K. Amherst, J. S. Booth, Capt. Sam. Bradshaw, John Bristow, W. A. Brooke, M. Bruere, Lord Bulkeley, Lt.-Col. Call, Sir Archibald Campbell, Lieut. John Cunningham, Samuel Daniel, John Duncan (Resident at Benares), Richard Ercey, Lt.-Col. John Forbes, George Forster, R. Gale, G. Grand, John Hall, William Orby Hunter, John Innes, Robert Ireland, Ralph Irving, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), Capt. John Kennaway, Capt. Wm. Kirkpatrick, Capt. Kyd, H. M. Macdowall, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), F. Mure, William Palmer (Resident with Mahajee Sindia), Ensign Edward Parry, B. Pile, Governor Andrew Ramsay, Capt. William Ratnay, A. Tufton, W. G. Walter, Colonel White, J. Wilton, W. Wodsworth, James Wordsworth, Ensign Robert Wynn.

(25.) July and August 1788.—Packet, No. 25. (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from Robert Adair, J. Addison, Capt. Matthew Alexander, Lieut. W. Baker, Claude Benezet, R. Birch, Edward Brooke, Sir Archibald Campbell, Capt. John Cudmore, D. Cumming, Samuel Daniel, Le Chr. Debraux, J. F. Deluc, John Duncan (Resident at Benares), George Forster, Assistant-General John Grattan, Lieut. Greene, Robert Holme, Lieut. John Hughes, Edward Otto Ives (Resident with the Vizier's court), Edgar Jeffries, Capt. John Kennaway, Thomas William Kerr, Matthew Leslie, H. Lodge, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), James Meyrick, Hon. Capt. Monson, Lt.-Col. John Mordaunt, William Palmer (Resident with Mahajee Sindia), Lieut. John Robertson, Claud Russel, Ensign Peter Touchet, Lieut. Charles White, Colonel White, W. Wodsworth.

(26.) September and October 1788.—Packet, No. 26. (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters from J. Addison, W. A. Brook, Claude Benezet, Henry Bowen, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Call, Sir Archibald Campbell, J. Champion, Lt.-Col. John Cockerell, Valentine Connelly, Hiram Cox, John Crisp, David Cuming, Capt. John Cudmore, B. Cunningham, Le Chr. Debraux, Joseph Harrison Dixon, W. Driver, Jno. Duncan (Resident at Benares), Lieut. D. Falvey, E. Fenwick, Colonel Fullarton, George Forster, H. P. Forster, Robert Gairdner, Lieut. James Gray, John Hall, R. Hamilton, Ralph Harding, J. E. Harrington, George Hart, J. Higgins, Charles Hill, Captain W. Hunter, Vere Warner Hussey, William Hyndman, Edward Otto Ives (Resident with the Vizier's court), Henry Edgar Jeffries, Mrs. R. Johnson, Captain John Kennaway, Captain W. Kirkpatrick, Benjamin Lacam, D. R. Leckie, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Lieut. J. Marley, Laurence Mercer, Colonel John Mordaunt, John Mullens, Edward Pytts Middleton, Rev. John Owen, William Palmer (Resident with Scindia), John Peach, Robert Percival Pott, Jacob Rider, James Robertson, Claud Russel, Lieut. Jonathan Scott, A. Seton, Joseph Shelburne, Robert Sloper, Peter Touchet, J. Unthoff (Assistant at Poona), Colonel White, James Wordsworth, Benjamin Whitehead, Lieutenant Charles Wyatt.

(27.) November and December 1788.—Packet, No. 27. (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from J. Addison, William Armstrong, Lieut. Frederick Maitland Arnott, J. S. Booth, Lady Burgoyne, Sir Archibald Campbell, Lieutenant Cracroft, John Crofton, James Dickson, Jno. Duncan (Resident at Benares), William Foster, George Forster, Joseph Fowke, Lewis Grand, Lieutenant Greene, William Gudgeon, P. Heatley, A. W. Hearsey, John Herbert, Robert Holmes, Captain R. Humphreys, James Hunter, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at the Vizier's court), P. Ivory, J. J. Keighley, Capt. John Kennaway (Resident at Hydrabad), Colonel Kyd, Captain William Kirkpatrick, Benjamin Lacam, James Lynd, Thomas Lyons, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), H. Lodge, William Palmer (Resident with Mahajee Sindia), Robert Percival Pott, Richard Pye, Lieutenant B. Rock, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ware, Andrew Weddell, Benjamin Whitehead, William Whitla, Thomas West, W. Wodsworth, Lieut.-Colonel Mark Wood. Containing also the following curious letter from Mustepha:—

Calcutta, this 19th December 1788.

Milord,—The bearer hereof shall have the honour to expose to your view, and I hope to introduce to your favourable acceptance a singular portfolio, the history whereof is as follows. So early as the year 1773, I had dedicated the sum of five thousand rupees out of the seven I was then worth towards giving some tokens of

gratitude to several persons that had highly obliged me, but especially to Mr. John Graham, Samuel Middleton, and Governor Hastings, who by putting me that year in office introduced me to a small competency. These consisted of six couples of portfolios which I bespoke at Constantinople, my native city, where they excel in gold wire embroideries upon morocco. Three of these were destined for the governor with his name, the date and his coat of arms, which were engraved thereon with a motto of my contrivance "Famam acquirit eundo," and at bottom in a corner the initials of the words, "Dono Dedit Mustepha." All these arrived in Bengal probably in 1776, where the governor then, for reasons which I dare guess, thought proper to intercept them with my letters, and to withdraw from public sight so singular and so glittering a present; and for reasons which no man can vindicate kept them, they say, in his house, concealed for full ten years, although such a mark of gratitude could only do honour to both parties. At his departure, on his things being tumbled over, the box which contained those curiosities came to sight, and engaged several gentlemen of his family to take possession of them, as fair booty probably; when by one of the greatest of chances I came to hear of these being at Mr. Thomson's, attorney to the governor. On being claimed forthwith yesterday, and minutely described (although I had never seen them) they were immediately restored. There were four more in two different hands, but by all means in stranger's hands, being not so much as acquainted with the present possessors. Two of those recovered shall be sent to Mr. Barwell whose name they bear, and a third, destined to Samuel Middleton, esqre., deceased, shall be forwarded to his friend Governor Hastings. There remains one for which, milord, I supplicate your Lordship's acceptance, as it can be of no use to me, and of course it must be bestowed to some stranger. The offering which I take the liberty to make is, milord, far from being interested. In three days hence your Lordship shall hear jointly of my having dedicated to the relief of British insolvent debtors the benefits of an History of India, that has cost me much money and much bodily labour; and if I have been thereby endeavouring to show some tokens of gratitude to the British nation in general by coming to the assistance of its distressed members, shall it be thought strange or designing that, out of the same principle, I should have offered a token of respect and gratitude to a general who, by constantly being victorious against all the odds of numbers and means, has irrefragably demonstrated that, had all the British generals been endowed with as much activity and conduct as himself (for they all had courage in abundance), the subjection of those mighty Americans would have been long ago secured and riveted to the British empire. Accept, milord, from a foreigner naturalized, this mark of admiration. It is thoroughly disinterested, for I request neither office nor employ, nor favor, nor anything at all, unless it be common justice, I am, &c. &c., your Lordship's obliged humble servant, MUSTEPIA.—To Lord Charles Cornwallis, K.G., heretofore Commander of the British Forces in the Revolted Southern Colonies of America.

Particular attention may also be invited to some ten or twelve documents (contained in this packet) touching the conflict between Lieutenant Frederick Maitland Arnott and Mr. Edward Otto Ives, the Resident with the Vizier, which had its origin in a question of title to a bungalow and adjacent land in the vicinity of Lucnow, and in Lieutenant Arnott's difficulties in resisting the claim made to the same property by the Nawab Vizier himself, on the ground that the estate had only been lent to Colonel Mordaunt, the late occupier, who was incompetent to convey the land to the Lieutenant. Irritated by the prospect of losing an estate for which he had paid a large sum of money, and yet further incensed by a suspicion that Mr. Ives, instead of protecting him with proper firmness from spoliation, was secretly encouraging the vizier to assert his spurious title, in order that Mrs. Ives might have the place as a country residence, Lieutenant Arnott wrote to the Governor-General, preferring against Mr. and Mrs. Ives the charges of corruption and irregularity in accepting gifts, to which they replied in terms that afford a notable view of the extent to which the practice of presents prevailed in Anglo-Indian official circles in the times of Hastings and Cornwallis, and the limits within which the custom was deemed harmless and permissible. "Though bound by no oath," writes Mr. Otto Ives to Lord Cornwallis, under date 20 December 1788, "nor even a declaration, I entered on my appointment with the full determination of accepting no pecuniary

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"emolument from his Excellency or his ministers, which resolution I scruple not to say I have intirely abided by, for I trust your Lordship cannot look upon the following circumstances as exceptions:—
"The state, necessary to be observed by the Resident in visiting the Nabob and the like, requiring two or three elephants and some camels for his sojourn, which I could by no means afford to keep, I have allowed those that I found on my arrival attached to the office, to be retained, and his Excellency to defray the charges of keeping them as heretofore.

"The repairs of his Excellency's house, which is appropriated to the Resident, are of course defrayed by him, and the franchises, mollics, &c. required for the use of the house and garden, belong to him.

"His Excellency on my entering my office sent me in the usual manner an honorary palankeen, which I found I could not send back without giving offence, and, therefore, though I could not receive it as a gift, I accepted the use of it, and allowed his bearers and mousaulchies to remain attached to it.

"An Hindostanny dinner, also, was sent me daily from his Excellency's kitchen, as it was to your Lordship while you were here, but as dinners of this kind are very ill drest, it was never put upon the table; and after a few months, hearing that the Nabob was charged ten rupees for it per diem, I requested the minister would discontinue so needless an expense. To this he objected as a thing that would hurt the Nabob's feelings, but proposed that the money should be paid to me to provide a dinner more to my liking. I refused this, and it was compromised by his appointing a man, who had been dismissed from my service and was just then setting off on his return to Moorsheadabad, to the charge of a separate Hindostanny cook-room, where there are prepared a few dishes which, though dressed more cleanly than they used to be, and therefore brought to table are seldom touched.

"The above are matters which Mr. Arnott has not alluded to, but which, now I am writing on the subject, I could not with satisfaction to myself be silent on. I now come to those which he has alluded to.

"It had been so long the custom at this court for presents to be received at entertainments, that after your Lordship's departure, I was teased to an excessive degree to accept them. I persisted, however, firmly in refusing everything on my own account. I had then the same attack to undergo in respect to the ladies of my family, and at length, importuned to a degree that I knew not how to answer without giving real offence, and fearing (I confess my weakness, if it be one) that the ladies themselves might think I was carrying the matter too far in altogether denying them such trifles, I consented that they should receive the muslins, shawls, and the like, provided they did not keep any of the jewels (of which a string of pearls was at that time before Mrs. Ives, worth near ten thousand rupees), and this rule has been observed at two or three subsequent entertainments.

"And here give me leave to lay before your Lordship my sentiments on this subject. I had two motives to refuse presents, one the dread of incurring the penalty of the law, and the other my own sense of honour united with the fear of your Lordship's displeasure.

"My sense of honour would have been wounded, and your Lordship's displeasure I conceived would have been justly added to the penalties of the law, had I, by taking presents, or by any other means, laid myself under such obligations as might destroy my free agency. But for muslins, shawls, and such trifles presented to my wife openly and before the world, which I never wished to conceal, nor was ashamed of, I conceived I laid myself open to the penalties of the law only, if any person should think it worth his while to sue for them, and that your Lordship, were you to know it, might think me imprudent but not criminal.

"With respect to the horses, the fact is this: we were in great distress on our arrival. The weak state of Mrs. Ives's health required exercise with quiet horses. We spent many months in searching for them without effect, and at last, Hyder Beg Khann persuaded her to accept of the use of some, which he had chosen of the same colour from his troop, and these we caused to be broken in for the carriage. I say *accepted the use of them*, because that was the footing he put it upon, though I do suppose in my heart that he never expected them back again. She had also a riding horse or two from the Nabob and Hyder Beg."

Her husband's asseverations on these matters are supported by Mrs. (Arabella) Ives with an affidavit, ending with these words, "and I further swear that I

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"never have, to the best of my recollection and belief, received anything directly nor indirectly from the Nabob Vizier, or his minister, except horses, catables, shawls, muslins, and other cloaths or materials for cloaths; that all kinds of jewels, which have been offered with them have been rejected, and not taken by me, or any one for me, and that I refused a valuable diamond ring offered by the Nabob, and other valuable jewels sent me secretly by Hyder Beg Khann with a desire that I would accept them without the knowledge of my husband."

(28). January and February 1789.—Packet, No. 28, (of East Indian papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from K. Amherst, Robert Anderson, Stephen Bayard, Rev. J. Blanshard, Colonel H. Briscoe, Thomas Brooke, Sir Archibald Campbell, C. Coote, Nathaniel Collyer, Thomas Crichton, Jonathan Duncan (Resident at Benares), Capt. R. Duncanson, W. Dunkin, Colonel George Eyres, G. R. Foley, George Forster, Colonel J. Floyd, W. Farquharson, Richard Grant, John Hill, Colonel Gabriel Harper, Colonel Ireland, Edward Otto Ives (Resident with the Vizier's court), Capt. John Kennaway, Benjamin Lacom, R. D. Leckie, Capt. Francis Light, Jonathan Lloyd, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), G. Matthews, G. Meyer, James Meyrick, Colonel Thomas Musgrave, William Pawson, Samuel Peat, Richard Pye, Major James Smith, R. O. Smith, Lt.-Col. R. Smart, Andrew Thompson, Thos. Turner, Colonel White, Jno. Williams, Capt. Andrew Wight, Sir George Yonge (War Office).

(29). March and April 1789.—Packet, No. 29, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from J. Addison, Lt.-Col. James Balfour, Lieut. H. L. Berkeley, J. L. Booth, Captain J. Brohier, W. A. Brooke, Major Robt. Davies, James Donnelly, Major Alexander Dow, J. Driver, Lieut. W. M. Duncanson, Colonel George Eyres, E. Fenwick, Colonel J. Floyd, George Forster, Robert Gregory, Warren Hastings (introducing Mr. Charles Chapman, with unusually strong commendations), Brigadier-General Mathew Horne, Robert Ireland, Edward Otto Ives (Resident with the Vizier's court), Capt. John Kennaway, Thomas Law, H. Macdowall, Major R. Mackenzie, Col. Norman Macleod, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), B. Mason, Laurence Mercer, James Meyrick, Colonel Thomas Musgrave, Capt. James Pringle, Alexander Read, Lieutenant J. N. Rind, R. Roche, Anthony Sadleir, Peter Speke, Lt.-Col. Stirling, Colonel J. Stuart, Peter Touchet, James Frashard, Col. White, J. Wilton, Lt.-Col. Wood, James Wordsworth, Sir George Yonge (War Office), Samuel Young.

(30.) May and June 1789.—Packet, No. 30, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from John Bebb, George Edward Biddle, Capt. H. Bennet, Colonel Henry Briscoe, K. Chauvet, E. Close, Thomas Cotton, J. Dandridge, Colonel George B. Eyres, Crichton Fraser, Colonel J. Fullarton, Captain Richard French, Francis Gladwin, John Holland, Lieut. J. Home, Brigadier-General Mathew Horne, Capt. J. Hutchinson, Benjamin Hughes, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at the Vizier's court), Lieut.-Col. W. James, Captain John Kennaway, Capt. W. Kirkpatrick, Henry Lodge, Laurence Lyons, Colonel Norman Macleod, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Ensign Alexander Mitchell, Colonel John Murray, Colonel Thomas Musgrave, Capt. H. Palmer, John Peach, Jos. Price, Robert Percival Pott, Alexander Read, Colonel J. Stuart, Col. White, W. Wodsworth, Sir George Yonge (War Office).—A dispatch from the Resident at Poona to the Governor General (dated 20 May 1789) contains the following passages touching customary presents:—
"On receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 16th of March, it became an object of my most solicitous attention to execute your commands on the subject of presents with effect, and at a meeting with Behroo Pant on the 27th of April, mentioned them to him as a singular instance of your Lordship's regard for this state, and desired that a day might be fixed for communicating it to the minister. I accordingly visited him on the 8th instant, when he opened the conversation by assuring me, with an appearance of great satisfaction, that my prediction relative to the Benaris pilgrims had been verified. . . . This topic dismissed, I entered on that of the presents, observing, that as my mission to this Court was meant to promote the friendship of the two states, so your Lordship, in the prosecution of that object, had been anxious to prevent its becoming an inconvenience or a burthen, conformable to which and to late orders from Europe, your Lordship had forbidden my becoming an incumbrance to this Court by the receipt

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"of presents; that however as you found your intention subject to a different construction that led to contract the grand object of my mission, and to prejudice the cordiality of our intercourse, your Lordship has been pleased, on the original principles of my appointment to admit of my resuming the ancient usage of a friendly interchange of presents. The minister, who had discovered much satisfaction during this declaration, immediately replied that this empire and that of the English were great and powerful, insensible of burthens such as I had mentioned, but pleased with them when incurred for friendly purposes. He was not, he said, ignorant of the orders that had been received by the Company's government on the subject of presents, but wise as they might be with respect to our own dominions, he could not conceive them meant to be applied to our intercourse with foreign and independent states and the powers of India, amongst whom and their representatives the interchange of presents was universal and indispensable, not as a matter of value and emolument, but as giving lustre and publicity to friendship: That therefore your Lordship's revocation of your former orders had given him great satisfaction. I embraced this opportunity to acquaint him that, while this point had been in agitation, I had received from your Lordships some cloths, the fabrick of Bengal, for the Peshwah and himself, which I had been prevented delivering by the late suspension of the usage, which I should now be happy to recommence by their presentment. . . . On the 10th instant I received a visit from Behroo Punt, who recommenced the interchange of presents by giving me the String of Pearls and Diamond Ring (that I had formerly returned) from the Minister and Hurry Pandit, barring all objection by assuring me that he acted by the minister's special order in renewal of our cordial intercourse. I accordingly made none, but received them on the footing he presented them, and hold them as a deposit on the Company's account."

(31.) July and August 1789.—Packet, No. 31 (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from G. E. Biddle, Captain Samuel Black, Rev. J. Blanshard, J. S. Booth, Colonel Brisco, Rev. D. Brown, H. Chauvet, George Forster, Captain Charles Freeman, J. H. Harington, Thomas Harris, Brigadier-General Mathew Horne, Robert Holt, J. Horrebow, Andrew Hunter, William Orby Hunter, Dr. Ralph Irving, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at the Vizier's Court), Richard Johnson, Captain John Kennaway (Resident at Hyderabad), Joseph Yorke Kiulooh, Benjamin Lacam, William Larkins, John Lloyd, Charles Loyd, Lieutenant John Malcolm, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Laurence Mercer, E. C. Meyer, Hon. Captain Monson, Colonel Thomas Musgrave, Lieut. Edward Perks, Thomas Philpot, Captain Robert Rayne, Captain Alexander Read, R. Roche, James L. Ross, Archibald Seton, Lieut. Stamford, Hon. Chas. Stuart, Lieutenant Charles Sutherland, William Swainston, Lieut. George Turnour, A. Williamson, J. Wilton, James Wordsworth, Sir George Yonge (War Office), Lieutenant Charles Wallace Young.—The letter in which J. Horrebow (captain and owner of a slave-ship) appeals to Lord Cornwallis for mitigation of the sentence, about to follow his conviction of trading in slaves, affords some curious particulars respecting the forbidden traffic. "I am," says the petitioner, "by birth a Dane, born in Copenhagen of a most respectable family, my father having been one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature, a situation of great consequence and honour; my mother, the daughter of Major-General Furrsmann in the Danish service, and my relations on both sides have filled and do fill posts of great trust and confidence. Judge then, my Lord, how much I must feel in having thus by this public and ignominious trial and conviction disgraced my family, a family I can venture to say that never before received a stain. . . . With respect to the offence I have been guilty of I am now too fatally convinced of its illegality; if I had had that knowledge before, this disgrace and shame could never have befallen on me, for I do most solemnly assure your Lordship my conduct all through this business proceeded from ignorance of the laws of England, and from examples of its having been practised by foreigners. I had not an idea that it was illegal, being myself well acquainted with merchants of the first credit in England, who openly and avowedly carry on a similar traffic on the coast of Africa; and I was also confirmed in my idea of its not being illegal from my having known that it was a constant

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"and usual practice a few year since in Calcutta to sell slaves by public auction in the same manner as any other effects. Ignorance, my Lord, I am aware, is not a sufficient excuse, but in many cases will go a great way in extenuation of a crime, and which effect I trust and hope it will have in the present instance. Having been told at Serampore and Chandernagore by several people that a great profit was to be got or slaves at Mauritius, I too imprudently determined in purchasing some for that place, and employed a Monsieur Remy at Chandernagore to purchase them for me; he did so; the slaves were put on board my ship and sold at Columbo. . . . I humbly conceive it was more your Lordship's intention to show your great displeasure to a traffick of the sort being carried on and to prevent it in future by making a publick example, that your Lordship directed the prosecution against me, than any other motive; that end has been answered, and I have unfortunately been the object. It is the first example that has been made in this country, and I firmly believe sufficiently notorious to prevent others residing under the protection of the British Government attempting the like in future."

(32.) September and October 1789.—Packet, No. 32 (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from J. Addison, Colonel Robert Abercromby, Colonel Ahmuty, R. Bathurst, John Bebb, Rev. J. Blanshard, Hon. R. H. Boddam, Ensign Jonathan Brown, W. Brune, Captain James Campbell, Colonel J. Capper, J. Champion, H. Chauvet, Frances (Lady) Chambers, Le Chevalier de Chastel, John Mabel Cooper, William Cowper, Alexander Davidson, C. B. Dent, Colonel George B. Eyres, John Farquhar, H. J. Forster, Captain Richard French, Lieut. Thomas Hawkins, Tileman Henschel, Robert Holt, Brig.-General Mathew Horne, William Orby Hunter, Jno. Hutchinson, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), Lieut.-Col. W. Jones, Richard Johnson, Captain John Kennaway (Resident at Hyderabad), Mon. Labouchardiere, William Larkins, Charles Loyd, Lieut. John Macleod, Thomas Martin, Lieut.-Col. John R. Mattocks, T. Melvill, Colonel C. Morgan, Colonel Thomas Musgrave, Lieut. James Pennington, Thomas Phippard, Captain James Pringle, Captain Alexander Read, E. Sandford, Lieut. William Sandys, Hon. Charles Stuart, Lieutenant Tomkyns, Thomas Thrush, P. Treves, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ware, Captain Lestock Wilson, James Wordsworth, Sir George Yonge (War Office).

(33.) November and December 1789.—Packet, No. 33 (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from Capt. Robert Anderson, William Armstrong, E. H. Barlow, William Baillie, R. Bathurst, Samuel Beachcroft, Lieut. Robert Bridgewater, Colonel Brisco, Reuben Burrow, George Colebrook, Colonel Collinson, Lieut.-Colonel Deare, Major James Dickson, Capt. Alexander Dirom, W. Douglas, George Forster, Colonel J. Fullarton, Alexandre Comte Gika, Lieutenant Thomas Giltum, Duke of Grafton, J. E. Harington, Thomas Harris, Lieut. Michael Hiltner, John Holland, Ensign Ewer Jones, Mrs. Richard Johnston, Capt. John Kennaway (Resident at Hyderabad), Colonel Robert Kyd, William Larkins, Francis Magnus, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Major George Maule, Mons. Mercier, James Meyrick, A. Montgomerie, Thomas Parley, Thomas Phillips, Lyon Prager, Anthony Sadleir, J. Shore, Peter Speke, Hon. Charles Stuart, Hon. Lieut. George Turnour, Lieut.-Col. Charles Warre. One of the more important documents of the packet being Captain Alexander Dirom's "Account of Tippoo Sultan his family and the Revenues of his Country; of his army and the principal Officers of his Civil and Military Establishments; Also of his Army at Coimbatore, and the cause and progress of his War with the Nairs."

(34.) January and February 1790.—Packet, No. 34 (of East Indian Papers); containing letters to Charles Earl Cornwallis from Colonel Ahmuty, the Duchess of Ancaster, Governor Bic, Lieutenant James Brunton, J. Brohier, Alexander Davidson, Captain Alexander Dixon, John Duncan (Resident at Benares), George Forster, R. Gale, James Grant, Phineas Hall, Sir Paul Jodrell (respecting libels on the writer in the Madras "Courier"), Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), Richard Johnson, George Johnstone (Acting Resident at Lucnow), John Kennaway (Resident at Hyderabad), Colonel Robert Kyd, John Lloyd, Charles Loyd, Lieut. Macleod, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Lieut. Malcolm, Colonel C. Morgan, Lyon Prager, John Rawlins, Capt. Alexander Read, Benjamin Roebuck, Andrew Ross, Peter Speke, Rt. Hon. Charles

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Townshend, Lieut. Charles Wyatt, George Webster, William Wilkinson, J. Willes, W. Wordsworth, James Wordsworth, Sir George Yonge (War Office).

(35.) March and April 1790.—Packet, No. 35 (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from W. K. Amherst, Capt. Robert Blair, W. A. Brooke, Capt. H. Burges, Lt.-Col. Jno. Cockerell, Jona Cooper, Lt.-Col. Deare, Capt. Alexander Dixon, Col. Patrick Duff, Jonathan Duncan (Resident at Benares), George Forster, John Hutchinson, Edward Otto Ives (Resident with the Vizier's Court), John Kennaway (Resident at Hyderabad), Col. Kyd, Lieut. A. Macaulay, Capt. John Madan, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), B. Mason, F. Mure, Colonel J. Murray, Colonel Thomas Musgrave, Capt. Alexander Read, Benjamin Roebuck, A. Seton, Ensign W. Snodgrass, Peter Speke, J. Stonhouse, Hon. Charles Stuart, J. Willes, J. Wilton, Samuel Young.

(36.) May and June 1790.—Packet, No. 36 (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from Thomas Brooke, W. A. Brooke, Lieut.-Colonel John Cockerell, Alexander Davidson, William Dick, Henry Dundas, Ensign Charles FitzHill, George Forster (Resident at Nagpore), Lieut. Thomas Gillam, W. Harding, William Orby Hunter, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at the Vizier's Court), Capt. John Kennaway (Resident at Hyderabad), Matthew Leslie, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Lieut. Miles Nightingall, William Palmer (Resident with Mahajee Scindia), J. Paterson, John Peach, Lieutenant Thomas Phipps, Capt. Alexander Read, Thomas Pearce, Benjamin Roebuck, Hon. Charles Stuart, Lieut.-Col. R. Stuart, G. Urignou, J. Willes, James Wordsworth, Sir George Yonge (War Office).

(37.) July and August 1790.—Packet, No. 37 (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from H. Bathurst, Lieut. H. L. Berkeley, Rev. J. Blanshard, Colonel Briscoe, W. A. Brooke, Richard Browne, Dr. R. Bruce, W. R. Davis, J. H. Dixon, Jno. Duncan (Resident at Benares), Capt. Dundas, C. W. Duntzfelt, George Forster (Resident at Nagpore), M. Fulton, E. G. Furlye, Terence Gabagan, Capt. John French, Lieut.-Col. James Hartley, J. H. Harrington, Capt. A. W. Hearsey, J. Heatley, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at the Vizier's Court), Captain John Kennaway (Resident at Hyderabad), Robert Ledlie, Ensign Charles Mammen, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Laurence Mercer, G. C. Meyer, Colonel J. Murray, Pendoche Neale, William Palmer (Resident with Mahajee Scindia), Captain Richard Pennell, William Phillips, Capt. Alexander Read, Benjamin Roebuck, George Smith, Peter Speke, Edward Strettell, Hon. Charles Stuart, Peter Touchet, Lieut.-Col. Charles Ware, J. Willes, Captain Thomas Welsh, J. Wilton, Sir George Yonge (War Office).

(38.) September and October 1790.—Packet, No. 38 (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from William Anderson, John Harman Becher, W. A. Brooke, Colonel Capper, J. Chamier, W. Chauvet, James L. Dighton, Colonel Patrick Duff, Jno. Duncan (Resident at Benares), Lieut.-Colonel W. Elliot, George Forster (Resident at Nagpore), William Gudgeon, Thomas Harris, Captain George Howell, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at the Vizier's Court), Captain John Kennaway (Resident at Hyderabad), Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Laurence Mercer, William Palmer (Resident with Mahajee Scindia), Captain Alexander Read, Benjamin Roebuck, Major F. Shelly, Major Lewis Smith, J. Stonehouse, Ensign James Stuart.

(39.) November and December 1790.—Packet, No. 39 (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Lord Cornwallis from William Berrie, J. Bristow, Thomas Brooke, W. A. Brooke, W. Burke, J. Burlton, Colonel F. Capper, Sir Robert Chambers, Lieut.-Colonel Jno. Cockerell, Lieut. J. Cunningham, Captain George Curtis, W. Driver, Jno. Duncan (Resident at Benares), Major S. Dyer, Captain W. Flint, Lieutenant Gillman, James Hartley, Lieutenant W. Horne, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), Sir Paul Jodrell, Captain John Kennaway (Resident at Hyderabad), Mrs. Miriam Kelly, Lt.-Colonel Kyd, Captain Little, W. Mackintosh, Colonel A. Mackenzie, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), F. Maymound, Captain J. Meares, Laurence Mercer, James Miller, Colonel Thomas Musgrave, James Nicholas, Lieut. A. O'Hara, William Palmer (Resident with Mahajee Scindia), C. Parthenio, Lieutenant J. P. Pigott, Henry Ramas, Captain Alexander Read, John Read, Jacob Rider, Benjamin Roebuck, Melian Showers, Major Stirling, Hon. Charles Stuart, Lieut. Charles Sutherland, Colonel Wagenheim, Lieut.-Col. Swain

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Ward, William Watts, George Webster, J. Wintle, Lieutenant Henry Williamson, Sir George Yonge (War Office).

(40.) January 1791.—Packet, No. 40 (of East Indian Papers) comprising letters to Charles Earl Cornwallis from J. Addison, Lieut. James Brunton, Lt.-Col. John Cockerell, Major Cuppage, Captain Flint, Captain John French, Colonel J. Fullarton, Lt.-Col. James Hartley, Captain A. W. Hearsey, Edward Otto Ives, (Resident at Lucnow), John Kennaway, (Resident with the Nizam), Colonel A. Mackenzie and J. Malchoi (respecting Lieut.-Colonel Stuart's extraordinary capture by the 'Seiks'), Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), James Miller, Major H. Montgomery, General Musgrave, Captain Alexander Read, Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Ross, Lieut.-Col. Richard Tolson, Colonel Wangerheim, George Webster.

(41.) February 1791.—Packet, No. 41 (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Charles Earl Cornwallis from Captain J. W. Brohier, Lieut. James Brunton, Major Cuppage, Lieut. Davidson, Colonel Patrick Duff, Captain Flint, Colonel John Fullarton, Sir F. Gordon, Major Hartle, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), Mons. Labouchardiere, John Kennaway (Resident with the Nizam), Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Colonel H. Mackenzie, Captain C. Mayne, James Meyrick, Major-General Thomas Musgrave, Lieut.-Colonel Tolson, John Turing, Governor Vandegraaff.

(42.) March and April, 1791.—Packet, No. 42 (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters and despatches to Charles Earl Cornwallis from Michael Atkinson, Lieut.-Col. James Browne, Lieut. Calcraft, Capt. James Campbell, Lieut. J. Cunningham, Major Cuppage, Lieut. James Davidson, Lieut.-Col. Geils, Captain Haldane, Ensign Charles Hill, J. Hudleston, Catherine Hawkesbury, Lieut. Joseph O'Halloran, Warren Hastings, John Hunter, John Hutchinson, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), Lieut. B. H. Kelly, John Kennaway (Resident with the Nizam), Capt. John Lindsay, Colonel Mackenzie, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Colonel John Murray, General Thomas Musgrave, Lt.-Colonel Oldham, Rev. John Owen, William Palmer (Resident with the Mahajee Scindia), Richard Penn, Duke of Richmond, Nathaniel Smith, Peter Speke, Lieut. William Steuart, John Stewart, Mrs. M. Townshend. The letter from Warren Hastings (dated from Park Lane, 18 April 1791) commending Colonel Morgan to Lord Cornwallis being noteworthy by biographers.

(43.) May and June, 1791.—Packet, No. 43 (of East Indian Papers); comprising despatches and letters to Charles Earl Cornwallis from G. H. Barlow (Calcutta), Oliver Colt, Lieut. James Davidson, Charles Eustace (Dublin), Major John Gore, Major Grattan, Lord Hinchinbrook, Capt. Hunter, John Kennaway (Resident with the Nizam), Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Captain John Little, John Mackenzie, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Mr. James Miller, Colonel John Murray, Lt.-Col. Oldham, Lady Pelham, William Petrie, General Richard Phillipson, Capt. Alexander Read, Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Ross, Lieut.-Col. Steuart, Major Lewis Smith, J. Unthoff, Captain Thomas Welsh, Major William Young.

(44.) July and August, 1791.—Packet, No. 44 (of East Indian Papers); comprising despatches and letters from Captain Beaton, John Champain, Major Cuppage, Samuel Charters, J. Dashwood, Lieut. James Davidson, Charles Eustace (Dublin), Capt. W. Flint, J. Le Gross, Capt. Richard Hardinge, Major Orby Hunter, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), John Kennaway (Resident at the Nizam's Court), N. E. Kindersley, Captain A. Kyd, Capt. John Little, Capt. John Macintyre, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Major George Maule, James Meyrick, Col. John Murray, Thomas Myers, Ann Nightingale (Dieppe), Lieut. Oates, Lieut.-Col. John Oldham, Major Orr, William Petrie, Capt. John Rattray, Capt. Alexander Read, Major R. Roberts, James Rowles, Lt.-Col. Showers, Lt.-Col. Tolson, Lady Waldegrave, Capt. Thomas Welsh, Capt. James Williamson.

(45.) September and October, 1791.—Packet, No. 45 (of East Indian Papers); comprising despatches and letters to Charles Earl Cornwallis from Col. Ahmuty, Col. James Balfour, George Bingham, Sir Charles Blunt, Capt. Bowser, W. A. Brooke, Robert Bruce, Colonel Briscoe, David Burges, Rev. A. T. Clarke, Lord Chatham, Major Cuppage, J. Dashwood, J. L. Dighton, Lieut. John Fortnum, Orby Hunter, Robert Ireland, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), Mrs. Johnstone (Madras), John Kennaway (Resident at the Nizam's Court), Captain John Little, Colonel A. Mackenzie, Charles Warre

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Malet (Resident at Poona), Russell Manners, Capt. Monson, Col. Morgan, Mr. J. Motte, F. Mure, Colonel John Murray, General Thomas Musgrave, C. Reynolds, John Ryley, Capt. Richard Scott, Lt.-Col. Showers, Major Stirling, Lt.-Col. Stuart, Capt. James Williamson, Mr. J. Wintle.

(46.) November and December 1791.—Packet, No. 46, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Charles Earl Cornwallis from Colonel Ahmty, William Adair, Claude Benezet, Charles Birch, Major Bruce, J. Buller, C. Cockerell, Major Cuppage, Major Curfy, Mary Douglas, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Dundas, Captain Dundas, Capt. Edwards, Sir William Fawcett, Colonel J. Fullarton, Lieut. Thomas Hickman, John Hutchinson, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), John Kennaway (Resident at the Nizam's Court), Capt. Little, H. Lodge, James Macpherson, Major Forbes Ross Macdonald, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), James Meyrick, Josiah Morgan, General Musgrave, Colonel Pearson, William Petrie, J. Price, Lt.-Colonel Ranstone, Lieut. Charles Leighton Simpson, Edward Smith, J. B. Smith, Lieut. William Stuart (Assistant at Hyderabad), Mrs. M. Townshend, J. Wintle. Some of the private letters of this packet repay perusal. Writing from Gibraltar, William Adair says "His Royal Highness, Prince Edward, of whom report had been very unfavourable, has been here about nine months, and has conducted himself with such regular strictness and propriety as has given very great satisfaction to every one, especially the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General O'Hara. He is the very reverse of intemperance, hates drink and play, never swears, and as to amours we know nothing of them. He is tall and well-made in person, is sensible, clear, and distinct in his manner of expression, rather pointed-free from the quick manner of the family." In the course of a long letter of chat (dated from Conduit Street, 31 December 1791), Edward Smith says of another of the Royal Dukes, "You may have been surprised at our Duke of York's bringing home a wife, but unfashionable as it may appear, yet true it is he really fell in love and she too. Her fortune (as a Princess) is reputedly small, but I have reason to believe that the King of Prussia privately makes her ample allowance, and every farthing is very convenient to H.R.H. The onset here pleases much, and everything yet seen of her seems dictated by prudence and foresight, so that it is hoped she may be of every possible happiness and service to the Duke with his family."

(47.) January and February 1792.—Packet, No. 47, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Earl Cornwallis from William Armstrong, Claude Benezet, William Burroughs, Catherine Cornwallis, Samuel Charters, Major Cuppage, E. J. Curfy, Colonel Patrick Duff, R. W. Fitzhugh, Sir William Dunkin, Colonel Fox, Thomas Graham, Lord Hawkesbury, Tilman Henckell, Lord Hinchinbrook, J. Hudleston, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), Colonel M. Mackenzie, Alexander Macleod, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), James Meyrick, Colonel John Murray, William Petrie, General Richard Phillipson, Captain Alexander Read, Lieut.-General Robert Robinson, Lieut. William Stuart, G. Taswell, Rt. Hon. Charles Townshend, J. Wintle, James Wordsworth, Sir George Yonge (War Office). Some of dispatches for Sir John Kennaway, Bart. (Resident at Hyderabad), Charles Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), and Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona) being especially worthy of examination. Also, a noteworthy paper entitled "A List of Promotions in His Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, that have taken place in consequences of Recommendations from Lord Cornwallis; with Observations."

(48.) March and April 1792.—Packet, No. 48, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Charles Earl Cornwallis from William Baillie, Colonel James Balfour, Col. H. Brisco, Colonel Bridges, J. Boyd, W. A. Brooke, Sir Charles Bunbury, Lieut.-Col. Cockerell, Charles Coates, Lord Craven, Major Cuppage, Major Stair Dalrymple, Lieut. John Davidson, John Duncan, James Dunkin, Frederick Fitzroy, Thomas Graham, General Grant, Sir Frederick Haldimand, Lord Hillsborough, Lord Howe (introducing Mr. Henry Strachey), J. Hudleston, Lieut. Samuel Hunter, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), S. Lushington, Major Forbes Ross Macdonald, Col. H. Mackenzie, Colonel Norman Macleod, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Frederick Montague, Colonel John Murray, Lord Onslow, Thomas Philpott, Robert Percival Pott, J. Rennell, Alexander Read, Lt.-Colonel Showers, Lieut.

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William Stenart, Capt. Charles Stewart, Mr. Henry Strachey (introducing his eldest son), George Webster, Sir George Yonge (War Office).

(49.) May and June 1792.—Packet, No. 49, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Earl Cornwallis from Lord Auckland, Captain Simon Baillie, Lieut. J. M. Chalmers, Robert Chapman, Major Cuppage, Major Dalrymple, Colonel Patrick Duff, Thomas Graham, Lieut. Samuel Hunter, William Honman, Edward Otto Ives (Resident at Lucnow), John Kennaway (Resident at Hyderabad), J. W. Lankeet, Rev. Duncan Mackay, Bernard McMahon, Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Philip Mannington, Lieut. John Missing, Daniel Murray, Colonel John Murray, William Petrie, Mr. Joseph Price, Captain Alexander Read, Lieut. William Stuart, Lieut.-Colonel F. Stuart, L. M. Taylor, Lieut.-Colonel Tolson, Captain W. Vincent, Major A. Wynet, Sir George Yonge (War Office).—Also a parcel of correspondence and memoranda respecting the affairs of the Nabob of Arcot.

(50.) 1792.—Packet, No. 50, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Earl Cornwallis from Lieut. Lionel Berkeley, Colonel John Brathwaite, Major Bolter, Colonel Briscoe, David Burgess, Lieut. Cunninghamham, Lieut. George Dick, Henry Martin D'Este, Major Dyer, Colonel Fullarton, James Grant, Thomas Harris, B. Hartley, Lieut. Thomas Hawkins, Tileman Henckell, Rev. F. Holscher, William Orby Hunter, William Macleod, Lieut. Mercer, Henry Chicheley Michell, Captain Monson, Colonel Morgan, Lieut. F. A. Muller, Lieut.-Colonel Nesbitt, James Pennington, R. J. Perrean, Lt.-Colonel Ranstone, Captain Alexander Read, Lieut. Reade, John Rider, Mr. Secretary G. Robinson, Melian (wife of Colonel) Showers, Lieut. P. Sundt, Colonel Symes, J. Willes, John Yeomans, Sir George Yonge (War Office), Lieut. William Youngson.

(51.) January to March 1793.—Packet, No. 51, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Charles Earl Cornwallis from Colonel John Brathwaite, David Baird, General J. Carnac, Lieut.-Colonel John Cockerell, Edward Coles, Lieut. Henry Martin D'Este, Captain William Douglas, Colonel Floyd, John Gilchrist, Lieut. St. Leger Gillman, Lieut. Rich. Hay, J. Hatch, James Irvine, Ernest Ives, Lieut. Henry Mercer, Henry Chicheley Michell, James Miller, Lieut. Robert McGregor, Lieut.-Colonel Nesbitt, Sir Charles Oakley, Richard Oakes, Lieut. William Oliphant, Major R. C. Roberts, Lieut. J. Shaw, Captain Spry, Major Vanas, George Webster, Lieut. Henry White, Captain Andrew Wright.

(52.) April—July 1793.—Packet No. 52, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Charles Earl Cornwallis from Captain Simon Baillie, Richard Birch, Lieut. Paris Bradshaw, Colonel John Brathwaite, Colonel H. Briscoe, Captain Carnegie, Samuel Charters, Monsr. Deschamps, Thomas Edwards, Lieut. C. W. Emerson, Colonel C. Fraser, Lieut. St. Leger Gillman, Charles Gladwine, Lieut. Thomas Friskey Hare, Lieut. Thomas Hardwicke, Vere Warner Hussey, John Law, Captain Lloyd, Rev. John Loftie, Mr. McNab, Lieut. J. Missing, Lieut. Mercer, James Musgrave, Sir Charles Oakley, Major Orr, Lieut.-Colonel Patterson, Captain Alexander Read, Lieut. Wm. Sandys, and George Williamson.

(53.) July—September 1793.—Packet, No. 53, (of East Indian papers); comprising letters to Charles Earl Cornwallis from Lord Ailesbury, Lucretia Anstey, Shearman Bird, Col. J. Brathwaite, Colonel Briscoe, Thomas Brooke, Captain J. Campbell, Peter Chabert, Rev. Abraham Thomas Clarke, Lieut.-Colonel Cockerell, Edward Coles, Lieut. John Conyngham, Lieut. Corner, Lieut. M. Dove, John Duncan, Lieut. Sutton, Dominick Donnelly, S. Ewart, Lieut. Fetherstone, Colonel J. Floyd, A. Grant, Tilman Henckell, Lieut. Hickman, Major Forbes Ross Macdonald, Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton Maxwell, Lieut. Magrath, Lieut. W. Montgomery, John Kennaway (Resident at Hyderabad), Charles Warre Malet (Resident at Poona), Philip Mannington, A. Montgomery, Daniel Negus, Major William Palmer, William Page, Thomas Parr, John Paterson, Rev. Christian Pohl, Lieut.-Colonel Ranstone, Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Ross, Ensign Stewart, C. Smart, P. Treves, Lieut. W. A. Thompson, Lieut.-Colonel Tolson, Adam Turnbull, Lieut. Vargandt, J. Willes, Lieut.-Colonel Mark Wood, Sir George Yonge (War Office).—Also, a curious memoir (covering thirty-seven closely written pages) by Robert Morris, barrister-at-law, complaining of his exclusion by the Calcutta judges from the Calcutta bar, there being in the complainant's opinion no sufficient grounds for the exclusion. The memorialist, however, admitting that in 1772, without the permission of the young lady's guardians, he made a secret marriage in Flanders with

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an heiress (having 30,000*l.* for her fortune), the natural daughter of the last Lord Baltimore, when she was only twelve and a half years old, which marriage had since been declared null and void.

(54.) 1794.—Packet, No. 54, (of East Indian and other papers); comprising letters to Marquis Cornwallis from G. H. Barlow (Secretary of Government, Calcutta), H. Beaufoy, Colonel John Murray, Colonel Paterson, Major William Scott.—Also, copy of instructions to Jonathan Dunean, (Resident at Benares), and official reports from Lieutenant Richard Fletcher (Royal Engineers), to the Duke of Richmond, dated from Prince Rupert's Head, Dominica, touching works of fortification.

(55.) 1795.—Packet, No. 55, (of East Indian Papers); comprising letters to Marquis Cornwallis (Master-General of His Majesty's Ordnance), from G. H. Barlow (Secretary of Government, Calcutta), Major Blair, Captain Booth (Royal Engineers), General Drummond, Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas (House Guards), Charles Morgan (Judge Advocate General), Sir John Murray (Calcutta), Major William Scott, General John Small, Charles Stuart, and Lieut.-Colonel William Twiss.

(56.) 1796-1797.—Packet No. 56, (of East India Papers); comprising letters to the Marquis Cornwallis, from G. H. Barlow (Secretary to Government, Council Chamber, Calcutta), and Major William Scott written for the information of the Marquis respecting Indian affairs after his return to England; Mr. Barlow's letters relating to Lord Hobart's "violent and arbitrary proceedings," and Major Scott's epistles being noteworthy for their evidence respecting a mutinous and revolutionary movement at Futtighur and Khaupoor amongst the officers of the Indian army, whose transient disaffection seems to have originated in annoyance at the delay in issuing "the long looked for regulations" for the abatement of their particular grievances. Writing on 24 February 1796, at a distance of twenty miles from Futtighur, where the alarming discontent first made itself manifest, Major Scott says, "This danger, however, seemed to approach in a combination to extort from Government such concessions and regulations as the Army should approve of. From the Papers which Government got a sight of it appeared that a plan was forming to establish a sort of military independence. Organization, legislative and executive committees, with all the cant of modern revolution, were talked off, with as much freedom and self-importance as in any paper read at the National Assembly of Paris. But though, I believe with few exceptions, all were implicated to a certain degree, pledged to secrecy under solemn ties, and associated for mutual support, yet many startled at a measure which was likely to bring the question between the Government and the Army to a serious issue. The first stand was made by the Artillery at the Presidency, but the most effectual opposition was made at Khaupoor. It is believed that this wild scheme originated at Futtighur, and that all the officers at that station had either engaged on it from will, been drawn into it from inadvertency, or dragged into it from irresolution." Having described the steps taken of the suppression of a rebellious ferment that for a brief time threatened to become an open revolt, the writer expresses a strong opinion that the danger is over. In a subsequent letter (dated 15 Jan. 1797), Major Scott speaks with approbation of the conciliatory firmness with which the chief military authority encountered this perilous agitation of the army. "Had coercion been attempted," he says, "the men, who were led into the combination from want of thought or want of firmness to resist, would have lost the power of retracting, and been precipitated into a participation of the confusion, which some turbulent and adventurous spirits were on the watch to excite. It has been acknowledged to me by several of both parties, the mountain and the moderates, that the General's prudent and conciliatory conduct saved the Army; this is, in fact, admitting that had the decision come to the sword Government must in the end have prevailed; but tumults, foreign to the original object, would have grown out of the confusion; after subduing your Army, you must have employed it to quell the rebellion of your subjects; and the Army itself must have been kept down by the same means that corrected it. The wild beast is now tamed instead of chained; but it will be said that we have tamed him with sops." In palliation of the army's misconduct the writer insists that its discontent was by no means groundless. Of the army, however, he has no good opinion, declaring it as remarkable for "captiousness, avarice, folly, and supineness," as it should be for

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"zeal, energy, and ability." This packet contains also some purely private and personal correspondence; several of the unofficial letters being from Lords Liverpool, Sidmouth, and Hobart.

(57.) 1782-1793.—Packet, No. 57, (of East Indian manuscript books and documents); containing—

(a.) 27 September 1782.—Narrative of the Second War with Hyder Aly down to the 27th September 1782, by Major William Sydenham of the Fort St. George establishment. An official memoir of 260 closely written folio pages.

(b.) 20 December 1784.—Grant's Political Survey of the Northern Circars; being a memoir of the history, government, resources, and revenues of the Northern Circars, by James Grant; with an introductory letter to the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq., Governor-General, and Council in their Secret Political Department. Folio of 210 leaves, closely written on both sides.

(c.) 1785.—A folio setting forth on its first 58 pages the main points and arguments of Sir John Burgoyne's defence of his conduct before a court-martial, when he was on his trial "for refusing, on the 19th of September 1783, to obey the orders of the President and Select Committee of the Council of Fort St. George, which he knew and expressly acknowledged to be the Government of the country," and also (inter alia) for "refusing to put himself, or that part of the army which was composed of His Majesty's Forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Lang." Headed "Address to Lieutenant-General Sir Jno. Dalling President and Officers, Members of this Court Martial," and written in the first person, the document appears to be a sketch of an address for his defence, prepared by Sir John Burgoyne himself, and written by his own hand.

(d.) 1786 to 1793.—Letter-Register of letters sent from India by Lord Cornwallis to his numerous correspondents in England, during the afore-mentioned term, note being taken of the ships or private carriers by which or whom the letters were dispatched. Nothing given of the contents of the epistles.

(e.) Two important papers of data touching the peculations, extortions, and frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by Governor Holland and his brother. Paper, No. 1, described on the back, "Case as to Holland's conduct in the non-payment of the Nizam's Peshcuth," and the Heavy Balances of Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot, and undue remissions to the Rajah of Tanjore." Paper, No. 2, endorsed "Private Communications of Corruption and Peculation," and headed "A supplement to the cases relating to charges of delinquency against the late Government of Madras."

(58.) 1781 to 1819.—An additional Packet of papers relating chiefly to the capitulation of the garrisons of York and Gloucester in Virginia, U. S., and to steps taken for rendering due honour in 1806, to the memory of Charles Marquis Cornwallis. Comprising with other matters—

(a.) 19 October 1781.—Two severa. copies of the Articles of Capitulation of the said garrisons, with copies of letters that passed between George Washington and Earl Cornwallis for the settlement of the same articles.

(b.) February 1806.—Copy of the resolutions of regret and testimony passed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company in respect to the death and services of the Marquis Cornwallis, with correspondence (including letters by Earl Minto and Viscount Castlereagh) respecting the same resolutions.

(c.) 2 January 1819.—Pencil drawing by Lieutenant W. E. Stephen of the Engineers, of the mausoleum erected at Ghazepoor in the honour of Marquis Cornwallis, "the total probable cost," of the work "from beginning to end" being "about one lac of rupees."

(59.) 1798-1797. Official Letter-Book of Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, Master-General of His Majesty's Ordnance.

At the close of this account of the American and East Indian writings, which Lord Braybrooke has considerably sent to the great store-house of our national archives, it may be remarked that Lord Cornwallis's Irish MSS. (1798-1801) having come in former time through another channel to the same resting place, the Public Record Office has at present in its keeping an almost perfect collection of the Marquis's official papers.

JOHN CORDY JAFFRESON.

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REPORT on the MANUSCRIPTS of the RIGHT HONOUR-
ABLE JOHN, VISCOUNT OF ARBUTHNOTT, at ARBUTH-
NOTT HOUSE, in the COUNTY of KINCARDINE. By
WILLIAM FRASER, EDINBURGH.

The noble family of Arbuthnot were fortunate in possessing a family chronicler, from whose labours we are enabled to glean fuller information as to the earlier members of the family than might otherwise have been the case. Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, himself one of the younger scions of the family, began if he did not complete a MS. History entitled "Originis et Incrementi Arbutnoticae" "Familie Descriptio Historica" etc. The existing MS. is stated to have been translated from the original Latin into Scotch by Mr. W. Morison, parson of Benholm, in the County of Kincardine, and contains the Latin and Scotch on alternative pages, both written by the same hand. It is doubtful, however, if Principal Arbuthnot completed the original MS. as the translated copy of it now stands. The somewhat inflated introduction addressed thus, as translated, "To the Verie Notabell and Wyse man Andrew Arbuthnot, Cheif of the Hous of Arbuthnot," bears the signature "M. R. Arbuthnotus" no doubt for Mr. Robert Arbuthnot, who succeeded the Principal in the parsonage of Arbuthnot, and survived till about 1607. Although this is so, however, it is distinctly stated in the title page, that the History was "compyled first be M. A. Arbuthnot, Principall of the most renowned Col- lege of Aberdeen, thairefter englishit be M. V. Morison, persone of Benholme Kirke." The translator was presented to Benholme in 1577, and died on 15 November 1587, four years after Principal Arbuthnot, who probably began the compilation about 1568, while it is to be noted that Andrew the Laird of Arbuthnot, to whom it is dedicated, did not succeed to the estate until 1579.

The MS. contains, besides the proper history of the family, a dissertation on the various orders of nobility, their rise, and distinctions of rank etc., interspersed with occasional moral and political reflections, which gradually lead up to the true subject of the work. The writer refers to the negligence with which Scotch nobility treated the history of their own families, praises the Romans and other ancient nations for their attention to their own history, and contends that the story of noble forefathers is an incentive to their successors to follow good deeds. To set a good example and encourage others to follow out his purpose, he proposes to lay a foundation of the history of the antiquity of the house of Arbuthnot.

The writer goes on to deduce the origin of the name of Arbuthnot from the lands so called, but states that who was the first possessor thereof was unknown. He concludes however that the original occupier of the lands must have been Forester of the Mearns, which he thinks then corresponded with the later office of Sheriff. As a proof he narrates that the Hill of Garvoch when possessed three hundred years previously by the "Clane" of Arbuthnot was covered with wood.

The historian does not condescend upon the name of the first of that clan; but he maintains that upwards of four centuries previous to the period at which he wrote, a certain Hew Arbuthnot possessed the lands of that name. This Hew is said to have engaged in a dispute with the Bishop of St. Andrews as to possession of the lands called the Kirktown of Arbuthnot. This controversy was continued by Hew's alleged son, Duncan of Arbuthnot, and finally settled by a "Definitive decret" dated 11th April 1206, in favor of the Bishop. This decree is now the oldest extant of the papers in the possession of Lord Arbuthnot, and the above mentioned Duncan of Arbuthnot, or Abirbuthnot, is therefore the first of the family as instructed by their own muniments. The decree was pronounced by Patrick Abbot of Dunfermline, Henry Abbot of Arbroath, and several other Abbots and Priors convened as a synod. They narrate the dispute as to the lands between the said Bishop and Duncan of Arbuthnot, and that of these lands the latter "spoiled the Kirk," but they say nothing of the controversy having been handed down from father to son.

Duncan of Abirbuthnot was succeeded by his son Hugh, and he in turn was succeeded by his son also styled Hugh, and surnamed "the Blond," from his fair hair, which he wore long.

Hugh the Blond was succeeded in the direct line by Philip of Abirbuthnot. Of him little is known from

these muniments, except that he was a benefactor to the Church of the Carmelite Friars of Aberdeen. The family historian however relates, quaintly enough, a somewhat romantic episode in his life. We are told that Philip having no male heirs by his first wife, who was a daughter of Sir William Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, gave his two daughters honorably in marriage with large portions, without partitioning his estate. Philip then dreading the ancient house should be ruined through division of the heritage between his daughters, so grieved about the matter, that from that or other causes he fell into "ane heave disease." Thinking himself dying, he summoned his father-in-law to ask his advice, and especially as to waiving the right of the daughters to a partition of the estate. To which Lord Marischal answered frankly, "as the natur of men is addicted in their avin particular, lytell regarding the weill of wtheris" that he need not trouble himself with that matter, for a sufficient provision was made to his grandchildren by the laws, as the whole property would fall to them, and advised him to be careful to recover his own health, and to leave his daughters alone. Philip of Arbuthnot took this advice deeply to heart, and being determined to preserve his family inheritance intact, after bidding a courteous farewell to his father-in-law, he began to take "good courage" and strove against his weakness. The result was that his sickness passed off, and he gradually regained his former health. To promote his convalescence, however, as soon as he was able to travel, he went, carried in a litter, to Edinburgh, there to obtain the benefit of medical advice. As his strength returned he began to think of marrying again, and visiting frequently at the Castle of Dalkeith held by Sir William Douglas, he found that "this lord had certane dochtaris, virginis, and meit for marriage." "Lyking their bewtie and conditionis" he [Philip] proposed to their father for one of them. Being accepted, the marriage was completed, as the family historian says with magnificent preparations. The result gratified Sir Philip of Arbuthnot's wishes, as his wife bore him a son Hugh, who inherited the estates, and many other children.

This son Hugh who is the first called of Arbuthnot, played a considerable part in the history of his house, though no documents executed by him remain, save his Testament, dated 13 March 1446, and confirmed 29 June 1447. Here however Principal Arbuthnot comes to our aid, and by his plain straightforward narrative not only adds to our knowledge of the family, but also throws discredit on a revolting tradition as to the death of John Melvill of Glenbervie, Sheriff of the Mearns, about 1420. Tradition states that he having incensed all the neighbouring barons by his tyranny, was grievously complained of to the Regent of Scotland, who is said to have exclaimed "Sorrow gin that Sheriff were sodden, and suppit in broo [broth]." Whereupon it is declared, the unfortunate Sheriff was decoyed to a hunting party, seized and actually put to death in the manner indicated. This story however is in no way referred to by Principal Arbuthnot. He narrates that the laird of Glenbervie, puffed up with riches and the number of his dependants, chiefly because he had a great number of Highlandmen at command, despised his neighbours. Hugh of Arbuthnot being his nearest neighbour suffered most, but not being able alone to repress Melvill, made a league with other barons and was chosen their chief. A day of conference between the Sheriff and his opponents was appointed, but the result of their meeting was only greater provocation. Wherefore the barons "persewed hime as he was returning home, and having overtane him, nocht far frome S. James Kirk of Garvah hill, thai set wpon him and slayis him." After the murder, the confederates knowing that Hugh of Arbuthnot, being their chief, would be marked as a special subject for vengeance, left their own houses and mustered to defend the house of Arbuthnot. Finding however that the place was not sufficiently strong, they laid the foundation of the present castle, and raised the work to such a height as to form a safe refuge in all local feuds. On this the chronicler remarks, that the deed which might have brought ruin, resulted in greater honour to the family and the acquiring of a stronger castle. It will be seen from this narrative that the more revolting elements of the tradition are discredited, the affair being resolved into a mere local feud, and the murder done in hot blood, after provocation, and not under the guise of friendship or with savage accessories.

One circumstance, interesting to the antiquary, followed this dispute, namely that Hugh of Arbuthnot and others of the confederates, being of kin to Macduff

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Earl of Fife, claimed the privilege granted in such cases to the clan of Macduff. What that was we learn to be as follows: That all they of the clan of Macduff should have no judge in any action, except treason, but the Earl of Fife only, the chief of that clan, and that it should be lawful to them of that family, always to appeal home to their own clan. So the confederates found security to the Sheriff of Fife, the protector of this privilege, that they would answer according to the law, and thus escaped all other trouble of law by that privilege. They who enjoyed such privilege, according to Principal Arbuthnot, found security to "present thaimselfis to judgment for thair thrie headis; first, that promisit to preif that that war off the clane of Makduff, and thairfor aucht to haif the former privilege; next that that haif done no odious cryme quhy that suld be excludit from that privilege. Thridlie quhat sumeur, conforme to the law, the chief of the clane sall inyoine that sall obey it."

The writer adds "I haif collectet theis thingis out of the lretres of that privilege granted to Hew and his associatis in that slaughter quhilk (as ane old monument) ar keepit in the cofferis of Arbuthnot." It would appear however that these letters are not now in the family Charter Chest. But the full account given above may set at rest a question which has been raised by antiquaries, as to how far the privilege of the clan Macduff extended, i.e. whether it could be conceded to those who were guilty of *premeditated* murder. The circumstances narrated, clearly imply that the crime was done in hot blood, and therefore fell within the privilege.

The narrative further states that Hugh of Arbuthnot being sufficiently strengthened by law and force against the feud of Glenbervie, sustained the same until by the labours of judges and friends matters were arranged between the parties. A chapel was built at Drumlithe, in the Parish of Glenbervie, and richly endowed, and a priest was appointed, under the patronage of the parson of Glenbervie, to pray daily for the soul of John Mcvill, who had been slain in the feud.

Principal Arbuthnot gives us little more of Hugh's history; we learn however, that his wife was Margaret Keith, daughter to Robert Keith of Dumottar, Earl Marischal of Scotland, and predeceased him, dying in 1419. Hugh himself lived until 1447 and was succeeded by his son Robert, who survived his father only three years, as he died in 1450.

Robert was succeeded by his eldest son David, of whom nothing is known save as to his marriage. He died on the 8th October 1470.

Robert, who succeeded David, was a man of great ability; according to the family historian, a singular man and of great estimation in the Mearns, who by many good qualities and honourable deeds promoted the dignity of the family. He completed the Castle of Arbuthnot, founded in 1420 by Hugh of Arbuthnot, as above related. Built to the height of two stories, it was yet unfinished, and the rest of the house not much enlarged. Robert however at great expense thatched it, ornamented the head thereof with "eavies, galreis, and battilmentis" [original Latin, "murorum sum mitatem primis suggrandiis et pergulis"] after the manner of castles. He added also to the castle a new house, which he called "the game" [Latin, "geminam adem"]. He also built over against the castle another chamber or vault roofed with slate, the uppermost part of which he destined for a kitchen. He was also the first to build a "battaling wall" about the castle in front, where he also built a handsome vaulted gateway, with a chamber above it, called the "foirtoure" which was afterwards made higher, and slated, by his grandson. He was not less zealous however in making important additions to the church of the parish of Arbuthnot, to which he presented two bells. He built the aisle called the Aisle of Arbuthnot. He also provided a chapel and built a priest's chamber, endowing the chapel with a yearly sum of £10 Scots.

The late Bishop Forbes of Brechin, in his preface to the "Missale de Arbuthnot" afterwards to be referred to, speaks in high praise of the ecclesiastical buildings above noted, and gives a particular description of their modern aspect, but he does not specially indicate this Robert as the architect, though naming him as the endower of the chapel.

But though he was so zealous in ecclesiastical matters, the Laird of Arbuthnot did not neglect public affairs. In the Appendix to the Second Volume of Nisbet's Heraldry, which contains an account of the family of Arbuthnot, two royal letters are quoted, the one written by King James III., and the other by King James IV., neither of which documents are now in the family

archives. In the first of these letters, dated 3 January 1483, King James III., then in the midst of his troubles with his brother the Duke of Albany, writes to the Laird to come to his assistance, in consequence of the treasonable gatherings to attack him. Also on 22 September 1490, King James IV., writes from Stirling in regard to the disturbances caused by the Earl of Marischal, Lord Forbes, and others, who had made a league against the King, at Dumbarton, urging the Laird of Arbuthnot to fortify and secure his castle for the King's service.

The Laird also was not unmindful to enlarge his estate, and did so by acquiring more than one considerable property. He was twice married; first to a daughter of Wischart of Pittaro, by whom he had one son, Ambrose, who died when young. His second wife was Margaret, or Mariota Scrimgeour, daughter of the Laird of Dudhope and Constable of Dundee, widow of Robert Graham of Fintry. Her character is highly eulogised by the family historian.

Besides good works at home the Laird of Arbuthnot and his wife seem to have dispensed their charity abroad, as we find documents indicating their reception into, and privileges from more than one religious order. [Nos. 22, 23, and 24 *infra*]. There is also an indulgence conferred for contributions to the expedition against the Turks, dated 30 April 1482 [No. 21 *infra*]. Under this Laird and his lady, the MS. known as the "Missale de Arbuthnot," and two other devotional MSS., one a Psalter and the other an "Office of the Blessed Virgin," were compiled [Nos. 1, 2, and 3 *infra*]. These were written by the chaplain, Mr. James Sybbald, Vicar of Arbuthnot.

It may be noted that the church for which these MSS. were written, and which was restored and added to as already stated, was dedicated to Saint Terman. By hagiologists he is called S. Terrenanus, and Torannan, or Ternog [in Irish], and is celebrated in ecclesiastical tradition as the disciple of S. Palladius, the apostle sent by Pope Celestine to the Christian Scots in A.D. 431, and as the Archbishop to the Picts. The episcopal seat, as we learn from other sources, was at Abernethy, in Strathern, and the diocese included the Pictish kingdom.

Robert of Arbuthnot died on 3rd November 1505, and was succeeded by his son James. His wife survived him until the year 1518.

James, the next Laird, was not so active as his father, though he seems to have inherited somewhat of the latter's religious zeal, as we find a license granted to him by King James V. to go on pilgrimage to the shrine of St. John of Amiens, in France, in the year 1520 [No. 26 *infra*]. He died, not long afterward, in March 1521.

Concerning the later members of the family we have little particular information from the family muniments. But a successor of Principal Arbuthnot's in the living of Arbuthnot, also named Alexander Arbuthnot, who died about 1694, gives us a continuation of the family history to the death of the second viscount. The original MS. of this continuation is not, however, among the papers of the family, but in the library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh. From a copy made in 1820 for the late Viscount Arbuthnot, we gather one or two items of interest.

James of Arbuthnot was succeeded by his son Robert, of whom the chief thing that we learn is that he was thrice married, and by his second and third wives had eighteen sons and daughters. He however took some part in the political movements of the time, as we find a letter to him from James Earl of Arran, Governor of Scotland, dated 13 March 1549, desiring him to meet the Governor at Edinburgh, to march against an expected invasion of the English [No. 27 *infra*]. He adhered to the King's party in the troubled time following Queen Mary's flight into England. We learn this from a letter [No. 28 *infra*] dated 13th July 1568, signed by the Regent Murray, summoning the Laird to Parliament. There is also a letter to him dated 20 December 1575, from the Regent Morton, desiring him to set at liberty one of the "broken men" of the borders who had been in his custody [No. 29 *infra*]. Robert died on the 15th of October 1579, and was succeeded by his son Andrew, who is described as an excellent son of an excellent father, for by his honest industry, and prudent management of his affairs, he augmented his fortune very much. Probably this last circumstance procured for him the notice of King James VI., who addressed several letters to him. In the first of these, dated 7th May 1583, the King sends his servant, Alexander Young, on a special mission, and

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to obtain a proof of the Laird's good will [No. 30 *infra*]. On 14th November 1588 [No. 32 *infra*] His Majesty summoned the Laird to attend Parliament, and on 7th April 1589, he is charged to join a force of his Majesty's subjects to go against conspirators who are dangerous to the true religion, &c. [No. 33 *infra*]. On the 30th August 1589, on the plea that his marriage is now concluded, and the Queen hourly expected to arrive, the King desires that the Laird will contribute towards the expenses of the occasion "sic quantitie of fatt beif and mutton on futt, ryld foulis, and veynysown or other stuff meitt for this purpos as possible ye may provide or furnishe of your awin or be your moyane." [No. 34 *infra*]. In October, in place of the Queen arriving, the King sailed to meet her, and on his return we find a second requisition, dated 11th May 1590, for provisions for the Queen's coronation, to be forwarded by the 18th instant, and to be delivered "at the auld chaucehouse" [mint] to Andrew Melville, master of the household. [No. 35 *infra*].

Andrew of Arbuthnott died on the 6th of March 1606, and was succeeded by his eldest son Robert, who was knighted by King James VI. in 1609. In the account of the Arbuthnott family, printed in the Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry, Vol. II. there is printed at length a letter, dated from Greenwich, 14th June 1608, addressed to the "Laird of Arbuthnott," in which the King earnestly desires the Laird to be present in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, summoned to meet on the 28th July following, at Linlithgow "as weil for composing of the present differences in the same, as for some order to be taken with this greit incesse and growthe of papists within that kingdome." The King further adds, "we are to desyre you earnestly . . . by your counsell and advice to furder the pacifying of all question that is presently in the church, and to assist such courses, that sall be proponed for suppressing of contraire professors. Wherein noways doubting bot your owne zeale and affection to the trowth professed sall be motives sufficient, and ye sall also therewith gayne our special thanks according, as ye will learn more particularly from . . . the Erle of Dunbar . . . our Commissioner to that meeting." That letter is not now in the family archives.

According to genealogists, including even the family historian, Sir Robert Arbuthnott died in September 1615, but the family monuments shew that he survived till 1631. Being without issue, however, he in December 1615 resigned the estate in favour of his nephew Robert, son of his next brother James, who was knighted during his uncle's lifetime. The family historian comments on the character of the first Sir Robert, and his Christian deathbed.

Of his nephew and successor the historian also speaks in high terms. He was carefully educated in France and bore the character of a well accomplished gentleman, of a stately comely personage, and of a courteous affable behaviour. He was hospitable, prudent, eloquent, so that he was always chosen by the rest of the barons to represent them before the highest courts of the kingdom. He died comparatively young in 1633. We learn nothing of his history from the family monuments, but that he was twice married, having issue only by his second wife. There is, however, an interesting letter (without date) written to him by Peter Bruce, D.D., sometime Principal of the College of St. Leonard's, at St. Andrew's, who was one of the Court of High Commission [No. 40 *infra*].

The son of the preceding, also called Robert, was by King Charles I., on 16th November 1641, created Viscount Arbuthnott, Lord Inverberrie. He does not appear to have been an active partisan, or to have taken much share in public affairs. There is, however, one long letter [No. 41 *infra*] addressed to him, by W. Rait, the Laird of Halgreen, giving the result of an heritors' meeting held to consider assessments, and the requisition for recruits made in the shire, for the Earl Marischall's regiment. It gives a glimpse of the exactions made in such cases. The Earl threatens, that if his demands were not complied with, that "a sojourn of ffortnight" should be sent, with two regiments, to quarter in the shire.

Robert first Viscount of Arbuthnott died in 1655, and was succeeded by his eldest son, also called Robert, as second Viscount, who apparently took a more active share in local and other interests. There is a letter dated 3rd September 1656, signed by General Monk, addressed to "Colonell Ralph Cobbet, Governor of "Dundee," in relation to the monthly assessment for Kincairdine, and which no doubt came into the Vis-

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count's hands as one of those authorized by the Council to dispose of the money raised for defraying public engagements [No. 42 *infra*]. His Lordship also seems to have sought, without success, to be placed on the local "table" or ecclesiastical committee of his district, as the famous Mr. Samuel Rutherford writes from St. Andrew's that there was then no vacancy, or it would have been given to his lordship [No. 43 *infra*]. The Viscount also acted as High Sheriff of the shire of Kincairdine, being addressed as such in an order from the Protector's Council, dated 23 December 1658, desiring him to distribute certain letters and declarations to the respective Presbyteries in his Sherifdom [No. 44 *infra*]. As one of the heritors in the parish of Kinneff, he with others consulted the Archdeacon of St. Andrew's as to a successor to the lately deceased Mr. James Granger, minister of that parish, who so faithfully secreted and saved the regalia, during the Commonwealth in Scotland. The Archdeacon of St. Andrew's was then Mr. Andrew Honyman, afterwards Bishop of Orkney, who was in 1668 wounded by an assassin's bullet, intended for Archbishop Sharp. One remark in the Archdeacon's reply [No. 45 *infra*] is curious, as his own brother was presented to the vacant charge. He says, "Your Lordship may be sure that in presenting I will labour your satisfaction; for the tyme I am not cleare to present any, but shall do it before the right expyre legallie."

The Viscount was also concerned in military movements after the restoration. On 9th April 1664 Andrew, second Lord Fraser of Stanwood and Munchells, writes expressing regret that the shire should still be so much troubled with quartering, and advising that the gentlemen of the Mearns should petition the Council regarding "broken men," that orders might be given to suppress such persons [No. 46 *infra*]. Lord Arbuthnott also, as captain of one of the militia troops in the shire of Kincairdine, and Lord Marischall's part of Aberdeen, received instructions from the Privy Council as to the movements of the troop, dated 27 April 1676 [No. 37 *infra*]; and on 21st June 1679, the Earl of Aboyne writes appointing a rendezvous on the next day at Laurencekirk [No. 47 *infra*].

Robert second Viscount of Arbuthnott died on 16th June 1682, his last public act we learn from the papers being to take the test, which he did on 5th December 1681, as certified by a document of that date [No. 38 *infra*]. His eldest son, also named Robert, succeeded as third Viscount, from whom the present Viscount directly descends.

A few words may be added as to the present state of the Arbuthnott family muniments. By direction of the late John Viscount of Arbuthnott they were arranged and carefully inventoried in 1820-23. The inventory consists of three large volumes, narrating the writs and titles of the family estates, which with few exceptions are of little or no public interest. The entries below, under the heading of "Ancient Charters," are copied from this inventory, as on my inspection of the original muniments at Arbuthnott House, the first twelve charters specified in that inventory could not then be found, and Lord Arbuthnott could not recollect if they had been lent to any person. Besides that inventory there are three similar volumes of inlaid papers, one containing original royal and official letters, and the other two containing original family letters, accounts, and papers, the more interesting of which are hereafter noted. There are also, as already indicated, various separate MSS., which are duly reported on.

The following report is arranged thus:—

1. MS. Books in the possession of Lord Arbuthnott.
2. Ancient Charters.
3. Royal letters, Ecclesiastical Absolutions, and other official papers, from 1482 to 1681.
4. Family and other letters, and miscellaneous papers.

1. MANUSCRIPT BOOKS IN THE POSSESSION OF LORD ARBUTHNOTT.

Of these, three may be named together, as being written by the same scribe, and about the same date, the work known as the "Missale de Arbuthnott" and two other devotional MSS., mentioned by Bishop Forbes in his preface to that work, printed by him in 1864.

1. The first in date is described as a "Psalter of the Chapel of our Lady in the Parish Church of S. Ternan" of Arbuthnott, in the diocese of St. Andrew's. It is an octavo containing 142 leaves of vellum, in the original binding. According to the colophon at the end, it was written and finished on March 4th 1482, by James

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Sybbald, then the chaplain of the family. A curious inscription on the last leaf runs thus: "Sit liber hic donec fluvius formica marinos ebibat, et totum testudo perambularet orbem. Robertus de Arbuthnot." A sentence written on a blank leaf at the beginning of the MS. states that the book was handed over "ad sacrum sacellum gloriose Virginis" by the founder of the chapel, in 1506, the year of his death.

2. A volume described as an "Office of the Blessed Virgin, which was used in her chapel beside the choir of the Parish Church of S. Ternan of Arbuthnot" in the diocese of S. Andrew's, which is a small folio containing 80 leaves of vellum, in the original binding, covered with the ancient linen slip or chemisette. It has still attached to it the original veils of silk or crape to protect the illuminated pages. The illuminations, according to Bishop Forbes, are six in number, and rudely drawn. From a rubric at the end of the volume he infers that it was written between 1471 and 1484.

3. The MS. known as the "Missale de Arbuthnot," or, according to its full title, "Liber Ecclesie Beati Terrenani de Arbuthnot, Missale secundum usum ecclesie Sancti Andree in Scotia." The book is still in the original binding, and is a "large folio of 246 leaves, written on vellum in two columns in a remarkably clear and distinct hand." A colophon sets forth that the work was written and completed on 22nd February 1491, at the Church of Arbuthnot, to the praise and honor of the most blessed Confessor Terrenanus, Archbishop, patron of the said Church, by James Sybbald, vicar of the same. Who St. Ternan was has already been stated. As to the ritualistic peculiarities of the Missal, and the points wherein, while following the use of Salisbury, it yet differs therefrom, such can scarcely be discussed here, but they are duly set forth in Bishop Forbes' preface to the printed work. One discrepancy however may be referred to, namely, that the Calendar of this Missal, which is curious and copious, differs greatly from the *Proprium Sanctorum*, containing many more Scotch Saints and fewer English ones. Among other instances the following occur: The feast of S. Botolph, a Saxon Saint, is found here, and not in the Sarum. The office of Saint Palladius, the ancient Apostle to the Scots [July 6], is not in the Sarum Missal. The office for the Eleven thousand Virgins [11 October] contains a curious sequence beginning "Virginalis turma sexus," not found in the Sarum, York, or Hereford Offices. On 25 October, the commemoration of the Translation of S. John of Beverley is omitted. Bishop Forbes queries if this be a silent protest against the supremacy of the metropolitical power of York, seeing that the saint's banner was borne against Scotland at the battle of the Standard, and other disastrous fields. On 9th November, a feast of S. Salvator occurs, the mass in which is declared by the Very Reverend Dr. Rock to be "a great liturgical curiosity." It commemorates the miraculous bleeding of a crucifix which "had been blasphemously wounded by some Jews at Beirút, 'tempore Constantinii junioris,' as related in 'the acts of the second Council of Nice.'" This feast is not found in any of the three Offices above mentioned. It has a fine sequence, beginning "Christo vero Salvatori."

At the beginning of the book there occurs an anathema in the Scotch language, which we learn from the heading is to be solemnly published in the churches four times in the year. It solemnly excommunicates all evil doers with bell, book, and candle, but reserves the greater part of its fulminations for those who meddle with the teinds or hinder the disposal of these by the parsons at their own will, or who disturb the freedom of the church in any way. Among other general clauses there is one directed against those that "castis" their children at church doors, or elsewhere, to perish, and one against those who make false charters to disinherit any man of lands or goods.

4. The history of the family of Arbuthnot already referred to, the full title of which is "Originis et incrementi Arbythnoticæ Familie Descriptio Historica, ubi verè Nobilitatis ratio et series succincte ac explicate pertractatur." The last clause refers, as already stated, to a dissertation on the various orders of nobility, which prefaces the proper history of the family. A full description of this MS. has been given above.

5. A MS. entitled "A continuation of the genealogie of the noble family of Arbuthnot. By Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, sometime minister at the Kirk of Arbuthnot." This is however only a copy, the original being, as already stated, among the MSS. in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh.

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6. A MS. containing a politico-theological treatise, entitled "The case of Praying for all actual Governors as such, without regard to their Right or Titles, impartially consider'd; In a Letter, To The Reverend Mr. Patrick Cockburn, A.M., Minister of St. Paul's Chapel in Aberdeen: occasioned by a late controversy concerning his sermon of the Duty and Benefit of praying for our Superiors. By a disinterested By-stander and a sincere Friend to him in the Truth." The MS. is written in a distinct hand, on 107 pages of foolscap paper. It is dated "London 29 May 1738." There is no clue to the authorship of it. The subject matter is a series of objections to the principles stated in the sermon referred to. Mr. Cockburn seems to have laid it down as a broad rule, that they who pray for their actual Governors (whatever Right they have to that Authority) come nearer to the scripture doctrine than those who refuse so to pray. This principle the writer of the MS. combats, through a long series of arguments and quotations from the sermon, and from various writers, because such principle, if strictly applied, would sanction prayer for Oliver Cromwell or any other Usurper, to which he stoutly objects. His teaching is that those only are Kings and Governors who are so according to the fundamental constitution of their respective kingdoms, and therefore only such ought to be prayed for.

II. ANCIENT CHARTERS.

7. Definitive sentence pronounced by Patrick of Dunfermline, Henry of Aberbrothock, Rimbald of Scone, and Guido of Lindores, Abbots; and Thomas of St. Andrew's, John of May, Berengarius of Restenoth, Priors; and Ranulf Archdeacon of St. Andrew's and the deans and clergy who were present in synod at Perth the 11th April 1206, in the action debated before them between William bishop of St. Andrew's, on one part, and Duncan of Aberbrothock, on the other part, concerning the land of Aberbrothock which is called Kirketun, which the said Bishop claimed of right, and asserted that Duncan had despoiled. Parties being heard, and the truth being fully inquired into and understood, through unexceptionable witnesses, the synod published a definitive sentence, adjudging both the possession and property of the said land "et hominum qui in ea manserint" to belong to the Church of St. Andrew's and to the said Bishop William, and imposing perpetual silence on Duncan and his successors. The attestations of the witnesses are appended at length, John de Hastinkes being the first sworn. [No. 1 of Inventory of Arbuthnot.]

8. Charter by Bernard the son of William the son of Bernard, granting and confirming to the Abbot and Convent of Aberbrothock, two oxgates of land, which are called Rath, of the territory of Katerlyn, which his father William had bestowed on the monks in pure and perpetual alms. Witnesses, Duncan of Abirbuthnot and others. Dated before 1214. [No. 2 of Inventory.]

9. Charter by Robert son of Warnehal and Richenda his spouse, to the Abbot and Convent of Aberbrothock, in free and perpetual alms, of their whole fee [feodum] in the Parish of Fordoun in Mearns. Witnesses, Sir Duncan of Abirbuthnot, Hugh his son, and others. Dated about 1238. [No. 3 of Inventory.]

10. Charter by Cristina, daughter of Walter Corbet, with consent of her husband William son of Earl Patrick [fifth Earl of Dunbar], and of her mother Alicia de Valonius, conveying to the church and canons of St. Andrews, in pure alms, Martin son of Vniat, a tenant of the said canons in their land "in villa mauricii," with the sons and daughters of the said Martin, who had been a serf [natiuum] of her father the late Walter Corbet. Witnesses, Alwin of Aberbuteunanth and others. Dated before 1241. [No. 4.]

11. Charter by Hugh, called the Blond, lord of Aberbuthenoth, to the Church and Monks at Arbroath, in pure and perpetual alms, of one oxgate of land in which is situated the Church of Garvech, with the patronage of said church, and with pasture for 100 sheep, four horses, 10 oxen, 20 cows, and one bull, with fuel and other easements. Dated at Arbroath, 2nd August 1282. [No. 5.]

12. Charter by William [Fraser] Bishop of St. Andrew's confirming the above grant to the Monks of Arbroath. Dated at Monymail, 26th September 1283. [No. 6.]

13. Charter by Agnes de Montfort to Symon called Shaklock, of the half davat land of Slains, within the tenement of Kinnef. Dated on Sunday, 20th July 1315. [No. 7.]

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14. Charter by Robert, styled "Janitor de Kincardyn" in *le Mernes*, to Duncan Kemble, burgess of Aberdeen, of the lands of Arduithie, to be holden of the said Robert and his heirs, for the payment of sixpence sterling yearly. Witnesses. Sir Alexander Fraser, sheriff of Mearns, Symon his brother, and John of Benham. Dated about 1330. [No. 6.]

15. Charter by Philip of Abirbuthnot of that ilk, conveying to the Carmelite Friars of Aberdeen, an annual rent of 13 shillings and fourpence sterling, yearly, payable from his whole land of Abirbuthnot, towards the repair of the Church of said Friars. Dated at Aberdeen, 25 April 1355. [No. 9.]

16. Charter by David II. King of Scots confirming the immediately preceding grant to the Carmelite Friars. Dated at Aberdeen, 17 August 1366. [No. 10.]

17. Charter by David II. confirming the Charter [No. 13 *supra*] by Agnes de Montfort to Symon called Shaklock. [No. 11.]

Nos. 7 to 17 inclusive, of the above, not now found in the family archives.

18. Charter by Queen Mary to Robert Beaton of Creich, Captain of the Castle and Palace of Falkland, and his heirs erecting the lands and village of Fordoun into a burgh of barony, with power to the inhabitants thereof to pass and repass along the wood at the foot of the hill of Fordoun, as also to buy and sell wine, wax, bread, lint, and wool, and all other merchandise, and to have bakers, brewers, and all other artificers necessary pertaining to a free burgh, with power to the burgesses thereof to elect bailies and other officers necessary for the government thereof, and to have a weekly market, and a yearly fair on the day of S. Palladius, with power to levy all tolls, customs, and dues whatsoever, of the said weekly market and fair, and lastly, with power to the said Robert Beaton and his aforesaid to let the lands and burrow roods of the said town of Fordoun. To be holden of the Queen and her successors in free burghage. [No. 358].

19. Retour of the valuation of the lands spiritual and temporal, of the County of Kincardine, made before William Earl Marischal, Sheriff Principal of Kincardine, and David Barclay of Mathers, deputy to the Earl, by Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, John Wishart of Pitarro, John Strachan of Thornton, George Straiton of that ilk, David Wood of Craig, the foresaid David Barclay, Robert Graham of Morphee, John Wood of Fettercairn, Alexander Burnet of Leys, John Strachan of Monboddio, Walter Bisset ffar of Easter Kinneff, Andrew Stewart of Logie-cowie, Robert Melville of Harvieston, William Hay of Urie, Alexander Bannerman of Elsieck, David Strachan of Westmeston, John Middleton in Kilhill, and Robert Keith in Barnhill, by which the said persons of inquest return the valuation of the said county as follows: the church lands of Arbuthnot pertaining to Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk in feu farm of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, 10 shillings, and other church lands, according to their respective values, the Archbishop of St. Andrew's being the chief superior; and the temporal lands of said county, namely, the barony of Arbuthnot, 20*l*.; and others, including lands pertaining in property to the Sovereign, within the Thanedomes of Fettercairn and Aberluthnot. And these lands were returned in time of peace. Council House of Inverbervie, 4th March 1554. From the books of the County of Kincardine by Mr. John Fullartoun, scribe. [No. 360.]

20. Cognition taken by Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, Principal of the College of Aberdeen, Paul Frazer Chanter of Brechin, and others, commissioners appointed by the commissioners of Edinburgh, to examine the writs and evidents then in the house of Arbuthnot and to make an inventory of the same. Whereupon they put certain writs respecting the liferent rights of Helen Clephan, relict of Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, into a Flanders chest in the wardrobe room, and delivered the key to Alexander Bishop of Brechin, then husband of the said Helen, the said chest and writs to remain in the house of Arbuthnot for her behoof, and Andrew Arbuthnot then of that ilk to permit access to them on security that they be replaced, and further the said commissioners put the writs and evidents respecting the said Andrew of Arbuthnot into the Charter Chest and delivered to him the key thereof. Dated at Arbuthnot, 6th February 1580. [No. 456.]

III. ECCLESIASTICAL ABSOLUTIONS, ROYAL AND OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.

21. Indulgence by Brother John Litster of the minor brethren of the Observantines in Scotland, and Brother Emir de Hamel of the same order in those parts beyond

the mountains, to Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk and Marion Scrymgeour his lady for contributing to the Expedition to the Holy Land against the Turks, with the form of absolution granted thereupon. Arbuthnot, 30 April 1482. [No. 65, Inventory of Arbuthnot Writs.]

22. Letter by the Vicar General of the Order of the Observantines, receiving Robert Arbuthnot and his wife into the privileges of that order. In Christo sibi carissimis Roberto de Arbuthnot domino eiusdem, eiusque sponse ac vtriusque sexus prolibus, Deo ac beato Francisco deuotis, Frater Johannes Grohin, Reuerendissimi patris ministri generalis ordinis sacri minorum, super omnes fratres eiusdem ordinis Cismontanarum pertinentes de observantia nuncupatos Generalis Vicarius, Salutem in Domino, ac bonis perfrui semperiternis ferendis vestre deuotionis affectus quem ad nostrum geritis ordinem exigencia digna requirit, et quia in temporalibus non possumus vicem vestre caritati respondere, in spiritualibus tamen quantum nobis auctore Deo suppetit, prout que nostris apud Deum seruamus desideris, et quantum vestra promeretur caritas vestris beneficiis gratitudini debito compensemus. Quapropter vos ad nostram confraternitatem recipio, in vita pariter et in morte, plenam et specialem participationem omnium carismatum et operum meritoriorum, videlicet, missarum, orationum, diuinorum officiorum, deuotionum, suffragiorum, ieiuniorum, vigiliarum, disciplinarum, ceterorumque bonorum spiritualium, tenore presentium vobis graciosè conferendo, que per fratres michi subditos, sorores Sancte Clare, necnon fratres et sorores de penitencia, fieri dederit auctor omnium bonorum Dei filius, et multiplici suffragiorum adiuti presidio, et hic augmentum gracie et in futuro mereamini eterne vite premia possidere, volens et dum obitus vester quem Deus in longum ad bonorum operum lucrosa exercicia protrahere dignetur in nostris denunciabitur capitalis pro vobis fiant omnes eedem que pro precipuis benefactoribus nostris et in nostro ordine hactenus laudabiliter fieri consuetum. In cuius concessionis testimonium sigillum prelati officii mei cum manu mea duxi presentibus appendendum. Datum in Conuentu nostro Sancte Marie de Angelis apud Tholosam provincie Aquitanie, tempore generalis capitali super festo Penthecostes inibi celebrati, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo septimo. (Signed) J. Smaloyssel de mandato R. p. v. q.

23. Licence by the Pope to Robert Arbuthnot to have a portable altar for the celebration of mass, etc. Julianus miseratione diuina Episcopus Ostiensis dilectis in Christo nobilibus Roberto de Arbuthnot laico, domino temporalis dicti loci et eius imprensiarum vxori diocesis Sancti Andree salutem in Domino; sincere deuotionis affectus quem ad Romanam geritis ecclesiam, quantum cum Deo possumus fauorabiliter annuamus, hinc est quod nos deuotis vestris supplicationibus inclinati vt liceat nobis et uestrum cultibet habere altare portabile, cum debita reuerentia super quo in locis congruentibus et honestis, per proprium vel alium sacerdotem ydoneum, missam et alia diuina officia sine iuris alieni preiudicio, in uestra et cuiuslibet uestrum ac familiarium uestrorum domesticorum presentia positis facere, celebrari auctoritate Domini Pape cuius penitentie curam gerimus, et de eius speciali mandato super hoc vniuersi uocis oraculo nobis facto. Deuotione uestre tenore presentium indulgemus. Datum. Rome apud Sanctum Marcum sub sigillo officii penitentie. Nonas Maii Pontificatus Domini Innocentii Pape viii Anno Septimo.

24. Letter of Reception of Robert Arbuthnot and his wife, into the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem. Deuotis in Christo sibi dilectis nos Frater Willelmus Knollis miles, preceptor sacre domus beati Iohannis in Jerusalem, salutem et augmentum continuum celestium gracionum exigentibus uestrarum deuotionum affectibus, quos ad nostrum ordinem antedictum piis intentionibus geritis et caritatis operibus ostenditis, et quod nos temporaliter retribuere non valamus in terris, saltem oracionum suffragiis compensemus in celis, hinc est quod vos in filium et filiam suscipiendo spirituales vos Robertum Arbuthnot et Mariotam Scrymgeour in fratrem et sororem totius ordinis antedicti aggregamus, vigore cuius fraternitatis eritis absoluti per confessorum ydoneum de omnibus uestris confessis contritis et oblitis, per tres dies solemnes anni videlicet die ceno Domini, die apostolorum Petri et Pauli, et die assumptionis beate Marie Virginis, et in articulo mortis, tocens quociens eritis constituti cum multis aliis priuilegiis que causa breuitatis in presenti scripto imponere non possumus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum officii nostri presentibus est affixum.

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Forma absolucionis in vita et in mortis articulo. Misericorditer, etc. Dominus noster Jhesus Christ qui dedit potestatem ligandi atque solvendi ipse te absoluit, et ego te ob solito autoritate apostolorum Petri et Pauli, et totius matris ecclesie, atque virtute istius privilegii papalis in quantum claus ecclesie se extendunt in hac parte et sitis absoluti ante tribunal Domini nostri Jhesus Christ, et habeatis vitam eternam in secula seculorum.

25. Receipt by Andrew [Stewart] Bishop of Caithness, Commendator of Kelso and Ferne, and Treasurer of King James the Fourth to Master James Wischart of Pettarowe, for one hundred merks Scots, paid on behalf of James Arbuthnot of that ilk, as composition for new infentment given to him of the barony of Arbuthnot. Dated at Linlithgow, 17 May 1512.

Signed, "Andras epūs cathan them."

Episcopal seal impressed.

26. License under the Privy Seal of King James V. setting forth that "forsamekle as our Ionit James V. Arbuthnot of that ilk is of our benevolence and licence speciall quhilkis we gif to him, to pas in his pilgrimage to Sanct Johne of Ameenice in the realme of France and other placis beyond sey in his pilgrimage and erandis he has thare ado. We have thairfor takin under our ferme pece, speciall protectionn, maintenance, suple, defence, and safeguard, the said James Arbuthnot of that ilk and all sundry his "landis," etc.; all actions affecting him or his, to be respited between the date hereof, the day of his return to Scotland, and 40 days thereafter; the said James further to be freed from all compearance before any of the King's Judges, etc. Dated at Edinburgh, the 23rd November 1520.

(Signed) A. Lygait, Ja. Cancelar, Ar. Erle of Hantle, C. Erl of Ergyle, G. byschop of Aberd.

27. Letter by James Hamilton Earl of Arran, Governor of Scotland, to the Laird of Arbuthnot, informing him "that thair is ane army of Ingland makand ready" quhilk intendis schortlie to invaid this realme and "cum in the invart partis thairfor to byrne, hery, and "destroy the Quenis liegis," and indicating the Governor's intention to pass forward himself to hinder them, and summoning the laird and his friends to be in Edinburgh on 13th April next, with 40 days provisions. Dated at Edinburgh, 13 March 1549.

"Signed, your gwd frend James G."

28. Letter by James Stewart Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, to the Laird of Arbuthnot, intimating the approach of Parliament, "quhairn diners materis ar to "be entreitit to the glorie of God, the promoting of the King our lordis autoritie and service and the "publict quietnes and commodite of this his realme, at "quhilk parliament it is convenient that all nobill men "and gentilmen quha hes declarit thame obedient to "his hienes and his autoritie be present," and begging the Laird as "one of this nowmer" to be in Edinburgh on 14th August next, prepared to remain till the end of the Parliament. Dated at Edinburgh, the 13th July 1568.

Signed "James, Regent."

29. Letter by James Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, to the Laird of Arbuthnot, stating that new surieties had been received from the "brokin men in "habiting the bourdour, quhilkis we have directit to "be kept in other places," and desiring the laird to set free "Thome Johnnestoun sone to David of the Bankis" now in the laird's custody, that "he may depart hame "to his duelling place or friends at his pleasour." Dated at Holyrood House, 20 December 1575.

Signed by the Regent.

30. Letter from King James the Sixth directed to "our richt traist friend the Laird of Arbuthnett" sending his "servitour Alexander Young for ane speciall "erand of ouris to be communicat to you quhairn we "desyre you firmilie to credit him and that be him we "may understand and have a pruf of your gude will "at this tyme (the occasioun so craving it) as ye will "do ws acceptabill and gude pleasour to be thankfullie "rememberit quhen youre erand may fall in our way," etc. Dated at Holyrood House, 7th May 1583. Signed by the King.

31. Letter by King James the Sixth ratifying, with the consent of Parliament, a charter of donation made by the King, with consent of the deceased Mathew Earl of Lennox his highness' grandfather, Regent for the time, to Mr. David Lindesay, Minister at Leith, his heirs and assignees, of all lands and others formerly belonging to the Friars Carmelite, sometime situate beside the Burgh of Innerberrie, together with a recent confirmation and new donation of the said lands. Decerning the said charter to be of full force and effect to the said Mr.

David and his foresaids that they may possess the said lands, etc.; subscribed by the King at the day of A.D. 1587.

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32. Letter from King James the Sixth, to the Laird of Arbuthnot beginning "Traist freind we greit yow "hartlie weil. Being desyrous to put some spedie "ordour to the reformatioun of sundre thingis that ar "amiss bayth in religioun and policie and therin to "use the adwyse of sum specialis of our nobilitie [etc.] "best affected to religioun and the Common weil of "this our realme," and summoning the Laird to Holyrood House on the 24th November "instant to assist "ws with your goud counsaill" etc. Dated at Holyrood House, the 14th November 1588. Signed by the King.

33. Letter from King James VI. to the Laird of Arbuthnot, advising him that "thair is bandis, practizes, "conspiracieis, conventicles, and conventions of men in "armes in sundrie partis of our realme without our "previe or allowance (quhatsoever hes bene reportit "in the contrair) quhilk apperis dangerous to the trew "religioun, and to the inquieting of our persone and "estait, pretendent our name to cloik thair vnlachfull "doings and to draw our lieges the rather to follow "thame, to thair greit inconvenient and trable of our "hale realme," desiring the Laird with his kin, friends, and servants and all the force he can muster "armit with "speirs and hagsbutts" to come with all possible diligence to the King at Edinburgh. Dated at Edinburgh, 7 April 1589.

34. Letter from King James the Sixth to the Laird of Arbuthnot, informing him that his "marriage now "at Godis pleasour being coucludit and the Quene our "bedfellow hourlie looked for to arrive, it becummis "ws to haue sic as accompanies hir, weil and honor- "able interteiniet, as our ambassadouris hes fund the "lyk in prufi already" for which reason the King desires that the Laird "will send hither to the help of "the honorable charges to be maid in this actioun sic "quantitie of fatt beif and muttoun on fatt, vyld "follis and venysoun or vther stuf meit for this "parpois as possiblie ye may," and that "with all dili- "gence" the same to be delivered to Mr. Walter Neasch, master of the "lairdner," appointed to receive the same and to give his "ticket thairepon, that we may "particularlie knau the gude wills of all men and "acknowledge it accordingly when tyme serves;" also the Master of the Household is to be informed "quhat "sal be lipuit [trusied] for, that we be nocht dissa- "pointit" etc. Dated at Edinburgh, the 30th August 1589.

35. Letter from King James Sixth to the Laird of Arbuthnot, informing the latter that "sen our vuage, "praised be God, hes bene prosperous, the day of the "coronation of the Quene our dearest spous approach- "ing vpon the xvii day of this present, we request "yow . . . that ye will not fail to haif hither sic support "of stuf and prouisoun as ye haif alreddy or is able "to gett according to our former lettres" to be deliv- "ered to the Master of the Household, Mr. Andrew Melville, at the "auid cuinze house" [Mint] who should receive the same and make report in writing of "euery "mammis furthwardnes and guidwill in this behalf," etc. Dated at Holyrood House, 11th May 1590.

36. Letter by the Privy Council of Scotland giving "full licence and libertie to Robert Vicecount of Ar- "buthnot, Sir John Carnegie of Craig, Sir Alexander Carnegie of Balmamoe, William Rait of Halgrein, "and Robert Arbuthnot of Fyndowrie, and suche as "shal be in eache of thair companies, to eat and feed "upon flesche during this forbidden tyme of Lentron, " . . . And also vpon wednesdaies, frydaies, and sat- "terdaies for the space of a yeir efter the dait heirof," without any crime or danger to be incurred by any of the parties, notwithstanding any statute or proclamation to the contrary. At Edinburgh, the day of March 1642. Signed by the Earl of Loudoun, Chancellor, the Marquis of Argyll, and several other members of the Council.

37. Letter by the Privy Council of Scotland to "The Viscount of Arbuthnot, Captain of one [of] the "Militia troops in the shyr of Kincardine and Mar- "shall's part of Aberdeen," intimating a rendezvous of the militia troop under his command, to be kept at Aberdeen on 3rd June next, at which "the muster "maistour generall, or one deputed by him," is to attend, and desiring the viscount to give usual notice to the Commissioners of the militia and others interested. Dated at Edinburgh, 27 April 1676. (Signed) Rothes. Cancell.

Endorsed on the above order is a memorandum by the Viscount that the letter was received on 19 May,

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and on the 20th an order was directed to Thos. Burnet to "advertise" the leaders to send their proportions to a previous rendezvous, and that they meet the troop at the Bridge of Dee upon 2nd June to keep the general rendezvous on the 3rd before the muster master general and the collector, a previous rendezvous being appointed at Boghall on 30th May, and the Commissioners to meet there.

38. Certificate dated at Edinburgh, 5th December 1681, stating that on that day "Robert Viscount of Arbutnott did take and signe the Test appoynted by the sext Act of this current Parliament, as being anyways concerned in publick debts that he might have the benefite thereof," and that "in presence of the Lord President of the Session," etc. Signed, Will. Paterson.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, etc.

39. Letter from the Master of Marischall to the Laird of Arbutnott, in which he says that he understands the latter is willing that his eldest son should spend a part of his time in the Master's Company, "quhairinto I think my self oblist wnto yow assurand you that he shall be no owerways visit and tratit thane my self" and shall laik no thing . . . for his fordrance that lrys in my power. Fardermoir the minister our cousing schew me ye wald haue knawin in quhat equipage concerning his hors, servants, and claisit war meit he suld be; my opinion is that he will nocht mistar [need] any servants in respect myne sall haue that command to weit wpon him; and also concerning his hors, indeid I think he will mistar tasy in respect of the Kingis grace daylie ryding, quhairat both I and he man continually be present; as to his manner of cleything, in that he may haue his awin fre will yit seing he will be esteemed as off my company I think it will nocht be onmeit to be in black, bot in all thais ye sall do as ye think guid . . . I suppose that I sall nocht gang to the court quhill efter my Lord Marris bryddel quhill will be in the end of this moneth so that in the mense tyme gif ye and he thinks guid he may cum over heir and pas the tyme in hunting or any oder pastyme as sall occurre," etc. From Dunottar, 22nd October 1580. Signed, "Master Marshall."

40. A Letter to "the Laird of Arbutnott, younger" [father of the first Viscount], from Peter Bruce, D.D. sometime Principal of the College of St. Leonard's at St. Andrew's, expressing his sense of the Laird's friendship, and his regret "that malitius evil suld be" "ane hindrans to you from manie guid purposis and vertuns exerceysis, yet quhat evil is so great save the fyre of hell of quhilk sum gud is nott to be extract," etc. The writer expresses the comfort he has amidst infirmity and hastening old age in the thought that his family will find a friend in the Laird. After some remarks relative to the Laird's own family, he says "I have send to the Laird [Sir Robert Arbutnott, elder] the rosmarie quhilk ye wrett for, and wes not sent in my absens because yon thoctit it suld haue bein gottin in Dundie, and ane tobaco box quhilk I pray you request him receive in gud part as a poor takin of my maist hartely affection to him," etc. Dated at St. Andrew's, October 18 [about 1630]. "Yours if can be, mair nor myne awin. Peter Bruce."

41. Letter to the first Viscount of Arbutnott from the Laird of Halgrein, stating that he and all the heritors in the shire were much obliged for his lordship's communication, dated 20 January, regarding the levy of recruits for Lord Marischall's regiment, and narrating what had been done since; that the heritors had met and consulted, and had presented to Lord Marischall certain answers, signed by 20 of their number, setting forth that as "my Lord and his Lieutenant-Colonel did crane a recrue to his regiment, we had tryed and found that ther wes of the first and second lenies 8 scor deficientis and moneys be his captaines and vnder officiaris taken for them in great rigour and that to the great impouershing of the countrey and disappointing the publick service, and if they had taken men really it might haue bene a competent and reasonabill supplie and recrue; nixt we wer only holden to recrue, not the whol regiment but our awin four companies, and forther we offered four scor men, albeit it wes beyond ponar and that we had done nor nor our ducs already; 3rdlie, manie schyres had not as yet given their aucht man at all; and lastlie we had na ucu to spair, no not to labour the ground, sen quhat be lenies, quhat be fugitives, quhat be weaknes and pouertie, we vnder took to proue that our rollis wer mor nor half les sen they ver first

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"taken vp." The writer further states that Lord Marischall on receipt of this was highly incensed, excused his officers, that although they took money they yet made a complete muster, "and nixt he assured us that if we did not yield" or at least "agree with him in a reasonabill way he shuld cans wts put out in spyt of our heartis more nor the doubill he would be content with presentlie . . . he knew the parliament would honsoeuer recrue his regiment and for us it behoud us nocht the-les to put furth our 8th man, and recrue strangers, he promised that a sojour of fortoun shuld be sent to us with tua regimentis and quarter still in our schyre, quhill the 8th man was exactlie taken up." The heritors, however, "stiffilie" opposed his lordship, and at last the parties agreed that 70 men should be furnished, his lordship promising "to get us fred not only from our 8th man but from all forder lenies both of foot and hors." The writer assures Lord Arbutnott that in subdividing or apportioning the men his lands shall not be wronged, yet he wishes his lordship's own presence, adding "this is very improper tyme, now in tyme of wark to list men, but we ar too rash and precipitat in all our carandis," etc. Dated at Halgrein, 4 February 1645. Signed, "W. Rait of Halgrein."

42. Letter from the Protector's Council in Scotland to "Colonnell Ralph Cobbet, Governour of Dundee," as to a bond given by the collector of the monthly assessment in the shire of Kincardine, for the payment of the money exacted from the said shire, to the persons authorised by the Council to dispose of these moneys in defraying the public engagements of the shire, and that Colonel David Barclay being satisfied (on behalf of the shire) with the security offered, and desiring the release of the Collector, Mr. Thomas Stewart, the Council have set him at liberty, and desire Colonel Cobbet to communicate the bond to the persons authorised as above, that they may require payment of the money. Signed in name of the Council at Edinburgh, 3rd September 1656, by "George Mouck."

43. Letter from Mr. Samuel Rutherford to the second Viscount of Arbutnott. "My Lord, If there had bene [any] place at our table racing, I should think I were vndericet to refuse your Lordship or the some of so truly a noble father. Ther is not any but one and that place was by promise ingadged with too others which shal vace, a year agoe to some others; if your lordship be pleased to ask D. Colveill he nor I know not of any racing. I would not have failed to ansuer the gentilmann who wrote for his some with your lordship were it not the bearer's opportunity on Saterdag escaped me. I shall desyr your Lordship humbly to accept of the reality of all possible satisfaction in that kynd or of any obsequious respects of one whoe am, my noble Lord, your Lordships at all due observance in God. S. Andrews, 17 July 1658." Signed, "Samuel Rutherford."

44. Letter from the Protector's Council to the second Viscount of Arbutnott, as "High Sheriff of the Shyre of Kincardine" that "his Highnes Council heere have thought fit to send you heerewith Letters and Declarations to the respective Presbiteries or thaire respective Moderators within your sherrifdome" desiring their speedy delivery to the parties by safe hands. Dated at Holyrood House, 23 December 1658.

45. Letter from Mr. Andrew Honyman [Archdeacon of St. Andrew's, afterwards Bishop of Orkney] to the second Viscount of Arbutnott, acknowledging receipt of a letter from his lordship and other heritors of the parish of Kinneff. That he had notice a few days before of the death of Mr. James Granger. In reference to the appointment of a new minister he says, "I have hitherto forborne till better advyce, your lordship may be sure that in presenting I will labour your satisfaction; for the tyme I am not cleare to present any but shall do it before the right expyre legallie." He then refers to a matter to be cleared up before presentation. Mr. Alexander Gladstones [a former incumbent] had 300 marks of tack duty from the parish, of which, in 1618, he resigned 200, which was ratified by the Commissioners of Plantation of Churches. The writer, however, thinks that Mr. Gladstones had no power to bind his successors, and that the Commissioners ratification could not reach beyond his own time to alienate the 200 marks. He aims at reducing the tack duty again to 300 marks, and hopes "the iustice" and equity of the matter will speake for itself," etc. Dated at St. Andrew's, April 22, 1663. Signed, M. Andr. Honyman.

46. Letter from Andrew, second Lord Frazer of Stanywood and Muchalls, to the second Viscount Arbutnott

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thanking the latter for his kindness to himself and his men, and hoping that the Viscount will "suffer no pairtie to be putt upon them . . . what in reason they ought to doe, I sall see them performe itt to the vtmost of ther power; I am sory the shyr sould be so much troubled with quartering, yett it wer hard to lay mor vpon poor men then they ar able to bear. It is great sham and prejudice that the countrie sould be soe troubled with broken men, therfor I think it expedient your Lordship and the rest of the Gentlemen in the Mairnes mak an addresse to the Counsell, and truelle represent the state of the countrie to them and craue they may give order to supress such insulences." This will be found necessary lest "your goeing about your ducty in your own and the countries preseruatione be misconstrued." He has ordered his men to wait on the Viscount "vpon aduertisement," and hopes that if the latter receive any notice that "they be troubled he thcs robbers" he will cause his people, "be assisting vnto them in recoverie of ther goods," etc. Dated at Muchalls, 9th August 1664. (Signed) "Fraser."

47. Letter [holograph] from Charles first Earl of Aboyne to the second Viscount of Arhuthnott, announcing his march from Aberdeen, and in His Majesty's name requiring the Viscount to meet him on the morrow at "St. Laurence Church in the Mearnes" to receive farther instructions "in what concerns His Majesty's service," etc. In a postscript the Earl desires "sufficient advertisement" to be made to "vther persones who han gone hom about ther affairs within the shyr of Kincardine" that they also may keep the rendezvous. Dated from "Elsik," 21 June 1679. Signed, "Aboyne."

WILLIAM FRASER.

Edinburgh, 32, Castle Street,
12th February 1880.

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REPORT on the MUNIMENTS of The RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE FREDERICK BOYLE EARL OF GLASGOW at CRAWFORD PRIORY in the county of FIFE, by WILLIAM FRASER, Edinburgh.

In connexion with the recent claim to the ancient peerage of Lord Lindsay of the Byres, with the other dignities of Earl of Lindsay, Viscount of Garnock, etc., which were adjudged in April 1878 to Sir John Lindsay Bethune of Kilconquhar, I had occasion to inspect the muniments of the distinguished family of Lindsay. As the estate of Struthers, formerly Ochterutherstruther, now known as Crawford Priory, and other estates of the Earls of Lindsay were inherited in 1833 by George Earl of Glasgow as heir of entail, on the death of Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, many of the ancient charters are now in the charter-room at Crawford Priory. These charters were carefully examined by me and adduced as evidence in the House of Lords, by permission of the present Earl of Glasgow. Before returning them to Lord Glasgow, I have thought it proper, with his permission, to give a short account of them so far as not noticed in Mr. Stuart's report of 1872.

The muniments at Crawford Priory throw very clear light on the line of distinguished men who held the ancient dignity of Lord Lindsay of the Byres. But the history of the family has been already given in outline in a former report by me, in 1874, on the Kilconquhar muniments of Sir John Bethune, now Earl of Lindsay.

In the present report will be found several charters relating to the earldom of Fife while it was yet held by the descendants of Macduff; one, indeed, probably as early as the first decade of the 13th century, granted by Malcolm Earl of Fife to Sir Ness of Ramsay. Some of the charters also bring before us early members of the families of Lundy and Ramsay of the Crannoch, in connection with whom appear several writs by Sir Walter Halyburton, Lord Dirlton, son-in-law of Robert Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, and one of the hostages for King James the First.

The lands of the Struthers, here mentioned under some other forms by no means euphonious, Kirkfether, and the superiority of Latham, long the chief possessions of the Lindsays of the Byres after they had parted with Dunnottar to the Keiths in 1380, were held of the see of St. Andrews; the church of St. Mary de Rupe, or of the Heugh, near St. Andrews, held the superiority of the lands of Balmain; while the abbey of Culross

held the superiority of at least a portion of the lands of Cassindoly. Some of the principal charters of those ecclesiastical possessions between the years 1437 and 1565, have been noticed, the last being a resignation by Lord Lindsay, the bitter opponent of Queen Mary, and her stern guardian at Lochleven, into the hands of John Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews, one of the most faithful adherents of the unfortunate queen, who for his fidelity was executed at Stirling in 1571. Hamilton was the successor of Cardinal David Beaton (the cardinal spells his own name "David Betoun" on the seal mentioned in No. 15), who also appears in this report (A.D. 1543) in the somewhat equivocal act of granting lands to his three illegitimate children, David, Alexander, and John. The first is designated of North Melgund, and was placed under the pupillage of John Lord Borthwick, a staunch friend of the old faith (No. 16). After the murder of Beaton, some time elapsed before the appointment of his successor, and during the vacancy the episcopal duties were performed by the vicars-general, James Stewart, half-brother of the queen, then prior of St. Andrews and afterwards Earl of Moray, and the well-known John Winram, then sub-prior and professor at St. Andrews (No. 17). The report also gives abstracts of charters by Archbishop James Beaton, and by his vain predecessor Andrew Forman (Nos. 13, 14). In No. 13, one of the witnesses is John Major the Scottish historian, and teacher of Patrick Hamilton, Knox, and Buchanan. In 1491 William Elphinstone, bishop of Aberdeen, was acting as vicar-general of William Schivas, archbishop of St. Andrews, who was then abroad (No. 9). Among the Miscellaneous Papers, the inquest of 1512 is interesting, not only as giving the value of agricultural produce at that time, but because we find among the Fife lairds engaged in the appraising of certain lands and their products, two of the most distinguished names in the naval and poetic annals of Scotland, Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, admiral, and David Lyndesay of the Mount, satirist, and Lyon-king-at-arms (No. 41). The Robert Lindsay in Pitscottie, acting as procurator for Patrick Lord Lindsay in 1574, may be the historian of that name. Of his personal history nothing is known, but he lived beyond 1565, as his chronicle closes with that year. (No. 25).

Several of the papers have interest for students of legal and social antiquities. The Notarial Instrument, No. 39 of the report, tells how the Master of Lindsay, believing his right to be prejudiced by the tillage of some land near Largo Law, in Fife, which he claimed as common in connexion with other lands of his, protested against the cultivation by "throwing back the newly ploughed land." This document is probably unique of its kind in Scotland.

The report has been arranged into the following divisions:—

- I. Charters of the Earls of Fife.
- II. Charters of Dunnottar.
- III. Charters relating to the see of St. Andrews.
- IV. Charters relating to the Church of St. Mary de Rupe, or of the Heugh, St. Andrews.
- V. Charters relating to the abbeys of Culross and Holyrood.
- VI. Miscellaneous charters.

I. CHARTERS OF THE EARLS OF FIFE.

1. Charter by Malcolm Earl of Fife to Sir Ness of Ramsay of the lands of Lediferin. *Circa* 1210.

Malcolm comes de Fyf, omnibus ha litteras usuris nel audituris, salutem in Domino. Nouerit universitas uestra me dedisse et concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse domino Nesso de Ramesey, filio Nessi de Ramesey, et hereditibus suis, totam terram de Lediferin per rectas diuisas suas, et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, excepto bosco quod pro bosco habebatur quando dictam terram ei donani: Tenendam et abendam de me et hereditibus meis, sibi et hereditibus suis, libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice, ab omni seruitio, consuetudine, et exactione, in terris, in aquis, in pratis et pascuis, in moris et marisis, in stagnis et molendinis, in uilis et semitis, et in omnibus aliis aisaiementis dicte terre pertinentibus, adeo libere et quiete et honorifice sicut aliquis comes nel baro in regno Socie terram suam aliqui dare potest: Reddende michi et hereditibus meis singulis annis quedam calcaria deaurata uel xij denarios, ad festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli; et faciendo fornescum seruicium domini Regis quantum ad dictam terram pertinet. Testibus, domnis Johanne de Struelin, Johanne filio Michaelis, W. de Valloniis,

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Salomone de Thomaistun, Thoma de Kelmeron, M. de Abirnithy, et multis aliis.

2. Charter by Christian of Hay, daughter and heiress of the deceased John of Hay, laird of Portebrothok, whereby she in her pure widowhood gives and confirms to John of Ramesey, son of Sir Ness of Ramesey, her kinsman, and his heirs or assignees, her lands of Forthir, for his homage and service: To be held by him and his heirs of the granter and her heirs, for payment to her of six pounds sterling yearly, and for rendering to her lord, the Earl of Fife, the half service of a knight, and suit at the court of the Earl, and forensic service to the king so far as pertained to the said land, etc. Witnesses, Sirs Duncan Earl of Fife, David of Grame, Michael lord of Wemes, David of Wemes, David of Berkeley sheriff of Fife, Michael of Wemes son of Sir David, and Henry of Prendirgest, knights: Robert of Lawedir, Hugh of Lonchore, Malcolm of Balmaharg, and others. *Circa* 1315.

3. Charter by Duncan Earl of Fife to Maurice of Spens of the lands of Peterothy and Crostoun. *Circa* 1345.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Duncannus comes de Fyff, eternam in Domino salutem. Nouerit vniuersitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Mauricio dei Spens, pro homagio et fidei seruicio suo nobis impenso, totas terras nostras de Peterothy et de Crostoun: Tenendas et habendas dicto Mauricio et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et diuicias suas, et cum omnibus iustis suis pertinentiis, commoditatibus, libertatibus, et aysamentiis, ad dictas terras spectantibus sen quoquo modo de iure in posterum spectare valeantibus; in boscis, planis, moris, marosis, stagnis, aquis, pascuis et pasturis, pratis, molendinis et bracinis, ac ceteris aliis libertatibus quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, sine aliquo retinemento: Faciendo inde dictus Mauricius et heredes sui nobis et heredibus nostris tres sectas annuatim ad tria placita nostra capitalia apud Cuprum in Fyff, et forensecum seruicium domino nostro Regi quantum ad dictas terras de iure pertinet, pro omnibus aliis seruiciis, exactionibus secularibus seu demandis, que de dictis terris exigi poterint seu requiri: Nos vero dictus Duncannus et heredes nostri dictas terras cum pertinentiis predicto Mauricio et heredibus suis, ut predictum est, contra omnes homines et feminas warandizabimus, acquietabimus, et in perpetuum defendemus. Hiis testibus, dominis Roberto de Irskyn tunc balliis nostro, Willelmo de Dyssnughtoun, militibus, domino Bricio de Crechy, rectore de Kynwle, tunc camerario nostro, Thoma de Lundy domino eiusdem Matheo Sybald, Michaeli de Balfoure, Johanne de Malauilla, et multis aliis.

II. CHARTERS OF DUNDEE.

4. Transumpt executed at Lythgus, 26th February 1386, at the instance of Sir William de Lyndissey, lord of the Biris, of the following charter of 31 October 1382.

Robertus Dei gracia Rex Scottorum omnibus probis hominibus tunc terre sue, tam clericis quam laicis, salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto et fidei nostro Murthaco de Glacister et Alicie sponse sue terras dominicas de Dunoty cum pertinentiis ac eciam terras de Estirfethy et Westerfethy cum pertinentiis infra vicecomitatum de Kyncardyn: Quasquidem terras cum pertinentiis Thomas de Collie, non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua, nobis per fustum et baculum sursum reddidit, pureque et simpliciter resignauit, ac totum ius suum et clameum que in dictis terris cum pertinentiis habuit vel habere potuit pro se et heredibus suis omnino quietum clamauit inperpetuum: Tenendas et habendas eisdem Murthaco et Alicie et eorum diutius viucenti et heredibus iuter ipsos legitime procreatis sen procreandis, quibus fortasse deficientibus, heredibus dicti Murthaci aut assignatis legitimis quibuscunque, de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et diuicias suas, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysamentiis . . . In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi: hiis testibus, venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Willelmo et Johanne, cancellario nostro, Saucti Andree et Dunkeldensis ecclesiarum episcopis; Johanne primogenito nostro de Carric; Roberto comite de Fyffe et de Menithete, filio nostro dilecto; Willelmo de Douglas et Marr, consanguineo nostro, comitibus; Jacobo de Lyndesay, nepote nostro

karissimo, et Ryberto Erskyne, consanguineo nostro, militibus. Apud Perth, vltimo die mensis Octobris regni anno nostri duodecimo.

5. Charter by King Robert the Third, whereby he grants to William of Lyndesay, knight, eight pounds sterling of annual rent out of the lands of Dunoter, which the said Sir William and Christian, his spouse, had surrendered in the King's hands, who had given the said lands with the castle to William of Keth, marischal, and Robert of Keth, his son, knights, by a charter of tailzie, excepting the said eight pounds yearly. To be held by the said William of Lyndesay, etc. of the Crown, until William of Lyndesay and his heirs or assignees were heritably infeft in an eight-pound-land of old extent in the lordship of Tulch-Fraser, in the shire of Stirling, or eight pounds of annual rent out of the lands of Dreme, in the shire of Edinburgh, to be held in chief of the Crown; after which infeftment the annual rent from Dunnotar to revert to the granters. Witnesses: Walter Bishop of St. Andrews, Matthew Bishop of Glasgow, Robert Earl of Fife and Menteith, the King's brother, etc. Dated at Perth, 29 June, in the fourth year of the king's reign. [1393].

III. CHARTERS RELATING TO THE SEE OF ST. ANDREWS.

6. Procuratory of Resignation by George de Dunbar, Earl of the Marches and Lord of Kylonquhare, into the hands of James Bishop of St. Andrews, of the lands of Lathame, and superiority thereof, in the lordship of Kylonquhar and regality of St. Andrews, held by him of the said bishop in chief. Dated at Kylonquhare, 24 October 1452.

7. Charter by James Bishop of St. Andrews, with consent of the chapter, to his kinsman John Lord Lyndesey of Byris, of the lands of Outhirothirodyr, with their annexes and dependancies, to wit, the lands of Kyrkforthyr and superiority of Lathame, in the shire of Fife and regality of St. Andrews; which lands and superiority had before belonged to the said John, and had been resigned by him, and which superiority had belonged formerly to George of Dunbar, laird of Kylonquhare, knight, and having been resigned by him had thereafter been conferred on the said John: all which lands and superiority are hereby united into the barony of Outhirothirstradyr; to be held of the granter and his successors, bishops of St. Andrews, for rendering three suits at the three head courts at St. Andrews, and paying yearly six silver pennies from the lands of Outhirothirstradyr, and 40s. Scots of kain from the lands of Kyrkforthyr, to the bishop and his successors. St. Andrews, 2 May 1454. Witnesses: Hugh Kennedy, archdeacon; John of Scheues, doctor of canon law, official principal of St. Andrews; Walter Stewart, canon of Glasgow; Sir Henry of Wardlaw, of Tory, and Sir Patrick Hepburn of Walchtoun, knights.

8. Precept of Clare Constat by William Archbishop of St. Andrews, in favour of David Lord Lindisay of Biris, as heir of his father John Lord Lindisay of Biris, for seising him in the lands of Ouchterrudistradyr and the superiority of Lathame, in the regality of St. Andrews and shire of Fife. Edinburgh, 20 March 1482-3.

9. Precept of seisiu by William [Elphinstone] bishop of Aberdeen and vicar-general of William Archbishop of St. Andrews, who was then abroad, directing Henry Scheues, of Kilquhns, steward of the regality of St. Andrews, to give seisin to John Lindesay, lord of the Byris, as brother and heir of the late David Lindesay, lord of the Byris, in the lands of Outhyruthyrstradyr, etc. St. Andrews, 25th January 1491.

[In the instrument of 30th January, which is in Scotch, Henry Scheues, designates himself "ano of the" stewarts of ye regality of Sanct Androis, till Robert "of Burne mayr of ffee of ye said regalie."]

10. Procuratory of resignation by John Lord Lindesay, of Birys, appointing William Bishop of Aberdeen, David Seton, rector of Fethirkarne, John Elphinstone, of Pendreich, Andrew Elphinstone, and Alexander Inglis of Terwait, his procurators for resigning into the hands of James Duke of Ross, postulate of St. Andrews, or John, prior of the metropolitan kirk of St. Andrews and vicar-general, as lord superior, all his lands of Ouchterthirstradyr, in favour of his brother, Patrick Lindesay, of Kirkforthir and his heirs. Dated at Edinburgh, 4 October 1497.

11. Notarial instrument, certifying that in presence of James, elect of St. Andrews, Duke of Ross, John, prior of the metropolitan kirk of St. Andrews and

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vicar-general of the same, and David Meldrum, canon of Dunkeld, and official principal of St. Andrews, and others, personally appeared George Lyndesaye, brother of John Lord Lyndesaye, of Byris, and his apparent heir, and asserted that it had reached his ears that William Lyndesaye, his brother, had made an appeal from the said vicar-general aeneit the infestment of Patrick Lyndesaye, in the lands and lordship of Och-tirstrodur, under the name of the said George, asserting he was skaitheid therethrough: but the said George asserts that such appeal is false, frivolous, and vain, and that he never gave consent to it, but entirely consented to the said infestment of the said Patrick in virtue of the resignation of the said John Lord Lyndesaye, of Byris, and ratified the charters thereupon; and he further confessed that had such resignation not been made, he still consented, and would ever consent to such, in favour of the said Patrick: and further, if the said John Lord Lyndesaye happened to die, leaving the said George alive, he promised and bound himself to the said Patrick to cause himself to be seised in the said lands with advice of the said Patrick, and afterwards to resign them in Patrick's favour, so that he might brook them for ever; and swore never to challenge or molest him in his right to the said lands under penalty of 1,000 merks Scots to the King, 1,000 merks to the fabric of the metropolitan kirk of St. Andrews, and 1,000 merks to the said Patrick in name of loss, skaitheid, etc.

Dated at the Palace of St. Andrews, 26 October 1498. Witnesses: Gavin Dunbar, dean of the cathedral kirk of Moray [afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen], David Setoune, and John Schenes, rectors of the parish kirks of Fethirkarne and Inchebrick, Alexander Inglis of Tervot, etc.

12. Charter by James "Sanctiandree archiepiscopus, totius regni Scotie primas, sedisque Apostolice legatus natus, dux Rossie, marchio de Ormond, comes de Ardmach, ac dominus de Brechin et Nevar," with consent of the chapter, to Patrick, Lord of Lyndesaye of Byris, of Ochterruthirstruthir, with the castle and manor-place, Kyrkforthir, and the superiority of Lathame, in the regality of St. Andrews; which belonged to the said Patrick heritably, and were resigned by him at the palace of St. Andrews on 10th April: to be held by him and his heirs whosoever of the archbishop and his successors, for payment of six silver pennies yearly. Dated at the Metropolitan Kirk of St. Andrews, 16th June 1499.

13. Precept of Seizin by "Andreas misericordie divina Sanctiandree archiepiscopus, totius regni Scotie primas, legatus natus ac Apostolice sedis cum potestate et facultate legati de latere per universum regnum predictum legatus, necnon commendatarius perpetuus monasterii de Dunfermiling" to Thomas Dischyntoun, steward of the regality of St. Andrews, John Ferny, and David Grundeistoun, his bailies, for the infestment of John Lyndesaye of Peterov, knight, in "our" lands of Ochterruthirstruthir, its castle, &c., the lands of Kirkforthir, and the superiority of Lathame, which had been resigned by Patrick Lord Lindsay of the Byres into the hands of the grantor as lord-superior. Dated at Edinburgh, "of our consecration the sixteenth year, and of our translation to the metropolitanis of the kingdom," 27th May 1517.

Signed—"Andreas archiepiscopus.

"S^r [i.e. Sancti Andree] legatus Soccie."

In a charter of the same lands dated at "our metropolitan church of St. Andrews," 12 June 1517, Forman adopts the same title as in the above precept, and signs with the following proud array of titles, extending over nearly the whole width of the writ—"Andreas archiepiscopus Sanctiandree totius regni Soccie primas Apostolice sedis cum potestate de latere legatus."

14. Charter by James Beton, "archbishop of St. Andrews, primate of the whole realm of Scotland, legatus natus," to his "consanguineus," John Lord Lindsay of the Byres, of Ochterruthirstruthir, Kirkforthar, and superiority of Lathame. St. Andrews, 14 April 1532.

Also a precept of seizin, dated 15 April 1532. Both writs are signed—"Jacobus Sancti Andree."

The witnesses to the charter are, Andrew bishop of Caithness, George abbot of Dunfermline, the grantor's nephew, Masters John Weddall, rector of St. Andrew's University and principal official of the diocese, John Major, Peter Sacellan, doctors of theology, David Murray of Balward, knight, William Murray of Tullibardin, John Beton of Creicht, Robert Dury of Dury, Masters Henry Lumysden, chamberlain, Abraham Cro-

ichtoun, rector of Crawfordjohn, and Andrew Oliphant, secretary.

15. Charter by Cardinal Beton, as follows:—

David, be the mercy of God cardinale and archiepiscopo of Sanctandris, primate of all Scotland, &c., to all and sindrie quhaiss knawledge thir our letteris sal to cum, gretting in God cuerlesting. Witt ze ws to hane gevin, grantit and disposit, and be the tenour herof gevis, grantis, and disponis to our weilbelouit David Beton of Northmelgound, and to Alexander and Johnne Betonis his brethir, thair airis and assignais quhatsumeur, all and hail the mailles, firmes, rentes, profitis, commoditeis, casualiteis, dewiteis, and pectinentis, of all and sindrie the landis and tenandrie of Authermoussy and Carny, with the toune [etc.], lyand in our regality of Sanctandris and schirrefdom of Fife's for all and hail the space and termes that the forsaid landis [etc.] he beue in the handis of ws or our predecessouris, archiepiscopis of Sanctandris, as superioris and ourlordis of the samyn be ressonne of nonentre, recognitioun, or vthirwaiss, sen ye decess of vnuquhill Alexander and David his sone, Erlis of Cranford, that last decess or ony vthir last and immediat lauchfull tenant thairfo to ws or our predecessouris forsaid, and ay and quhill the lauchfull entre of the richtoun air or airis of the samyn yairto, with pover to the saidis David, Alexander, and Johnne, and to thair airis and assignais, to intromit, vptak, and apply to thair vs and profit ye saidis mailles [etc.]. In witness of the quhill, to this our letter of gift and disposicion aboun writtin subscriuit with our hand our round seill is appendit. At Strueling the twenty thrid day of December the zeir of Our thousand fyve hundreth and forty three zenis, befor thir witness—Master Bernard Baillie, persoun of Lambintoun, Master Adam Myre, Schir James Authimuly, Richard Baillie.

• DAVID CARD^{inalis} ST^{atus} ANDREE.

[The seal of the cardinal is in perfect condition.]

16. Three papers, dated 1544, with reference to the wardship by Lord Borthwick of David Betone of Northmelgound.

17. Charter by James, perpetual commendator of the priory of the metropolitan church of St. Andrews, and John Vinram, professor of theology and sub-prior of the said church, vicars-general during the vacancy of the see, acting with consent of the chapter of the priory capitularly assembled, to Patrick Lindsay, son and heir apparent of John Lord Lindsay of the Byres, of the lauds and lordship of Auchterthyrstruthir, Kirkforthar, and the superiority of Lathame, in the regality of St. Andrews, which had been resigned by the said Lord John into the vicars' hands. Dated 5th April 1547.

The vicariate seal is appended.

18. Preculatory by Patrick Lord Lyndsay, of the Byris, for resigning in the hands of John archbishop of St. Andrews, his overlord, his lauds of Auchterthyrstruther, etc., in favour of James Lyndesaye, his son and heir apparent. Dated at the Struther, 17th September 1565, and signed by Patrick Lyndsay.

IV. CHARTERS RELATING TO THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY DE RUPE, ST. ANDREWS.

19. Preculatory by Thomas Mortimere, portioner of Balmane, appointing Sir Walter of Ogilby of Lumtrethin, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalnuly, Sir Andrew of Ogilby of Inchmartyn, knights, John Liddale, John of Haliaburton, James Ramsay of Clatty, and others, his procurators, to resign in the hands of Sir Hugh Kennedy, provost of the Chapel Royal of St. Mary's of St. Andrews, as superior, his third part of the lands of Balmane in the shire of Fife, which were held of the forsaid Hugh in chief. Dundee 30th May 1438.

20. License, in Scots, by John Kennedy, "prouest" of the colleg kirk of our Lady the Kingis chapel "sitwat within the cite of Sanctandris," to John of Lumysden of Ardre, to redeem the third part of the lands of Balmane "fra oure weilbelouet brothir Alexander Kennedy of Vrvel." St. Andrews, 9th March 1467.

21. Precept of Seizin, in Scots, by Sir James Allerdas, provost "of our Lady kirk of the Hewicht of Sanctandros," for the infestment of Patrick Lindsay, "lord fere" of the Byres, in the third of Balmane, its corn and wauk mills, etc., in the regality of St. Andrews, which had been resigned by John Lord Lindsay. Given at the kirk of the Hewicht, May 1498.

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22. Instrument of Seizin, dated 18th September 1521, proceeding on a precept by Sir James Kincragy, provost of the church of St. Mary de Rupe in St. Andrews, to Alexander Lindsay and Walter Lindsay, his bailies, for the infeftment of John master of Lindsay of Peterbarrie, knight, and Elizabeth Landy his spouse, in the third part of the lands of Balmane, in the regality of St Andrews, which had been resigned by Sir Patrick Lord Lindsay into the hands of the provost as superior. Precept dated at St. Andrews, 28th August 1521.

23. Various charters, dated 1521 and 1530, with precept of sasine, dated 1521, bearing on the Lindsay holding of Balmane, and signed by "Jacobus Kincragy, prepositus ecclesie Beate Marie in Rupe prope ciuitatem Sancti Andree, manu propria scriptit."

24. Precept of Clare Constat by James Lermouth, provost of the college kirk of St Mary de Rupe, near St. Andrews, directing Patrick Lermouth of Dersy, knight, his bailie, to infeft Patrick Lord Lyndesaye as heir to his father John Lord Lyndesay of Byris, in the two-part of Balmane. St. Andrews, 13th March 1563-4.

25. Procuratory, in Scots, under the sign-manual of Patrick Lord Lindsay, directing Robert Lindsay in Pitscottie, to pass to the presence and resign into the hands of Mr. James Lermouth, provost of the college kirk beside St. Andrews, called Kirk Ilwich, of two parts of the lands of Balmane, for new infeftment in favour of James Lindsay, Lord Patrick's son, and En-fama Leslie his future spouse. Struther, 18th February 1573-4.

V. CHARTERS RELATING TO THE ABBEYS OF CULROSS AND HOLYROOD.

26. Charter by James of Kyninmond, knight, lord of that ilk, to Sir John of Lyndesay, knight, lord of the Byris, of the lands of Cassyndoli in the shire of Fife. To be held by him, his heirs and assignees, from the grantor and his heirs, of the Earl of Fife, with reservation to the said James and his heirs of the tenantry of Wester Petescottay. Witnesses: John Lummysden of Glegernoch, sheriff of Fife. Henry Maleville, son and heir of Robert Maleville laird of Carnbee, etc. Dated at the Kirk of S ras, 30th March 1440.

27. Precept of Clare Constat by Alexander, perpetual commendator of the monastery of Culross, for the infeftment of Patrick Lord Lindsay of the Biris, as nearest heir of the deceased John Lord Lindsay, in the third part of the lands of Cassinduly, in Fife. Dated about 1500.

Signed: "Alex^r. commendatarius de Culros."

28. Indenture made between the abbot and convent of the monastery of the Holy Rood, and Sir William More, lord of Abircora, knight, whereby they grant their land of Esthathmore, then called Qwarehill, in the shire of Stirling, which had been resigned by him; to be held by him and the heirs male of his body, whom failing to Sir William of Lyndisay, knight, and Christian his spouse, and the heirs male of their bodies, whom failing the heirs male of the body of either, whom failing the daughters of the said Sir William More, etc.,—one of the heirs of tailzie being William More, natural son of the said Sir William More: of the foresaid abbot and convent, for payment of nine merks sterling yearly. Dated at the monastery of Holyrood, 16th September 1382.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS CHARTERS.

29. Confirmation by King Robert the Second to Gilbert Grant Sernyse, of the grant of the lands of Stratheryng made of old to Gilbert by Walter de Landyn, to be held of the Crown. Witnesses: Walter bishop of St. Andrews, Matthew bishop of Glasgow, Robert Earl of Fife and Menteth, the king's dearest brother, Archibald Earl of Douglas and Lord of Galloway, Mr. Duncan Petyt archdeacon of Glasgow, chancellor of Scotland, James de Douglas Lord of Dalkeith, and Thomas de Erskyne, the king's kinsmen. Stirling, 10th December 1388.

30. Procuratory of resignation of Elbotill and the Bernis, 10th November 1437.

Be it made kende til ale men thour thir present letteris me Valter the Ramsay of Crannoch til haue made, constitut, and ordanyt, and be thir my present letteris makis, constitutis, and ordanys my vele belufit frendis and speciale deputtis, Schere Patrik of Hebburne of Valehtoun, knyght, Alexander Hebburne and Johne of Congyltoun of that ilk, my fullle procuratouris and speciale deputtis, coniunctly and seuerally, of al my

landis of Elbotill and the Bernis, with thar pertinens, lyande with in the barony of Drylhtoun, with in the scheryadome of Louthiane, to resing and vp gryf in the handis of ane honorabill and a mycht lorde and my our-larde of the saide landis, Schere Valter of Halyburtoun, Lorde Drylhtoun, toggydder with a letter of resignacioun made vnder my sele tharapour: Ferme and stabill hafande and for til haue quhatsum enir thynghe the forsaide Schere Patrik, Alexander, and John, or ane of thaim, coniunctly or denytly, into my name in the forsaide resignacioun leddis to be done, as it afferis til a procuratour to do, or at I mycht do ande I ware thar in propyr personu. In the vtues of the quiblik thyng my sele is to-put: in the burgh of Couper the x day of Nouember, the yher of our Lorde j^m cccccxx and sewyne yheris, befor thir witnes, Johne of Lummysden of Glegernoch, Schere Johne of Kynloch, cheplane, Thome of Dempstartoun and Thome of Grundistoun with other syndry.

31. Charter by Walter of Haliburton, knight, lord of that ilk, to John Lyndissay, knight, lord of Byris, of his lands within the town and territory of Elbotill and the half of Bernis, in the barony of Dreltoun, which had been resigned into the grantor's hands by Walter Ramsay lord of Crannoch: to be held for two silver pennies for Elbotill, and twelve pennies for the half of the Bernis. Perth, 20th November 1437.

32. Letters of Regress by Walter of Haliburton, knight lord of that ilk, to Walter the Ramsay of Crannoch and his heirs to Elbotill and half of the Bernis, should resignation be obtained from Sir John the Lyndissay, knight, lord of the Byris. Edinburgh, 14th June 1438.

33. Notarial instrument of ratification, certifying that on the 12th August 1471, in presence of "venerabilis circumspectique ac magne sciencie viri," Sir David Kay, doctor of canon law, rector of the parish church of Ydify, and official principal of St. Andrews, sitting in judgment, and of the notary public and witnesses, compared Master James Lyndesay, rector of the parish church of Benhame, brother german of David Lyndesay laird of Piteravry, and his procurator, and asked of Jonet Ramsay, spouse of the said David Lyndesay, whether she were freely and willingly pleased to approve and ratify all the resignations of her lands in the hands of the King as superior of certain of her lands, and in the hands of the other superiors, to the said David Lyndesay and his heirs, and if she would declare that such resignations and grants were made before the marriage of the said David and her, and would give her oath not to revoke aught contained in them thereafter, to which she, out of the presence of her spouse, of her free will as it seemed to the official, notary and bystanders, modestly made answer, saying she of her free will and without compulsion had made the said resignations and grants and ratified them, and declared that they were made before her marriage, and made oath not to revoke them. Done in the kirk of the Holy Trinity at St. Andrews in the chapel of St. Bartholomew situate within the said Kirk, 12th August 1471.

34. Letters of Resignation by Jonet Ramsay of Cran-[noch], into the hands of James King of Scots, of the lands of Edyndowny, in the shire of Fife, held of the King in chief, appointing Gilbert Kenedy, Alexander Kenedy of Vrvell, etc., procurators. St. Andrews, 16th April, 1458.

35. Retour of Nicholas Skryngmour as heir to his deceased brother William Skryngmour in the lands of Lillok, in the lordship of Piclatho in Fife. Tolbooth of Cupar, 17th October. 1475

Sealed by John Balfour sheriff-depute. Among the jury are John Kyninmond of that ilk, knight, and William Scot of Balwery.

36. Precept of Seisin under the quarter seal of King James the Fourth, directing David Lindsay of Month, John Lindsay his brother, and others his sheriffs to give seisin to Patrick Lindsay of Kirkforthir, brother of John Lord Lindsay of the Byres of the lands and barony of Abercorne, viz. Philpstoun, Dadingstoun, and Newton in the shires of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, Gledovane in the stewartry of Strathern and shire of Perth, and others resigned by John Lord Lindsay. Edinburgh, 28th October, A.R.R. 10. [1497.]

37. Instrument of Seizin proceeding on a precept by William Landy, lord superior of Stratharlie, to Andrew Landy his brother and bailie, for infeftment of Sir Patrick Lord Lindsay of Byris in the third part of Stratharlie in Fife. Precept dated at St. Andrews, 7th March 1498.

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[In an instrument of resignation of 17th February 1517, Andrew Lundy is designated of Stratharie at the time William Lundy was superior.]

38. Precept of Seizin by Marioria Bercla, lady of half the barony and lands of Craufurdjhone, directed to Robert Crechtoun, John Crechtoun, Thomas Craufurde, and James Craufurde, to infeft Malcolm Craufurde, her eldest son and apparent heir in the said lands and the donation of the parish church of Craufurdjhone. Kylbryn, 8th May, 1499.

39. Notarial Instrument, recording that John, master of Lindsay, of Peterowry, knight, went to the lands of Melgum and Langrenis near Largo Law, and declared publicly to the bystanders that those lands were newly ploughed and tilled without his consent by the tenants of Hanhill and Monturpye, that they belonged to his lands of Peterowry and Edinowry in common, and that this new work was to his injury, whereupon he interrupted the work "per reiectionem sulci nouiter arati" so as to protect himself from "jus silencii." Dated 15th April 1508.

40. "The Reversoun of sex marks annuale of Balmane," 1510.

This obligation, dated at "the Stothir" 14th May 1510, and written in the Scots dialect, illustrates some of the peculiar forms of the period. It is by David Balfour, of Petecullo, to Patrick Lord Lindsay, of the Byres. Balfour had an annual rent of 6 merks from Lord Patrick, and he engages to resign it "incontinent" on the payment by the latter of 40*l*. Scots haile and "togidder apone ane day betuix the sonne rising and to" "passing of the samyne, wpon the hie altare within the" "parochie kirk of Luqheris." If warning were given by Lord Patrick personally or at high mass in the church twenty-one days before the payment, and the possessor of the annual were to be absent at the time of payment, Lord Patrick should have free ingress to the six merks and "broik the samyn but only process of" "law, stop, play, or impediment," and the 40*l*. were to be "pute in sickir or sewer keping in the montyme" in the hands of the prouest and chanovnis of Sanctsaluatoris College within the cite of Sanctandros."

41. Inquest, 1512.

Hec inquisicio facta fuit super fundum terrarum de Lawdisferou incementum infra vicecomitatum de Fife, coram honorabili viro Johanne Schewas clavigero vicecomitis in hac parte per supremum dominum nostrum Regem specialiter ac litterarum constituto, die secundo mensis Aprilis Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo, per hos subscriptos, viz.: *Andream Wod de Largo militem*, *Johannem Claphen de Caslogy*, *Nicolaum Hay de Fudy [etc.]*, *David Lyndesay de Month*, *Andream Lundy de Stretharie*, *Thomam Muncur de le Mouthe [etc.]*; qui de mandato dicti vicecomitis uirtute litterarum regalium desuper directarum iurati, appreciarunt bona mobilia super fundo terrarum de Parbroith et Lawdesfroune infra vicecomitatum predictum existentia, vna cum omnibus et singulis prescriptis terris de Parbroith et Lawdisfroun cum molendino et pertinenciis in hunc qui sequitur modum, viz. :—

In primis, octo celdras anenarum seminataram in Parbroith, prec. bolle sex solid, et viii. d.

Summa - - - 42 lib. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Item, duodecim bollas frumenti, prec bolle 13*s*. 4*d*.

Summa - - - 8 lib.

Item, 12 bolle pisarum, prec. bolle 6*s*. 8*d*.

Summa - - - 4 lib.

Item, in horreo et orto eiusdem, decem celdras ordeï, prec. bolle 10*s*.

Summa - - - 80 lib.

Item, centum sexaginta oues matrices, prec. pecii 4*s*. 6*d*.

Summa - - - 40 lib. 10*s*.

Item, viginti boues, prec. pecii 20*s*.

Summa - - - 20 lib.

Item, nouem vakkas, prec. pecii 20*s*.

Summa - - - 9 lib.

Item, tres equos, ad summam, 5 lib.

Item, in fundo de Lawdisferoun.

[Stock valued much as on Parbroath.]

Summa totalis - - - 236 lib. 10*s*.

Then follows a valuation of the lands of Parbroath, etc., which had been for 50 years in the hands of the Crown by reason of non-entry. After this valuation John Schewas assigned to John Seiton, nephew and heir-apparent of Alexander Seiton, of Parbroath, the goods and profits of the said lands.

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Seveu of the eight seals originally attached to this document still exist, and among them is that of the great Scottish admiral Sir Andrew Wood, who, curiously enough, appears in the above document with the Scottish poet, Sir David Lindsay, and a number of Fife lairds, as a valuator of oats and oxen.

42. Charter by William Lundy, lord of the feu of the lands and barony of Lundy, proceeding on the resignation of Patrick Lord Lindsay, of the Biris, to John Master Lindsay, of Peterowry, knight, of the third part of the lands of Stretharie, in the barony of Lundy, in Fife. St. Andrews, 12th March, 1517-18.

43. Confirmation., dated at Dumbarton 30th May, 1524, by King James the Fifth, with consent of John Duke of Albany, governor, of a charter by Patrick Lord Lyndesay to his eldest son and apparent heir. John Lyndesay of Peterury, knight, and his heirs-male, of the lordship of Byris. viz., the mains of Byris, Coittis, Mongois Wells, etc., in the constabulary of Haddington, the barony of Abercorn, etc.: Reserving to the granter his frank-tenement of the lands and a reasonable terce to Isobel Pitcarne his spouse. Witnesses, David Pitcarne, archdeacon of Brechin, John Spens of Maristoun, etc. Strowthir, 29th April, 1524.

44. Warrant by John Earl of Mar, treasurer, to John Lord Lindsay, for his hereditary right to the customs of herring, etc., of the port of St. Andrews. Edinburgh, 18th March, 1623.

WILLIAM FRASER.

Edinburgh, 32 Castle Street,
17 January, 1879.

REPORT ON THE MANUSCRIPTS OF MISS HAMILTON OF BARNES AND COCHNO IN THE COUNTY OF DUMBARTON, BY WILLIAM FRASER, EDINBURGH.

Miss
HAMILTON.

The Hamiltons of Barnes are a branch of the Hamiltons of Raploch, who again are a branch of the noble house of Hamilton. Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, was commendator of the Abbey of Kilwinning immediately before and after the Reformation. He acquired the lands of Barnes in the year 1560 from his kinsman, John Hamilton, archbishop of Saint Andrews, as abbot of the monastery of Paisley. The grant by the archbishop as abbot of Paisley was confirmed both by King James the Sixth and Claud Hamilton abbot of Paisley. The eldest son of the commendator of Kilwinning, was Gavin Hamilton of Raploch and Barnes. His second son of that laird of Raploch and grandson of the Commendator was Claud Hamilton, who married Katharine Knox, of the family of Knox of Ranfurle, in the county of Renfrew. Claud Hamilton was provided by his father, Gavin Hamilton of Raploch and Barnes, to the lands of Barnes by a charter dated in the year 1575. The descendants have inherited the lands from that date to the present day. Claud Hamilton who was the representative of the family of Barnes, in the time of King Charles the Second, frequently attended field conventions, and was fined repeatedly for such infractions of the laws then in force against persons who deserted their parish churches. John Hamilton, one of the younger brothers of that Claud Hamilton, was concerned in the rising of the Earl of Argyll in the year 1685, but he received from King James the Seventh a remission for that treason on 10th November 1687.

A few of the feudal charters are noted in this report, as showing several points of form in grants of land both by churchmen and laymen; and also letters of excommunication for non-fulfilling of an agreement regarding the redemption of certain lands in the year 1548, [vide No. 4.] Several miscellaneous papers are also noted as showing the disturbed state of the Lowlands from the incursions of the Highlanders at the time of the Revolution of 1688. An impost, known as the "Watch Meal" of Dumbarton, is explained in these papers.

1. Charter by Alexander Douchall, son of William Douchall and Helen Gilquhammatie, to Andrew Hammiltoun, captain of the castle of Dumbarton, of the lands of Easter Cochay in the earldom of Lennox, parish of Kilpatrick, and shire of Dumbarton: to be held from the granter and his heirs of the abbot and convent of the monastery of Paisley, for payment of 13 merks Scots, with five shillings

"boyne siluir" and five "lang cariages," in name of feufarm. Edinburgh, 1 March 1546-7.

This charter was ratified by the grantor in 1554, after he attained his majority.

2. Public instrument, containing a process of ratification by John Lander, archdeacon of Teviotdale, and George Clapartoun, sub-dean of the chapel royal of Stirling, judges delegate appointed by letters of Antony, grand penitentiary of the Pope, whereby they find that the gift of the lands of Easter Cochnay made by Alexander, abbot of Kilwinning, acting as procurator for John, abbot of Paisley, to William Douchall and Helen Gilquhammy, and Alexander their son, was made for the weal of the monastery; and therefore they confirm the gift and writs thereupon made. Dated at St. Anthony's Aisle in the College Kirk of St. Giles, Edinburgh, 22nd March, 1546-7.

This charter contains at length (1.) The letters of the Grand Penitentiary. (2.) The charter by Alexander, abbot of Kilwinning. (3.)

The commission by John abbot of Paisley to Alexander abbot of Kilwinning.

3. Agreement between Hew Crawford, of Kilbirny and Drumry, and Andrew Hamilton, captain of Dumbarton Castle, whereby the former binds himself to redeem the four merk-land of Hutchinstoun, in the shire of Dumbarton, before Whitsunday next; and the latter binds himself to deliver 300 merks for the purpose of redemption. The former further undertakes to give the latter infefment in the above lands and those of the Hoill, under a reversion of 500 merks. The contract was to be inserted in the Official of Glasgow's books, and the parties to be admonished to observe it. Glasgow, 28th March 1548.

4. Letters of excommunication against Hew Crawford for non-execution of the above agreement in the following terms:

Officialis Glasguensis, curatis de Kilpatrick et Kilbirny, seu cuiunque alteri capellano curato vel non curato Glasguensis diocesis, salutem. Vigore cuiusdam contractus initii inter honorabiles personas, viz., Hugonem Crawford de Kilbirny et Drumry, ab una, et Andream Hammylton capitaneum castri de Dumbartane, ab altera partibus; iuxta cuius continentiam prefati Hugo et Andreas ex eorum propriis confessionibus sub excommunicationis pena moniti erant legitime apud acta nostre curie ad perimplenda et observanda omnia et singula contenta in eodem, et hoc primo, 2^o 3^o, et peremptorie ac sub excommunicationis pena. Et ut informamur ex parte ipsius Andree, ipse Hugo suam partem dicti contractus sibi Andree minime perimplevit et signanter istam clausulam subsequentem viz.: *[Here follows part of the contract in Scotch:]* Vobis et igitur et vestrum cultibet, in virtute sancte obedientie et sub pena suspensionis a divinis, stricte precipimus et mandamus quatenus dictum Hugonem sic premonitum et monitionibus nostris huiusmodi non patientem, quem in hiis scriptis excommunicavimus, vos sic per nos fore excommunicatum in singulis ecclesiis vestris omnibus diebus dominicis, festis et aliis, infra missarum solemniam, ut moris est, publice ac solemniter denunciatis, a dicta denunciacione modo cessantes per implicationem dicte clause [etc.] vnum xij. pro expensis [etc.] Datum sub sigillo officii nostri, apud Glasgw, die xliij^a mensis Julii anno Domini m^o quingentesimo xlvij^o.

A docquet runs: Dominica vltima mensis Julii execute fuerunt presentes apud Kilbirny per curatum eiusdem publice coram parochianis, tempore misse, etc.

5. Notarial instrument recording an agreement whereby Andrew Hamilton of Cochnoch, with consent of John archbishop of St. Andrews and abbot of Paisley, "contentit, applesit, satisfiet, and as-
"sithit plesandly" the tenants and "fermoreris" of Easter Cochnoch, by giving them other mailings or farms in Wester Cochnoch, for those they had renounced right to in Easter Cochnoch, 13 November 1555.
6. Charter by John archbishop of St. Andrews and abbot of the monastery of Paisley, whereby for an augmentation of annual rent, a sum of money, and manifold favours done to the abbey, he grants to Gavin, perpetual commendator of Kilwinning, and to Gavin Hamilton, his son, heritably, etc.,

the lands of Barnys, Culboi Wester, and Culboi Easter, in the abbot's barony of Kilpatrick, within the regality of Paisley and shire of Lennox, to be held in feufarm of the abbey under such augmentation of the old rental as is specified in the charter. One of the witnesses is Mr. Alexander Forest, provost of the College Kirk of St. Mary of the Fields at Edinburgh. Paisley, 20 March 1560-1.

7. Charter by King James the Sixth confirming the foregoing charter and another, and having as much strength and force to the said Gavin Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, as if it had been granted before the death of the said Gavin, commendator of Kilwinning, or the process of forfeiture led in parliament against him and John archbishop of St. Andrews, and the said Gavin himself, for certain crimes of treason and lese-majesty, of which they were convicted in parliament. Dalkeith, 26 October 1574.
8. Confirmation by Claud, commendator of Paisley, of the charter of 20 March 1560 (*supra*, No. 6). Paisley, 20 May 1575.
9. Precept by Lord Claud, commendator of Paisley, directing Robert Crawford, "granitar" of the abbey, to give seizin of Barns, etc., to Gavin Hamilton, son of Gavin, late commendator of Kilwinning. Paisley, 1575.
10. Letter of pension, in Scotch, by Lord Claud, commendator of Paisley, for the sum of 135*l*. 6*s*. yearly to Gavin Hamilton, of Roploch; to which effect he assigns mailis, etc. out of the lands of Barnis, Culbowie Easter, and Culbowie Wester in the shire of Dumbarton, and out of Granis in the barony of Renfrew, extending to 35*l*. 6*s*.; and binds himself to pay 100*l*. yearly out of the readiest of the fruits of the "twapart" of the benefice and patrimony of Paisley. Paisley, 19 January 1577.
11. Charter by Claud, commendator of Paisley, confirming a charter by Gavin Hamilton, of Roploch, of the lands of Bornis and Culbowie Easter and Wester to Claud Hamilton, his son, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing to Gavin, the said Claud's brother, etc., to be held heritably of the commendator of Paisley. Paisley, 20 January 1577-8.

Subjoined is a ratification of the above (dated at Place of Blakistoun, 6 April 1610) by James Earl of Abercorn, as commissioner for his father, Claud, commendator of Paisley.

12. Notarial instrument on the refusal of Claud Hamilton, of Cochnoch, to infest Luke Stirriling in an annual rent of 10 merks, for which he had a precept from William abbot of Paisley. Dated 31 March 1580.
13. Notarial instrument narrating that Luke Stirriling, having in his hands a precept from the chancery of the abbot and convent of Paisley, in the third form, under testimony of their seal, charging Claud Hamilton, of Cochnoch, to invest and infest the said Luke (as in the preceding instrument No. 12), accompanied with a notary public and witnesses, passed to the castle of Cochnoch, as the dwelling place of the said Claud, to present the precept and crave infestment, but that the door of the fortalice was shut against him, and he was repulsed by Claud's servants; whereupon, after knocking three times, he affixed the precept to the door, making intimation thereof to the servants and porter. Done at the said fortalice, 1 May 1580.
14. Charter by William, commendator of the monastery of Paisley, whereby he grants to Robert Fowlis, brother of James Fowlis of Colinton, the lands of Wester Cochnoch, then occupied by Claud Hamilton and his sub-tenants; to be held of the commendator for 3*l*. 15*s*. Scots, the ancient ferme, 10*s*. for diets in autumn, and carriages; with 5*s*. 4*d*. for the culture of grain, the sum for which all the grain grown on the above lands were ground at the abbey's mill of Drumtochir. Paisley, 7 January 1580-1.
15. Charter by Alexander Seyton of Vrachair, perpetual commendator of Pluscarden and feu-farmer of Wester Cochnoch, to Claud Hamilton of Cochnoch, etc. of the lands of Wester Cochnoch, in the regality of Paisley, to be held of the grantor and his heirs. Edinburgh, 27 July 1587.
16. Charter by James Earl of Abercorn, Lord Paisley and Kilpatrick, giving heritably and irredeemably

Miss
HAMILTON.

to Robert Hamilton of Barnes, the lands of Easter Cochna, Wester Cochna, Bellwarthill, the superiority of Meikle Fairlay, in the regality of Paisley and shire of Dumbarton : to be held of the grantor and his heirs for 26 merks yearly, three suits at the three head courts of the regality of Paisley, taking the grain to the mill of Duntocher for payment of the knaveship, and paying the watch-meal in use and wont to be paid to the keepers of Dumbarton Castle. Paisley, 6 May 1647.

17. Remission by King James the Seventh to John Hamilton, son of the deceased Robert Hamilton of Barnes, for the crime of treason and lese-majesty in accession to the rebellion excited in Scotland in 1685 by Archibald Earl of Argyll; the remission extending to his life and liberty, goods and estates. Whitehall, 10 November 1687.

There are many receipts and other documents relating to the "watch-meal" of Kilpatrick, an old cess made for the defence of the district. This tax or mail, then owned by the Duchess of Lennox and Duke of Montrose, became the subject of litigation before the Scottish lords of session for some time about the year 1700. During the process the lords gave a commission to Sir James Smollett of Bonhill and Tobias Smollett his son [uncle of the novelist, his namesake,] to take the depositions of various persons interested in the matter in dispute.

Towards the close of the 17th century, the district still required careful and methodical defence against highland raiders. A paper entitled "The Roll of the Watchkeepers within the regality of Kilpatrick, 1680," gives a list of the watchers, between 70 and 80 in number, with the following provisions—"In caise of allarme of ane hostile invasion of the muire, in our onne defence James Hamilton, Barnes' brother, to comend all against the broken and vagabond Highlanders, and the rest of the lordships to assist if neid beis.

"The appointment is thatt everie six nights ther be on of the abovescriit corporalls, with eleven men, shall meitt at the Queen's Seatt in the muire and ther to receive such orders as to the design abovescriit as the corporall upon the place shall find expedient; and particularly thatt upon the appearance of or upon the theft newly comitted by thesse Highlaud robbers, thatt immediattly thy aquaint the captain, quho is to advertish the comander of those appointed for this busines, and everie absent is, except upon just and reasonable excuses, to pay fortie shilling Scots to the baillie, the half quherof is to be employed in provyding this watch with ammunition; and the corporall to give up the absents upon oath."

At the time of the Revolution of 1688 the district was threatened with the old Highland scourge. The laird of Barnes, who seems at that time to have represented his shire in the Scottish Parliament, was requested in 1689 (1) "to represent to the Council the sad condition of the country by the insults of the Highland robbers, who, pretending King James's commission, gather together for robberies and depredation in greater numbers nor the country is able to resist, and in all probability will lay all waste upon the borders of the Highlands in Dumbartonshire and the west end of Stirlingshire . . . And that the garrisons planted there are not able to deal with them, neither for their number, nor the manner of their travel, and bounds, in which they haunt, as was lately seen in the garrison of Drummakill, at the hership taken out of Kilmarnock;" (2) To recommend the strengthening of the garrisons of Drummakill and Cardross to 200 men, with an out-watch of 200 men to lie in small parties, moving from place to place, as covertly as possible, from the head of Loch Lomond to the foot of Loch Tay, men and officers alike to be Lowland. (3) To petition the council for the appointment of officers in all the parishes bordering on the Highlands, to raise 50 or 60 men out of each parish, who should be ready to march at 12 hours warning. (4) To recommend a committee of gentlemen resident on

the borders of the Highlands, who should meet weekly, discuss intelligence, give orders to the garrisons, watch the country, and have power to deal summarily with suspected persons.

Miss
HAMILTON.

WILLIAM FRASER.

Edinburgh, 32 Castle Street,
13 May 1879.

REPORT ON THE MANUSCRIPTS OF ALEXANDER CHARLES STUART, ESQ., OF EAGLESCARNE. BY WILLIAM FRASER, EDINBURGH.

A.C.
STUART,
ESQ.

The estate of Eaglescarne, in the county of Haddington, was held by a younger branch of the family of Haliburton until the middle of last century, when it was acquired by Mr. Patrick Lindsay, a cadet of the ancient house of Lindsay of the Byres, through his marriage with Margaret, only daughter of Thomas Haliburton, of Eaglescarne. Many of the papers in this collection refer to the private affairs of the family of Haliburton, but the chief interest of the collection rests on the letters of the Lindsay family written during the first half of the eighteenth century. Mr. Patrick Lindsay, father of the husband of Margaret Haliburton, was a prominent Burgess and merchant of Edinburgh, and was elected to the office of Lord Provost of the city, the highest municipal honour. After holding this office he was returned to Parliament as member for the city, the interests of which he seems to have represented with no small vigour. While he was a member of the House of Commons, the now historic Porteous riots, universally known through the graphic narrative of Sir Walter Scott in the "Heart of Midlothian," occurred in the metropolis of Scotland. The occasion of these riots may be here briefly stated. On a Sunday in April 1736, two criminals, named respectively Wilson and Robertson, who had been condemned to death for the robbery of the excise office at Pittenweem, were taken to one of the churches in Edinburgh in charge of four soldiers, to worship with the congregation. While in church, Wilson, who was a very powerful man, suddenly laid hold of the four soldiers, and, keeping them engaged, allowed his companion to escape. None of the congregation sought to stop the fugitive; and the disinterested conduct of Wilson, who was then led back to prison, raised for him feelings of pity among the populace. On the morning of his execution, which took place shortly after, some of the spectators pelted the executioner and the city guard, under command of Captain Porteous, with stones. Porteous then ordered his men to fire upon the crowd, with the result that six or seven people were killed and others wounded. The friends of those killed and the townspeople generally then called for vengeance upon Porteous. He was tried and condemned to death, but was afterwards reprieved, which still more exasperated the mob. People flocked to Edinburgh from other places to swell the numbers that were already thirsting for Porteous's blood. They overpowered the city guard, dragged forth the unfortunate man, and executed him forthwith. Mr. Lindsay appears in the novel of Sir Walter Scott, already named, as having undertaken to carry a verbal message from the Lord Provost to Colonel Moyle, who was in command of the forces at the Canongate, but that officer declined to interfere without a written warrant from the municipal authorities. The first paper in the present Report is a minute description by Alexander Wilson, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, of the riot which took place at the execution of Andrew Wilson, written on the 15th of April, the day following the riot. The other letters in this division of the Report, from Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Mr. George Irving, an Edinburgh advocate, and the Lord Provost of the city, reveal the anxious state of the official mind, and the fearful excitement of the populace, which had not subsided even at the beginning of 1737.

The letters noted below under the heading "Letters chiefly regarding the licensing of a theatre in Edinburgh," illustrate a curious squabble that occurred in Edinburgh in the early half of last century. Allan Ramsay, the poet, Sir John Clerk, of Penicuik, and other prominent citizens, were strongly in favour of the proposed playhouse, while the town council and the authorities of the University were as firmly opposed to it. Feeling on both sides ran high, Ramsay declaring, with regard to the opposition of the principal of the University, that "all the sputter was about a bit school which they nickname a college," the other side not

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being one whit behind in complimentary allusions. The playful letter of Allan Ramsay has quite an equal in that of the poetic baron, who makes the quiet thrust at his opponents "that our young ministers preach with a "better grace and tone since a playhouse was first encouraged in Edinburgh." It may be mentioned that in 1737, the magistrates had closed the Edinburgh theatre, the erection of which in 1731, had been due to the enterprise of Ramsay.

In this division has also been included another letter by the author of "The Gentle Shepherd," a humorous and most graceful plea by the poet for a pension to his son Allan, the well-known portrait painter, who was then only 22 years of age, but had already attained such local note that his fond parent could say "it was not a "bad politick for young beauties to be seen and known "in my son's painting room."

Among the papers on the rebellion of 1745 will be found a "Journal of Route with the Hessians" from 5th March to 3rd April 1746, evidently written by one who accompanied this corps, and affording a minute and faithful, if not extremely interesting, narrative of the movements of the 6,000 Hessians, who were commanded by John Earl of Crawford. This corps was engaged in occupying the passes into the Lowlands, but was not compelled into any serious conflict with the rebels.

The letters of Thomas Gordon, a successful political pamphleteer during the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole, but who is now remembered only for his translations of Tacitus and Sallust, are not without interest, as affording an intimate view of a peculiar literary phenomenon of that period.

The report has been arranged in the following divisions:—

- I. Letters on the Porteous Riots, 1736-7.
- II. Letters, chiefly on the licensing of a theatre in Edinburgh, 1739.
- III. Papers on the Rebellion of 1745-6.
- IV. Miscellaneous papers, 1679-1747.

I.

1. Alexander Wilson, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to Patrick Lindsay, M.P.

Edinburgh, 15 April 1736.

"You have the trouble of this to acquaint you of a verie unlucky accident quihich happened yesterday here on occasion of the execution of Andrew Wilson, who was lately condemned by the Lords of Justiciary for robbing the excise office at Pittenweem. Some of the multitude of spectators threw stones at the executioner when he was going up the ladder to cutt down the criminall, & forced him back, & some of the criminall's friends reached up from the ground & cutt the rope; but after he had hung about twenty-five minuts, so that he was quite dead, tho' before the signal had been given by the magistratts, which was expressly ordered to be waited for. Some of the stones lighted amongst the party of our City Guard, commanded by Captain Porteous, and they, after drawing off a little from the scaffold towards the Bow and Corn Mercat, fired about twenty sharp shots directly amongst the middle of the croud & killed seven or eight persons dead upon the spot and wounded as many dangerously. Upon a pre-cognition taken last night and this day, it seems very evident that Captain Porteous himself fired the first shot, and ordered his men to fire, tho' he denied both. You may be very sure the whole town is not a little alarmed at this accident & eager to have the actors in it punished, which indeed justice seems to require. I've granted warrant, upon what appeared from the pre-cognition, for imprisoning Captain Porteous in order to his tryall. I've also granted warrant for imprisoning fourteen of the soldiers who appeared, by inspection of their arms, to have fired. And they and their captain are now in close prison; and it will be necessary to proceed to bring them to tryall, for quieting the minds of the inhabitants. But I would take it as an obligation from you that you would lay the case before our friends at London, particularly my Lord Isla, His Majesty's advocate & solicitor, as to making the tryall before the Lords of Justiciary, or before our own court as sheriffs. The former seems to us to be the more advisable qhatsoever should be the event of the tryall. I must likewise acquaint you of another accident which happened on the Sunday before, and discovered the humour of the town to be very strongly on the syde of the criminalls who were condemned on the above account, which was that Robertson, the other person condemned, made his escape out of the church, in the face of the congregation, the guard who were attend-

ing them having been taken up in holding the other criminal, who was a strong man [and] laid hands on the four soldiers who were attending them, and kepted them fast until Robertson escaped. And not a person put out their hand to stop Robertson; on the contrary, everybody made way for him. This and some other marks of the humour of the town, made us apply to General Moyl for a party of the soldiers of the Canon-gate, and two or three companies of them were sent up to us, with directions to do nothing but att the sight and by the directions of the magistratts, quihich they very regularly and punctually obeyed, and by good fortune had no share in the misfortune that happned, for we brought them no furder than the Lawn Mercat, where I staid with them, and they gave offence to nobody. But their presence, I believe, had a good effect to prevent disorders which we had some reason to suspect would have been attempted. Bailie Crockett and B[ailie] Hamilton attended the execution, but had gone up to the house where the magistratts commonly go all such occasions, before the above-mentioned disorder began; and it happned so much of a sudden that it was impossible to prevent it. . . ."

2. Mr. George Irving to Mr. Patrick Lindsay, M.P.

Edinburgh, 17 April 1736.

"Thinks Robertson's escape cannot be well accounted for, "though not to be charged on the administrators. "As for the execution, you have a copy of the pre-cognition, as far as could be taken, transmitted by "Lord Provost. . . . The city is in great indignation "against Porteous, and crying loudly for vengeance "suddenly. This mischief, I think, has arisen from "his madness. However, a prosecution against him is "a critical thing. Should it be neglected, people "would be disquieted, and should it go on, a city guard "may be of little use, unless it proceed on his acting "contrary to orders, or without orders, which I believe "may be the case." He thinks that Porteous, as captain of the City Guard, should not be tried before the Justiciary, but before the Lord Provost.

3. The same to the same.

Edinburgh, 19th April 1736.

"The pre-cognition against Porteous takes up all our time. I believe it will be employment for us all this week.

"Some of the soldiers are beginning to give evidence against him. It is a pitiful case. The fury of the populace is still growing against him, and will do so probably while more of the wounded are dying. One Ballantine, a young gentleman, died this morning; and other two are in great danger. The Justice Clerk came to town upon Bailie Hamilton's waiting on him, and was with the magistratts in the council chamber yesterday after sermons a considerable time. My Lord Provost this day waited on Lords Newhall and Strichan to prevent wrong impressions. . . ."

"No resolution is yet taken when nor how to proceed. Some are for advising Mr. Dundas, who came home last week. Others are for sending up a state of the matter to advise the advocat and solicitor. I own I am of opinion with the latter, and that no trial should be begun till they return. However, I am apprehensive it will be difficult to get them into it, because of the loud crys of the people for speedy justice.

"A resolution is taken in order to quiet the minds of the people a little that Porteous, on Wednesday next, be dismissed from his office."

4. Lord Provost Wilson to Patrick Lindsay, M.P.

Edinburgh, 23 April, 1736.

"As the proceeding to a tryal of Captain Porteous is insisted on with great keenness and the competency of the city's jurisdiction may be doubtful (however reasonable and necessary it may be for the city to have a power to try even capital offences of their soldiers and officers in the execution of their duty) a resolution is taken to have an opinion from my Lord Advocat and Mr. Solicitor concerning the same. Wherefore a memorial is drawn up by Mr. Haldan, stating the city's right to such a jurisdiction. . . ."

"If the magistratts are incompetent the tryal before the justiciary cannot be brought on till first of June, and will be attended with a considerable expense. However, to quiet the minds of the people, it is absolutely necessary that it be carried on so soon as possible, in such manner as the Advocate and Solicitor shall advise.

"Inclosed you also have an abstract of the rest of the pre-cognition, whence you'll observe that, notwith-

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standing of former accounts, the number of deaths does not yet exceed six.

"Upon Wednesday last the council did unanimously dismiss Captain Porteous from his office, which he held only during their pleasure. This was most agreeable to every one."

5. Mr. George Irving to Mr. Lindsay.—"Edinburgh, 23 April 1736.—The dismissal of Captain Porteous from his office quieted the minds of the people a little, but their anxiety to bring him speedily to justice abates nothing. By reason of that, and by a panic which has seized the soldiers and even some others, it was thought inexpedient for several nights to beat any taptu; and even now it is thought inexpedient to let the soldiers seize beggars on the streets, tho' of late they are become too frequent, or to allow the soldiers to point for cess."

"These things considered make it necessary to con-
cert when and where Porteous shall be tried speedily,
and hence it is this express is forwarded to have the
opinion of the Advocate and Solicitor, in obtaining of
which no time should be lost nor in transmitting it."
The writer still advocates trial by the magistrates, as
they could give a charge to fire, so they should have
right of trial; otherwise their command would be power-
less. If not a competent court, then let the direction of
the guard be in the hands of the Justiciary.

6. Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Lord Advocate, after-
wards President of the Court of Session, to Mr. Lindsay.
"Culloden, 11 September 1736.—Dear Peter.—A tour
I was obliged to make throw Strathspey, to Gordon
Castle, and so back again throw Murray, was the reason
why I missed the last post, and omitted to return you
Mr. Trelawney's letter, which I take to be a strong
picture of his mind. I have such faith in his sobriety
and evenness of temper, that I hope he will return
safe to us; but I doubt the very talent for which I love
him chiefly will prevent this jaunt's being so beneficial
to his family as his friends may wish. If I thought a
letter from me would reach him in England, and knew
where it would find him, I should trouble him with a
line or two to wish him a good voyage, an honourable
government, and a safe return."

"It is natural enough for you to imagine that I have
some leisure here, but I solemnly declare the persecu-
tion I met with here is greater and more disagreeable
than any I ever yet have been cursed with, and if it
continue, I shall, I believe, be forced to fly the country.
Whilst I am writing, the nonsense of about half-a-
score of fools, who wait to get drunk at dinner, mars
the connection of this scrawl."

"Porteous's reprieve is owing, I perceive, to the
application of General Wade. I wish it may have a
good effect."

7. Mr. Irving to Mr. Lindsay.—"Edinburgh, 18th Janu-
ary 1737. There were daily appearing fresh instances
of the consequences of the late dismal affairs. Licen-
tiousness is turned to such a height here that about
ten days ago, Henry Osborn, under night, as he was
walking home, was attacked & insulted by a gang of
barbers' servants. Three of them are convicted and
are in prison." The shops of two merchants had been
broken into during the preceding week. On Sunday
morning "a gang of street walkers" assailed a sentry
near the Nether Bow, seized his arms, and "beat him
so barbarously that he is in the utmost danger;"
and the same night a similar gang assaulted the sentries
at the Provost's lodging. Rough, a basket-maker's
servant, and Henderson, a barber's assistant, were ap-
prehended as accessory to the Nether Bow assault, and
warrants were issued for the seizure of four others.
Every second night six soldiers and two town officers
went about in disguise to make apprehensions. The
city guard still in a panic and of little use.

8. The same to the same.—"Edinburgh, 27th January,
1737.—"Porteous' affair has already been attended with
many ill consequences to this place, and a parliamen-
tary enquiry may add thereto; for, tho' the innocence
of the magistrates shall appear as clear as sunshine,
which I hope will be the case both as to accession or
convivance, yet it will create great trouble and ex-
pense and may weaken the hands of the magistrates,
so as authority may not be kept here without some
other aid."

"Your friends here are perswaded that you'll exert
yourself to prevent, as far as in you lays, any further
expense, and at the same time do perceive that in the
relation you stand in to the town, your information or
affirmation may be under some suspicion of partiality."

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"There is likewise enclosed a copie of a letter from
Porteous's widow, vindicating the magistrats from
the vile aspersions thrown upon them."

"It is not only notour, as is known to yourself, but
also, were it necessary, a proof may be brought to show
that the surprize was such, and the inhabitants were
so intimidated, as that it was impossible for the ma-
gistrats to have any force sufficient to have prevented
the mischief, unless they had got it from the military,
and it is to yourself known as well as to many others
that that could not be obtained timeously. Neither
should the magistrats nor community be suspected
of convivance because there is no discovery so as some
of the guilty may be brought to punishment, for it
was done in the night by strangers and the lawless
sort of inhabitants in disguise. No means has been
omitted to attain to a discovery, and both the first
and second acts of council have contributed thereto,
whereby multitudes have fled and thereby taken guilt
on them. While an enquiry was on by the Lord Ad-
vocate and Solicitor, who have laboured therein with
great assiduity, the magistrats never failed to give
what concurrence and assistance thereto that was re-
quired. The magistrats also discovered those who
transported themselves from Glasgow; and a list
thereof was delivered to the solicitor, whereof you
have a copie by this or by next post. There were
sundry also taken up and imprisoned, some whereof
remain unengaged."

II. Letters, chiefly on the Licensing of a Theatre in Edinburgh, 1739.

9. Allan Ramsay to Lord Provost Lindsay. "Edinburgh,
5 April 1735.—"My Lord, Duty to you as our chief
magistrate demands my service, but a constant esteem
and affection I have ever had for you, which engages
my heart, must ever bind me yours and make me
execute your commands with pleasure. When I write
to you I have little more to say but to tell you so
much, and keep myself in a distant view, now when
the grandes of Britain endeavour to engross you all
to themselves. Two days ago I paid my respects to
your lady and family, and had the pleasure to see
them all hearty and well. Miss Peggy Stuart, Sir
James's sister, was married the other day to Mr.
Calderwood of Polton. My son had made one excel-
lent half-length picture of her, and I begin to think
it not a bad politick for young beautys to be seen and
known in my son's painting room, where so many of
the beau-monde so frequently resort. I am daily
teaz'd with advices about sending the young man
abroad. I am perswaded, my Lord, they are in the
right (*vos pop.*) and it would certainly turn out more
to their advantage as well as his, if that genius which
he has received from the bounty of nature were en-
riched with what he might acquire by an acquaintance
with the works of Titian, Rafael, Corregio, & other
immortal artists. But how is this to be done? I know
one way. My Lord Ilay does not disregard me (dinna
laugh). I had his Lordship in my closet the day before
he left this place, near two hours, making bas-reliefs.
He was much pleas'd with my art, lug'd out some curious
antique gems which I took molds of, and promised to
bring me a boxfull the next time he comes down. My
dear and valuable patron, the Advocate, has honoured
me often with his approbation and beneficence, and
you yourself have, in frequent instances, shewn your
friendship, not to name many more leading persons
by whom I have been favoured for what I have done,
when I took the air on Parnassus. Now, if my Lord
Ilay, Coloden, and the Provost of Edinburgh had a
mind, they could say to my son—YOUNG MAN, foras-
much as it has been reported to His most gracious
Majesty George the Second, whom God long pre-
serve, that you have a promising genius for painting,
and since your father, who never lifted his pen
against his sovereign or thrown aspersions on those
whom he delights to honour, like many of the scoun-
drell scribblers, but has behaved himself like a pru-
dent and loyal subject, yet has it not in his power to
perfitte your education as it ought, thus sayeth His
Majesty, OUR WILL is, and we order and give to Allan
Ramsay, painter, the sum of 100 guineas per annum,
for five years, to carry him abroad for his improve-
ment in painting, and, in return, be it to give us as
a mark of his gratitude, one of his best performances
from the Tuscan Gallery or the Vatican, and serve us
in his way when commanded."

"This may do, and I know nothing to hinder it if
the foresaid patrons approve of the proposal. Sir

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"Robert should not oppose it if he were informed that my boy is spreading his picture through this country, which he took from a fine original of his master's, Mr. Hyssing, in which we see that frank openness accompanied with the steady resolution and evenness of mind, which make eminent parts of his great character. Let beagles bark who are bawled of by the bane. Wishing you health and a happy return, I am, &c."

10. Sir John Clerk, of Pencuik, to Mr. Lindsay, 4 April, 1739. Sends a more correct draught of certain letters in the north frieze of Roslin Chapel, "now that the chapel has been clean'd from all the weeds and fog [moss] which grew about . . . Allan Ramsay, I am told, is in great spirits from the appearance of a bill authorizing plays in Edinburgh . . . I do assure you it will displease nobody but ministers who, by their trade, must be displeased, or some antiquated folks who can be pleased with nothing of this kind. The narrow, enthusiastick spirit which governs multitudes in Edinburgh wants much to be enlarged by some contrivance of this kind, and I have been very sensible that our young ministers preach with a better grace and tone since a playhouse was first encouraged in Edinburgh."

11. Allan Ramsay to Patrick Lindsay, M.P. Edinburgh, 5th April 1739. "Sir, I am sorry that you may be in some manner obliged sometimes by your situation to have offices put in your hand that cannot be agreeable; particularly, before this reaches you, you'll have a petition or two, to desire your assistance towards the impoverishing and stupefying the good town, by getting everything that tends towards politeness or good humour banished, that antichristian and gloomy enthusiasm and contention may prevail. Who requires it? You know them well enough. The least and meanest of the place are the most bulky. Does some of better thinking join them? 'Tis all grimace. Some of the now leaders against the playhouse within these three years had their annual tickets! Fly for shame! Will mankind never, with one accord, learn to rise above the arrogant pride of priestcraft? It is certain we can never be happy and social till this period. Sir, you are not to esteem an address from a few to be from the town council, for many would not concur and sign, particularly the conveneer, the commanding captain, and treasurer, as I am told, with many others. However, I hope the parliament will have more regard to the general desire of the best in our nation who frequent our city, and to the inclinations of most of the citizens, than to refuse His Majesty the power of obliging them. As for my private share in a case of this consequence, that can bear little weight; though some weak heads here are foolish enough to say that all this parliamentary affair is rais'd about me. I thank them for complimenting me so far; I never imagined myself before to be of the hundredth part so much note. However, as far as lies in my small power, I am willing to serve my king and country; and, in so far as I have been one of the agents in this affair of our playhouse, I think I have been in my duty and endeavouring to serve the city where I live, better than that violent, most learned Regent Ro. Stuart, who is at the bottom of all this spatter about a bit school that they nickname a college. But, it is my opinion that we had better want this same shadow of an university as to turn our town into a sour, dull hole. You would have been diverted to have seen Hwel, the d[ean of] guild officer, and some such like, running about to all the little people, to get them to sign the petition against the graceless playhouse. I sup'd with Baron Clerk this night. He is clear for the playhouse; said he wrote to you by this post, wherein he hinted to you something in its favour. You may make what use of this letter you please. But whether in favour or against my side of question, I shall ever maintain for you, in my heart, the esteem your friendship in other matters demands from, Sir, your, &c."

12. James Colquhoun, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to Mr. Lindsay 5 April 1739.—Refers to the Bleaching Bill and the Merchant Company's petition.—"The Bill to authorize a playhouse here justly alarms the whole body of the inhabitants, and therefore the council did yesterday unanimously resolve to petition the Parliament against it, which was accordingly signed in council. The D[ean of] Guild and a great number of merchants have signed another, and the Principal, in name of the College have signed a third; all which I have herewith sent you, which you'll present in what manner you think best . . .

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"The Council have authorised me to write you, to take all legal method to oppose it, and, if . . . expedient, to employ council. As our people are apprehensive this bill may be pushed through, the Council have directed me to send their petitions by express . . . I am told Allan Ramsay and some others are endeavouring a subscription in favours of the bill. You may easily guess what sort of hands will be got to it."

In a letter, under date 14 April, the same writer says,—"Allan Ramsay got a petition in favour of the bill signed by a good number of gentlemen and ladies, and, I hear, got a great number of names added to it in an odd way, but the bulk of the burghers and constant residents are extremely against it."

III. Papers on the Rebellion of 1745-6.

13. Printed pass by Prince Charles Edward to Patrick Lindsay, with two surgeons, allowing them "to pass" and repass from Edinburgh to Prestonpans without "lett or molestation." Holyroodhouse, 23 April 1745.

14. Lord George Murray's releasement of Mr. Lindsay's parole. States that the latter, after coming out of the Castle of Edinburgh, on Sunday, the 29 September, "gave his parole not to return without liberty," and, as he came on a message regarding the town of Edinburgh, he is now at liberty to return, giving no information as to military affairs of what has hapned since that time."

15. Copy of the obligation signed by the officers on parole, who had been captured at Gladsnuir, dated Holyroodhouse, 28 September 1745. Requires the officers to repair to Perth, and to remain there for fifteen days and procure furniture for the place to be appointed for them afterwards. States that an escort would be appointed to prevent insults from straggling soldiers, from any surprise from Stirling Castle, &c.

16. Copy of the wounded officers' parole.

17. List of persons to be attainted, fifty-six in number.

18. List of the clans, with the sums paid them by Sir P. Murray for King William.

19. Order of Battle of Sir John Cope's army, 20 September 1745.

20. Journal of Route with the Hessians. Left Edinburgh the 5th March 1746, and went by Hoptoun, Stirling, and Creif to Perth, where we arrived the 9th, nothing material having happen'd during the march. Two battalions were left at Creif, and the other 4 with Prince and Hussars came to Perth.

The 14th.—The Prince, Lord Crawford, and their suites went to Dunkeld to visit the Duke and reconnoitre the country. Nothing material happen'd there, but that everybody, from Prince to groom's boy, got excessively drunk with arrack punch. We intended next day to go by Castle Menzies and Taybridge to Taymouth, but the news of the rebels' approach towards Blair made it expedient to return to Perth. Nothing extraordinary happen'd till the 23^d, when express orders came from H.R.H. the Duke, for the 4 regiments, the Hussars, and St. George's Dragoons to march immediately from Perth to the relief of Blair; and accordingly, on the 24th, at 6 in the morning, they marched to Nairn House, halting there that day; and next morning advice came that the rebels had quitted Dunkeld, and a party of ours that were at Little Dunkeld had taken possession of it. There had been continual firing for the 2 preceding days betwixt our Dragoons & Hussars, and the rebels that were on the opposite side of the river, during which time one of our Hussars was wounded.

25th.—Halted at Nairn, and orders were that day given for 500 Hessian Foot and 50 Dragoons to march from Creif to the Bridge of Tay, and keep that post; and for St. George's Dragoons to march to Dalponey and Dunkeld.

27th.—Small parties of Dragoons and Hussars were sent out a-reconnoitring. They went 8 or 9 miles, exchanged shots with the out-parties of the rebels, and returned in the evening, giving account that 4 or 500 of the rebels were this side the pass.

28th. A rumour being spread that the rebels intended to attack the army here, the Prince thought proper to order the 2 regiments of foot, and Naizon's and Hamilton's Dragoons to march from Creif to Dunkeld, leaving the detachment at Taybridge. However, tho' expected next day, they did not arrive till the 30th.

29th.—At 4 in the morning, a hussar that belonged to an out-party came in a great hurry to acquaint the Prince that the rebels were marching up, in two columns, to attack the army, and that he did not think they would

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be above four miles from us at that time. The 4 regiments of foot and St. George's Dragoons were therefore accordingly order'd to be drawn up on a strong ground above the Duke's house, which had been before marked out. The Dragoons were placed in the center, with a regiment and a half of foot on each flank, and the Grenadier Regiment posted in a field, a little way to the right of the army, where, 'twas thought the enemy would first make their attack, as being the best road for coming to us. But after being about an hour in the field, some of the partys and messengers that had been sent out, came in, who assured us that the enemy was not nearer than 10 miles, and that what the Hussars took to be the rebel army, was only a row of trees, or some such thing; so that the army returned again to their quarters. (The Hussars, on the first alarm, had been all sent out to reconnoitre.)

30th.—Nothing extraordinary happen'd, except that a volunteer Hussar who had been taken prisoner the day before by an accident of his horse being shot under him, returned to Dunkeld about 12 o'clock, with a letter from Lord George Murray to the Prince, which was wrote in a very high strain, desiring to know in what manner the Hussar troops were to act, and, if they would settle any cartel with relation to prisoners, for that he did not imagine they would act like the English, with whom there was no faith to be kept, having broken their parole of honour, and that they had begun by freely releasing the Hussar.

30th March, Dunkeld.—The same evening, two hussars that had been out upon a reconnoitring party came in wounded, the one in the thigh and t'other in the knee, by musket balls, but not dangerous.

31st.—The D. of Athol's gardiner having escaped out of Blair Castle with letters which gave an account that the garrison cou'd not hold out much longer, for that the rebels were firing upon them incessantly from their battery of two cannons with red-hot bullets, that a great part of the roof was beat down, and continually in danger of the house being in fire about their ears. Lord Crawford did therefore repeat his entreatys for the march of the Hussars to its relief. Accordingly, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, 400 Foot and all the Dragoons marched to Dowly, 5 miles from Dunkeld.

1st April.—Lord Crawford, with St. George's Dragoons being two squadrons, marched from Dowly at 6 in the morning to reconnoitre the enemy (having sent two partys of Dragoons and Hussars before), he, in case of necessity, being to be supported by the foot and Naizon's and Hamilton's Dragoons who were left at Dowly, drawn up in order of battle, and continued so till he should return or send them word. He marched on very quietly as far as Moulinarne, when he was informed that the rebel army was drawn up in order of battle about 2 miles from thence. Accordingly, upon advancing a little farther, we saw them drawn up on the top of a little green hill cover'd with long heath, with a brush of wood upon their right flank, where they continued for a little time, till, seeing our two first partys, the one of 30 dragoons and some hussars, and t'other of 100 dragoons, advance, the remainder following, they march'd off that ground from their right, and drew up again across the high road behind the village of Pitlochry upon plain ground. They were drawn up in one line only, 2 men deep, and the men standing wide to magnify their numbers, which we reckoned to be about 800. We was not more than a quarter of a mile from them, and, some hussars and dragoons being sent out to annoy them, they continued but a few minutes upon that also, when, facing about, they retreated very fast, tho' in good order, to the pass, which was about a mile from the ground they had left. Some of the hussars pursued them so close, that they had very nearly come up with three of their officers mounted, who had stay'd behind; but one of Lord Crawford's hussars, who was foremost, being wounded in the foot by a highlander that fired on him from behind a stone, and another being wounded in the breast, they were oblig'd to leave off the pursuit. We advanced, however, very quietly to within half a quarter of a mile of the entry to the pass, and stood some time to reconnoitre the enemy, who had taken possession of all the tops of the hills, as well as the pass itself; so that my Lord, having no foot along with him, thought proper to return, making a circuit by Moulin, from which place there is a narrow road up the hill, by which foot may very well go and avoid the pass. We afterwards made a large tour, reconnoitring all the grounds about, in order to choose proper places for the outposts and sentinels; which being done, he returned with the body of the cavalry to Moulinarne, where he intended to have lain all night and return next morning with the foot to attack the rebels; "mais à dix heures du soir,

"il recevoit une lettre du Prince de Hesse, importante que lui et les generaux, ayant consulté sur le projet de la dite expedition, étoit d'opinion qu'il ne pouvoit pas se faire, et pour ces raisons, il avoit donné ordre au Colonel qui commandoit le detachement à Dowley de se tenir prêt retourner à Dunkeld le moment qu'il auroit avis de Milord Crawford, qu'il est aussi prêt." My Lord, therefore, finding it impossible to go any further without Foot, resolved to return very early in the morning to Dunkeld; and accordingly, at one o'clock in the morning, sent, with as much secrecy as possible, to the dragoons and hussars that were upon the outposts, to join him immediately with everything belonging to them, with orders to leave their fires burning; which orders were executed with the greatest regularity and dispatch, no one imagining but that they were going upon a private expedition against the enemy, till betwixt 2 and 3, that we began our march towards Dunkeld, the baggage being in the center of the two squadrons and my Lord in the rear. We continued our march to Dowley, which is 5 miles from Moulinarne; there was joined by the detachment of foot, and marched with them to Dunkeld.

2d April.—We had not been two hours at Dunkeld when certain accounts came that the rebels, at 2 in the morning, had not only abandoned the pass of Gillcranky, but also the siege of Blair, and had not stop'd till they were twelve miles beyond Blair, in the country of Rannoch. This precipitate retreat was supposed to be occasioned, not only by our body's having advanced and lying so near them and that they might suppose the whole Hessian army was behind us, but also by the 50 dragoons posted at Taybridge having (by Lord Crawford's orders) made a movement towards them at the same time we moved from Dowley, which might make them afraid of being taken both in front and rear. It was resolved, upon this news, that at 3 in the afternoon, Lord Crawford should again march to Moulinarne with the dragoons and the same detachment of 400 grenadiers, and that the Prince should next day march to the same place with a detachment of 1,000 foot, accompany'd by General Wolfe.

3rd April.—Lord Crawford march'd at 8 in the morning for Blair. He left the 400 foot and dragoons on a plain ground, north end of the pass, there to continue and defend it till the provisions should be put into the garrison of Blair. My Lord was received by Sir A. Agnew at the head of his garrison, dined there, and returned in the afternoon to Moulinarne, where the Prince with his detachment was already arrived.

IV. Miscellaneous Papers, 1679-1747.

21. Warrant by John Duke of Lauderdale, as sheriff-principal of Haddington, for George Halliburton of Eaglescarmie, as his depute, to hold courts at the ordinary places accustomed, issue precepts for summoning persons within the said bounds guilty or that shall be guilty of contravening the laws made against separation and withdrawing from public ordinances, keeping or being present at conventicles, persons guilty of disorder by baptisms and marriages, resetting and communing with intercommuned persons and vagrant preachers, etc., in conformity to a letter of the Privy Council, dated 11 March 1679. Whitehall, 3 April 1679.

22. Copy letter, 16 November 1736, from Mr. Patrick Lindsay to Mr. Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons. The Convention of Royal Burghs had appointed such of their number as were members of Parliament to present the Speaker with a gift of table linen, and "were of opinion that, as persons of the first rank must have occasion of seeing your table linen, this mark of their respect and esteem of you may have the effect to recommend our manufactures to the London mercate." The Speaker, in his reply, 23 November, encloses one hundred pounds "towards the encouragement of an undertaking I have always most heartily wished success to," to be disposed of in some branch of manufacture, as Mr. Lindsay and the Lord Advocate should direct.

23. Mr. Thomas Gordon to Mr. Patrick Lindsay, 4 July 1732. "Yours to me by Lord Crawford came but lately to my hands, and I have since seen him several times, but have not yet had much conversation with him. He seems to have a frank, honest, and friendly mind, and mends upon acquaintance. I see he has good qualities, and, upon the whole, I like him. When we have drunk together alone once or twice, I will tell you more. I intend to call upon him to-morrow or next day for that purpose. I am very

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"glad to see him so much with Lord Islay, who seems to love him. I have taken many occasions to mention you to that Lord and to his brother. . . .
"Has the new edition of the 'Independent Whig' reached you, in two pocket volumes? There is a fifth part of it, new, and, at the latter end, a letter to—ourselves. Have you seen the 'Facts and Reasonings of the Bishop of Chichester's Sermon examined'? It is what I do not own to everybody, tho' many have guessed."

24. The same to the same, 20th December 1735. Refers favourably, but in a patronising tone to Provost Lindsay's book "The Interest of Scotland considered." Gordon was distributing the copies. "Yesterday I gave the Duke his; we dined together at the Bedford Head, with Lord Chief Justice Vaughan. . . . I gave a book to Jack Hill of the Customs, and another to Mr. Horace Walpole, and one to Sir Charles Wager."

25. The same to the same, 29 November 1736. Speaks of the Duke of Argyll "as an extraordinary man, in some respects, perhaps, unequalled, and never exceeded by any man at any time. I wish he thought himself as happy as he really is if he could but think so! I am still in favour with him, as I find from all proofs and all hands; and I value such distinction, as it deserves, very highly. I was concerned to hear him mention you with some sharpness upon your late riot, but equally pleased afterwards to hear him speak of you in very kind strains."

26. The same to the same. "The Summer-house, July 1st, 1740. "All your news about peace and Sir R. [Walpole] are wild and groundless. He is perfectly well, and in as high spirits as ever I knew him. I was with him last Friday from morning till night, without any other company but Lord Ch—ly and Miss [Walpole]. He seems not to think of peace, nor to be concerned about the success of the war. . . . The E. Indiamen are now in all likelihood, by the computation of sailors, within 25 degrees of the line. . . . Admiral Stuart says he would ensure the whole fleet for half-a-crown."

27. Mr. Jo. Wight to Mr. Lindsay. "Old Palace Yard, Westminster, 16 April 1747. Lovat was beheaded on Tower Hill on the 9th instant, and behaved more properly on that day than he did during his trial. He examined no witness in his defence, but complained of undue methods used in Scotland to prevent his witnesses, which, however, he was not able to prove."

With reference to the Bill for abolition of heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, the writer states, "This Bill was some time ago brought into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, but lost. The House of Commons should call it a Money Bill, and it might miscarry upon a dispute between the two Houses. It was let sleep in the House of Lords, and to-day brought into the House of Commons, and on Tuesday last they had a great debate on the 2d reading of it, when it was carried—for the Bill, 233; against, 102. But it will still be opposed in the further progress of it in the Committee; but, from this division, you will easily imagine the opposers can have but little prospect of success."

Besides the above, there are several letters (1640–41) from John second Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Thomas Haliburton, on matters of small importance; a Manx Act of Parliament, dated 22 September 1726, prohibiting under severe penalties, the exportation of salt from the Isle of Man "to any part of Great Brittain;" a Memorial for John Spottiswood of that ilk, regarding the lands of New Abbey (1730); and several essays by Mr. Patrick Lindsay, with other papers which need not be particularly mentioned.

WILLIAM FRASER.

Edinburgh, 32, Castle Street,
15 January 1879.

SECOND REPORT ON HISTORICAL MSS. BELONGING TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CANTERBURY.

A description of the Chartae Antiquae—the detached documents—contained in the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, appeared in the 5th Report of the Historical MSS Commission. The documents there noticed were all original records,—writs, charters, letters, compositions, papal bulls, &c., a large proportion of them still authenticated by the seals of the great personages from whom they emanated. These Chartae Antiquae amount to only about a thousand in number,

and, as a matter of course, do not include more than a portion of the important papers which during many centuries must have come into the hands of the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church, the chronicle of whose history they enshrine. Large numbers of other originals have perished, but contemporary copies of them have been preserved in the REGISTERS of the Convent, and with the contents of these REGISTERS it is proposed to deal in the present report.

F. 28. In the Library of the Dean and Chapter there is a volume of an unusually interesting kind; it is THE KENTISH DOMESDAY OF THE MONASTERY OF CHRIST CHURCH; compiled, apparently, immediately after the DOMESDAY DOMINI REGIS, and embodying all the information contained in the National Survey which appeared to the managers of the caputal estates to be of value to their house. Of course at one time this book had its place among the carefully guarded muniments in the monastic Treasury, but at some unknown date it found its way into the Library, ranking only as a literary curiosity.

The record is written on eight folios of vellum, each measuring 21 by 16 inches, in a beautifully clear character, with neatly coloured capitals heading the paragraphs. Internal evidence indicates that the compilation was made near the beginning of the 12th century, and the style of the handwriting so well corresponds with that date, it may be believed that the present volume is the original, from which other copies, known to exist, were taken. In certain points the scribe has been careful to reproduce some of the peculiarities of the Exchequer MS. from which he copied, this being especially evident in the smaller capital letters *τ* and *ϕ*, which have the curved top stroke seen in those of the ancient record.

As to the differences existing between the two surveys, it may be said, broadly speaking, that all the items of the King's Domesday which relate to the number and status of the tenants, and to the ploughs which they owned, are omitted from this compilation, whilst, on the other hand, the quantity of land, the rent, and the *gerguma* are invariably retained. Considerable variation occurs in the manner in which the names of places are spelled in the two Domesdays; for example, *Moxocetune* of the one becomes *MONEKETUNE* of the other; *Gechem*, *Iecham*, &c., but in spite of these differences there can be no doubt but that in this volume we have a record suggested by and to a considerable extent copied from the Domesday of William the Conqueror; many things useful to the stewards of the Monastery being added to what is there contained, and others there recorded, but useless to them, omitted.

One or two entries taken from both records placed side by side will serve to show the points both of agreement and of divergence.

| MONASTIC. | DOMESDAY. | ROYAL. |
|---|---|--------|
| De Estrege. Estrege est manerium monachoru et de cibo eorum et in tēpore E regis se defendebat pro vii. sull', et nunc similiter. Et in alia parte est dimidium sull' unum joc' et v. acerces Gedinges et valet xxx. et vii. lib. et x. sol. et iii. denarios int' totum. | In lest de Estreia. In Estrei Hundredo. Ipse Archiepiscopus tenet Estrei. Pro vii. sollis se defendit. Terra est. In dominio sunt iii. carucae. Ibi i. molinus et dimidium de xxx. solidis, et iii. salinae de iiiii. solidis. Et xviii. acre prati. Silva x. porcorum. Et in Getinge tenent monachi Cantuarienses dimidium sollin et unum jugum et v. acras. Et ibi habent vi. villanos cum ii carucis et dimidia. Inter totum t. r. e. et post valebat xxvi. libras et x. solidos et iiiii. denarios et i. ferding. | |

In each case we find that the manor contains 7 sullings, and Geding (pars alia) half a sulling and a jugum and 5 acres. The total value is much greater in the Christ Church record, which may be accounted for by improvements taking place during the years intervening between the compilation of one survey and the other. The tone of the later record is more English than that of the king's survey.

| MONASTIC. | DOMESDAY. | ROYAL. |
|---|--|--------|
| De Eadesham. Edishā est maneriu monachoru Sce. Trinitatis et de cibo eor' et in | Edesham. Ipse Archiepiscopus tenet Edesham. pro xviii. se defendit. Terra est. In dominio ii carucae sunt et | |

tempore E regis se de-
foudebat pro xviii. Snll'
et nc similiter, et de
gabro reddit xvi. lib' et
xvi. sol' et iiii. den' et
valet xxx. lib' de firma,
et c sol' de Gersuma.
Et ex hiis sull' habet
Rodbertus filius Wat-
sonis ii, id est Egedorn
qui valet vii. lib'. Et
tam' qui tenet reddit in-
de viiii. lib. Et Roge-
rius tenet ex hiis i. snll'
ad Berahā qui valet iiii.
lib'. Hoc manerium
habet Hundret in se
ipso.

dimidia. Et c Villani cum
xiii. Bordariis, habent xxxvi.
carucas. Ibi xiii. acres prati.
Et iiii. Servi. Silva ad clau-
suram. De terra hujus ma-
nerii tenent ii. milites de
Archiepiscopatu solinis. Et ibi
habent in dominio iiii. carucas.
Et xviii. villani cum v. Bordariis
habent i. carucam. Totum
manerium t. r. e. valebat xl.
lib. Quando recepit similiter.
Modo reddit xlvi. libras et
xxvi. solidos et iiii. denarios.
Et Archiepiscopo c. solidos
de Garsumme. Quod milites
tenent valet xi. libras. Et tamen
reddunt xiii. libras.

the knight has to furnish, expressed in terms of the
shilling and its fractions, thus:

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|------------|
| Rofensis episcopus - | - | - | x. |
| Hamo vicecomes - | - | - | vi. |
| Robertus filius Watsonis - | - | - | vi. |
| Willelmus fil. Radulphi - | - | - | vii. & d'. |
| Willelmus de Dettinge - | - | - | d'. |
| Ordgarus - | - | - | q. |

That is, the bishop paid 10s.; Will. fitz Ralph, 7s. 1d.;
William of Depling, 1d.; and Ordgar a farthing (quad-
rans). About one name in ten is English, the rest being
Norman.

On the last three pages there are written three narra-
tives, which as precedents, were considered worthy to be
recorded with especial care. The events narrated all
took place in the days of Prior Alan, when Archbishop
Richard occupied the see of Canterbury.

The first history relates how, in 1181, Robert de Mor-
timer, who had been excommunicated for trespass on
the common at Deopham, intruded himself into a pro-
cession and service at Canterbury; how the Prior, after
vainly endeavouring to rouse the timid Archbishop to
resent the intrusion, caused Mortimer to be ejected, "in
verecundia et rubore, fastibus."

The second tells of the dispute which arose when
Walter Bishop of Rochester being dead the monks of
that church elected Waleran, without paying proper sub-
mission to Christ Church.

The last deals with the recovery of the church of
Eynesford from the heirs of the person who, many years
before, had given it to the convent.

A considerable space is here given to the description
of this volume, because, in the Registers of Christ
Church, which will next be described, in every case
where "Domesday Dni. Regis" is quoted in connexion
with a Kentish manor, the words are taken from this
Monastic Domesday.

The Ancient Registers of the Priory of Christ
Church, Canterbury.

These volumes, about twenty in number, are lettered
A, B, C, &c., and fall easily into three classes.

1. The Cartularies.

2. The Records of the Acts of the Prior and Chapter
acting as Custodes Spiritualitatis, sede vacante.

3. The ordinary conventual registers, written up from
day to day by the Cancellarii of the monastery, and
chiefly occupied by matters connected with the domestic
discipline of the convent, but also containing frequent
notices of secular matters, here and there interspersed.

The volumes marked A, B, C, D, and E, with some
parts of I and J, belong to the first class. They are
thick parchment folios, in which are collected copies of
all the instruments in existence at the dates of the com-
pilations relating to the title by which the Prior and
Convent claimed their privileges, and the rents and ser-
vices issuing from their numerous manors. The origi-
nals of the deeds here copied are, the grants and wills
by which estates first passed to the monastery, papal
confirmations and royal charters establishing the
monastery in its rights, and lastly, records of suits,
agreements, compositions, and demises, which show how
the property, after its acquisition, was managed so as to
bring profit to the owners. Appendant to this latter
class of deeds are *extents* or surveys of manors, and
rent-rolls showing the payments, either in money or
produce, and services which the several classes of
tenants were bound to pay to their lords at Canterbury.

The first four volumes are compounded from at least
two sets of registers, broken up and intermingled. All
the documentary evidence referring to each manor has
been collected from both the earlier and later parts, and
placed in apposition, with but little regard to chronol-
ogical sequence. Of the registers thus divided and re-
combined, one set was compiled in the days of Prior
Eastry, at the beginning of the 14th century, and the
other during the incumbencies of Priors Chillenden and
Wodnesborough, within the first 20 years of the 15th.
The Register E is complete in itself and belongs en-
tirely to the 14th century. It has been suggested that
Prior Eastry left to his successors a single volume, self
contained like E, and that Prior Chillenden broke it
up into four copiously interleaved registers, upon the
blank leaves of which he caused his Cancellarii to post
up all the information acquired since the time of Eastry's
compilation.

The volumes as we now find them were bound, and,
to some extent, re-arranged by Mr. Samuel Norris, who
held the office of auditor to the Dean and Chapter in
the reign of George the First. A memorandum in
Norris's handwriting, which occurs on the fly-leaf of C,
shows that his arrangement of the *schedae* was not

Here in both cases it is recorded that the knights
paid two pounds more than the real rent of their land.

With this partial comparison of the two records I
leave that part of the subject, and proceed to give a
sketch of the whole contents of the volume; remarking
that for the manors of the Convent which lay beyond
the boundaries of the shire of Kent, the "Domesday
Dni. Regis" was used in the cartularies of Christ
Church, the quotations in the descriptions being taken
literatim from that work.

The first page, under the title:

He snut consuetudines archiepiscopi in pascha de
presbiteris et ecclesiis,
gives a list of eighty-seven churches, with the amount
of the contribution due from each set opposite the
name; these vary from 50s. from Dover (De doforis), to
7d. from Seasalter (Saealcaltre) and several others of
the same class.

Hec sunt que debentur de Sco. Angustino singulis
annis Ecclesie x'pi.

The Abbey was bound to pay to the Priory, seven pence,
thirty farthing loaves, two best sheep, two jars of mead,
one of beer, and six hundred pence, all to be delivered
"in cena Domini."

Iste ecclesie pertinent ad Scm. Martinum dc
doforis.

A list of thirteen churches and monasteries "infra
civitatem."

Ad folcestan pertinent, &c.

Ad Limenam, &c.

Ad Liminges, &c.

Ad Middelune, &c.

Ad Niwantunum, &c.

Ad Tornham, &c.

Ad Wyngesham.

Ad Mægdestane, &c.

Ad Wy, &c.

Ad Cyrringe, &c.

Hec est institutio antiqua ante adventum Dom.
Lanfranci archiepi.

This title is followed by a short list of the principal
churches of the diocese, with their ancient contributions
to Christ Church in honey, bread, mutton, and money.
It is remarkable that the two parishes named Boughton
are put together, thus:

De duobus Boctunis, de mnoquoque iiii. agnos,
et xxx. panes, &c.

Romescot de Easte Kent.

Hec sunt maneria Archiepiscopatus.

Here only the names are given.

Hec sunt maneria monachorum in cent.

Five pages are here occupied by the descriptions of the
several manors of the Archbishop, and of the Convent
of Christ Church; all modelled upon Domesday, and
therefore resembling those of Eastry and Adisham, given
above in full.

Incipiunt terre Episcopatus de Rovecestre.

These are described in a similar manner.

Per totam civitatem Cantuarie habet Rex sacam et
socam, &c.

This account of the city of Canterbury is taken *litera-
tim* from Domesday, and it is followed by much abridged
extracts from the same record referring to a large num-
ber of parishes in Kent.

Under the title:

De Militibus Archiepiscopi,

there is a list of names with a number standing opposite
to each, evidently representing the contribution which

satisfactory, even to himself. It reads thus: "Ne quid antiqui percat schedae sex primae, ut ut discrepta jam collectae, libro praepontuntur. Ita etiam et octodecem aliae consumuntur, et in finem priuae partis libri rejiuntur. Quos omnes qui potest proprios in locos reponat."

Reg. A. The register lettered A. is a parchment volume of 600 folios, each measuring 16 by 10 inches. At the beginning are 165 copies of papal bulls and apostolic letters. Many of the earliest of these are copied from Malmesbury, but they are followed by others not so copied.

Classified titles:

Honorius II.

Appointing Abp. William to be Legate in England.

Eugenius III.

To Abp. Theobald, confirming the primacy of Canterbury.

Adrian IV.

Confirming the privileges of Ch. Ch.

Alexander III.

To Abp. Becket, confirming all the privileges of Ch. Ch.

To the same, forbidding him to crown the (younger) King "absque juramento."

To the Abp. of York and the Bps., forbidding them to crown the (younger) King.

Suspending Roger Abp. of York, and Hugh Bp. of Durham who, Abp. Becket being in exile and not consenting, had crowned the King.

To the suffragan Bps. of the province, suspending the Abp. of York and the Bp. of Durham, and excommunicating the Bps. of London, Sarum, and Rochester, with Geoffrey Ridel, Archdeacon of Canterbury.

To Abp. Richard, appointing him Legate.

To the same, "de coronacione regis," confirming to the Abps. of Cant. the exclusive right of crowning and anointing the Kings of England, if the ceremony take place in the province of Canterbury, or in any church immediately dependent upon the Roman See.

Confirming to Ch. Ch. the oblations brought to the tomb of S. Thomas.

Confirming the restoration, by Abp. Anselm, of the moiety of the profits of the High Altar, to the Convent of Ch. Ch.

Allowing the privilege of wearing the dalmatic and tunic on certain festivals.

Concerning the uses to which the oblations of S. Thomas were to be applied.

Exempting the lands of Ch. Ch. from payment of small tithes.

Declaring S. Martin's of Dover to be a cell of, and subject to Ch. Ch.

Declaring the supremacy of the Church of Canterbury over that of Rochester.

Declaring that the see of Rochester shall be administered by the Chapter of Canterbury *sede Roffensi vacante*.

Defining the position of the Archdeacon of Canterbury in the Chapter of Ch. Ch.

Empowering the Convent of Ch. Ch. to appeal to Rome whenever aggrieved.

Ratifying an exchange of lands with S. Augustine's Abbey.

Forbidding the bestowal of offices upon persons not capable of personally performing the duties.

Confirming the possession of the estates of Ch. Ch., especially of those connected with the Cellarer's office.

Confirming the estates and privileges of Ch. Ch., and especially the churches of Rokyng and Deopham.

Confirming all the towns, churches and privileges of Ch. Ch.

Lucius III.

Confirming the oblations of S. Thomas.

Urban III.

Granting to the monks of Ch. Ch. the privilege of being corrected only in their own chapter.

Confirming to Ch. Ch. a grant of almost complete self-government.

Confirming, and naming, all the estates of Ch. Ch.

Celestine III.

Approving a promise made to Ch. Ch. by King Richard I.

Confirming the oblations of S. Thomas.

Confirming, and naming, all the estates of Ch. Ch.

Annulling a permission, given to Abp. Baldwin, to found a College of Canons.

Innocent III.

Ratifying King John's grant of free elections in the English Church.

Granting the privilege of the Dalmatic, Gloves, and Mantle (in mensa).

Permitting the Convent to sing the "Gloria" in Lent.

Confirming the oblations of S. Thomas.

Granting to Ch. Ch. a large measure of self-government.

A similar privilege.

Exempting the lands of the Convent from the payment of small tithes.

Confirming a similar exemption given by Alex. III.

Ratifying a sentence pronounced in a suit against S. John's Kilkenny by the Treasurer of Lismore, the Judge Delegate.

Providing for the perpetual observance of the rule of S. Benedict in Ch. Ch., naming the Bishops subject to Canterbury, and confirming all the estates of the Convent.

To the Suffragan Bishops, requiring them to enforce the destruction of the College of Secular Canons at Lambeth. This contains a history of the foundation of the College.

Confirming the gift, by Louis VII., of the "Wine of St Thomas."

Honorius III.

Granting to the Prior the privilege of the Ring.

Granting the privilege of the Mitre.

Allowing the monks to wear black caps (pilleos) in the choir.

Excusing the Prior and Precentor from the hearing of *causes* in cases where they are not specially named judges delegate.

Confirming the oblations of S. Thomas.

Granting the privilege of self-government.

Confirming to Ch. Ch. the Church of Halstow, given by Abp. Hubert to the Library; also the tithes of Culinge and Blowere, given to the poor.

Pardoning, in the Convent, the offence of having celebrated during the general interdict.

Granting that the Chapter shall not be bound to obey any summons which does not make especial mention of Ch. Ch.

Declaring that the Ch. of Rochester shall be administered by Ch. Ch. *Sede Roffi vacante*.

Commanding the Monastery of S. Martin's Dover not to admit persons to their order without the assent of the Chapter of Ch. Ch.

Confirming and naming all the estates and privileges of Ch. Ch., and declaring the subjection of S. Martin's Dover.

Ratifying several endowments of the Altars of Sts. Dunstan, Elphege, and Blaise.

Gregory IX.

Confirming King John's Charter granting free elections in the church.

Acknowledging that the election of the Prior of Ch. Ch. belongs to the monks alone.

Excusing the Prior from the duty of executing the sentences of delegate judges.

Confirming the oblations of S. Thomas.

Excusing the lands of Ch. Ch. from payment of small tithes.

Providing that past payments of small tithes by tenants of Ch. Ch. shall not make the future payment of such tithes compulsory.

Declaring that S. Martin's Dover is a cell of and subject to Ch. Ch.

Confirming to Ch. Ch. the Churches of Halstow, St. Dunstan's in the East, Farningham, and Deopham.

To Abp. Edmund directing that monks of Ch. Ch. secretly consulting the Abp. on points of discipline shall not be imprisoned (by the Prior).

Promising that he will not in future intrude his nominees into corrodies in Ch. Ch.

"Non absque dolore" (a bull so named in Ch. Ch.).—Requiring despoilers of Ch. Ch. to make restitution.

Assuring the Convent against loss from the fact that some of their tenants have paid small tithes.

Re-affirming all the privileges of Ch. Ch. which have lapsed from lack of use.

Confirming the great charter of privileges given to Ch. Ch. by Abp. Becket.

Confirming the estates and liberties of Ch. Ch.

Pronouncing final sentence in the matter of the Chapels and Colleges of Hackington and Maidstone, and reciting the arguments urged both by the Abps. and the Convent.

Granting to the Prior the privilege of receiving the professions of novices becoming monks, sede vacante.

Assuring the convent against prejudice arising from the tearing off of the seal from Abp. Becket's great charter.

Appointing arbitrators in the tithe suit of Ch. Ch. against the Rectors of Cliff.

Innocent IV.

Granting to the Abp. the privilege of the pallium, "extra (as well as "intra") provinciam."

Granting to the Chapter of Ch. Ch. the right of election of the Archbishops of Canterbury without the intervention of the suffragan Bps. of the province.

Allowing the Abp. to celebrate in interdicted places.

Promising that nominees of the Pope (provisors) shall not be intruded into churches in the patronage of Ch. Ch.

Declaring that the Chapter of Ch. Ch. are not bound to pay debts of an Abp. contracted after his confirmation.

Alexander IV.

Allowing the chapter (archiepiscopo absente, vel sede vacante) to pronounce ecclesiastical censures against malefactors.

Confirming to Ch. Ch. the tithes of Bocking, Hadeleigh, and other parishes.

A similar confirmation of tithes at Monkton, &c.

Promising that provisors shall not be intruded into the churches of Ch. Ch.

Urban IV.

Empowering the Prior of Ch. Ch. to absolve monks and others lying under ecclesiastical censures.

Forbidding the chapter to pledge the credit of the convent as security for loans.

Confirming the general liberties of the convent.

Providing that the convent shall not be bound to pay debts unless they have been contracted for the common benefit.

Gregory X.

Declaring that the Chapter of Ch. Ch. is not bound to pay the debts of their predecessors unless the debt has been incurred for the common good.

Nicholas III.

Empowering the Convent of Ch. Ch. to acquire tithes.

Permitting the Convent of Ch. Ch. to celebrate mass during a general interdict.

Empowering the Chapter of Ch. Ch. to sue for churches which belong to clerks retreating to the monastery.

Providing that the property of the convent shall not be dealt with but by course of law.

Confirming all the existing privileges of Ch. Ch.

Martin IV.

Confirming all the privileges of Ch. Ch.

Honorius IV.

Confirming all the privileges of Ch. Ch.

Celestine V.

Relating to the custody of the monastic seal, deposition of the Prior, &c.

Boniface VIII.

Excusing the convent from payment of small tithes.

Exempting S. Augustine's Abbey from all manner of episcopal jurisdiction.

Excusing the convent from payment of the tenth granted for the conquest of the Holy Land, on the ground that their possessions are "alms given to the poor."

Clement V.

To Abp. Winchelsey on the coronation of Edw. II.

John XXII.

Confirming the existing privileges of Ch. Ch.

Innocent VI.

Confirming a composition made by the Abps. of Canterbury and York, concerning the right of the latter to carry his cross erect in the province of the former.

Urban V.

Re-affirming all such privileges as may have lapsed for lack of use.

Gregory XI.

To Thomas de Southam, Archdeacon of Oxford, requiring him to cause restitution to be made of all tithes and other possessions abstracted from Ch. Ch.

Urban VI.

Granting to the Prior the privileges of the tunic, dalmatic, gloves, and ring; also, in the absence of the Archbishop, of the pastoral staff and sandals.

Granting to the Prior the unconditional use of the staff.—Excusing the chapter from attendance at general chapters of the Benedictine Order in England.

Gregory XII.

Confirming the Church of Northfleet to Abp.

Arundel's Chantry.

Alexander VI.

Ratifying the jurisdiction of the Abp. (and, sede vacante, of the Prior of Ch. Ch.) in the several dioceses of the Province of Canterbury, sedibus ibidem vacantibus.

Ratifying the right of the Abp. to grant probate of the wills of testators who own property in several dioceses.

Royal Charters are copied in this register in considerable numbers. The *Codicelli* granted by Pre-Norman Kings, some in Latin and others in English, are all to be found in the Codex Diplomaticus, and in Wilkins' Concilia by the references "Reg. Ch. Ch. Cantuar.," and "Chart. Antiq. Ch. Ch. Cantuar." Other charters and letters patent were given by the following Norman and Plantagenet Kings.

William I.

A charter of general protection, Latinè.

A charter confirming the restitution to Ch. Ch. of property in Sandwich by Bp. Odo.

Restoring the Ch. of Newington to Ch. Ch., empowering the Convent to deal freely with their estates.

Grant of liberties (sac. & soc. &c.), Latinè & Anglicè.

William II.

Grant of liberties to Abp. Anselm and Ch. Ch.

Henry I.

Grant of sac. & soc. &c., Latinè.

Empowering the convent to deal freely with their estates.

Empowering the convent to take recognizances touching alienated estates.

Grant of the manor of Brook.

Charter of liberties, Latinè & Anglicè.

Stephen.

Two charters confirming the liberties of Ch. Ch.

Grant of the manor of Berksores.

Ratifying an exchange of land between Ch. Ch. and Henry de Ria.

Confirming the liberties of Ch. Ch.

Settling the reversion of the manor of Stisted on Ch. Ch.

Henry II.

Charter of general protection.

Grant of liberties (sac. & soc. &c.)

Ratification of an exchange of lands between Ch. Ch. and Gervase de Cornhill.

Empowering the convent to deal freely with their estates.

Concerning the customs of the port of Sandwich. Empowering the convent to take recognizances of alienated estates.

Ratification of an exchange of lands with S^t Augustine's Abbey.

Charter of liberties, Latinè & Anglicè.

Confirmation of the manor of Brook to Ch. Ch.

Ratification of an exchange of lands with Lambin Friese.

Extended grant of lands at Berksores, and Leysdown in Sheppey.

Grant of free-warren in the manors of Ch. Ch.

Ratification of a demise at fee farm of the manor of Southchurch.

Confirmation of W. de Tracy's gift of a hundred shillings of land at Docombe in Devon.

Writ directing the sheriff to put the convent in possession of land at Hollingbourne.

A writ directed to the "Præpositi" of the city of Canterbury concerning the (military) roadway on the inside of the city walls (Queningate Lane).

Assuring to the convent quiet possession of their London estates.

Forbidding the breaking up of common pasture at Deopham.

Announcing that Ch. Ch. is under the King's protection.

Requiring sheriffs to restore fugitive bondmen (nativi) to Ch. Ch.

Exemption from Geld and Danegeld.

Confirming to the convent all the mills in Canterbury which they had in the days of Henry I. Henry fitz Henry (III. Rex Junior).

Exemption from Geld and Danegeld.

Richard I.

Empowering the convent to take recognizances of alienated estates.

Grant of sac. & soc. &c.

Exemption from Geld and Danegeld.

Grant of Blean Wood to Ch. Ch.

Grant of quiet possession of assarts.

Charter of general protection.

John (as Earl of Mortain).

Confirming his father's grant of Blean Wood.

Grant of a weekly market at Orpington.

John (as King).

Writ to sheriffs, foresters, and bailiffs requiring them to reinstate the monks of Ch. Ch. on their return from exile.

Littere Johannis Regis, priori &c. directe, de pace et securitate Monachorum Ecclesie Christi Cantuar, per ipsum exulatorum, redituum in Angliam.

Letters Patent addressed to the tenants of Ch. Ch., requiring them to return to their allegiance to the monks, to whom, by the hands of Pandulf the Legate, the King has restored their estates.

Henry III. (here named IV., Rex Junior being reckoned Henry III.).

Exemption of the county of Kent from the tax of "Furraginm" to Dover Castle.

Granting to Ch. Ch. 71 perches of the military road within the city walls. (Queningate Lane.)

Grant of a market at Reding, Kent.

Adjusting the *Grand Assise* to Gavelkind tenants. Writ addressed to the Escheator touching the exemption of S' Augustine's Abbey from tallage.

Writ directing an inquisition into the liability of S' Augustine's Abbey, the Priory of S. Gregory, and the Priory of Ch. Ch. to the payment of tallage.

Edward I.

Confirming the liberties of Ch. Ch.

Recognition of the genuineness of a receipt exhibited as a proof of the payment of the tenth for the Holy Land.

Letters releasing the convent from a penalty of 3,000 mares, imposed on Thomas Ringmere's resignation of the Priory.

Ratification of an exchange of lands with S. Augustine's.

Licence to amortize land in Wincheap.

Licence to amortize lands in Walworth.

Ratification of the gift to Ch. Ch., by Queen Eleanor, of the manors of West Farleigh and Teston (Terstane).

Grant of houses in Canterbury late belonging to banished Jews.

Acknowledgment that the chapter have the right to americiaments and felons' and fugitives' goods in all their manors.

Licence to amortize lands in Eastry, Ickham, Godmersham, Elverton, Westwell, Chart, East Chart, Hollingbourne, Mersham, Bocking, Mongeham, and Chartham.

Grant of the manor of Borley, Essex, in lieu of thirty pounds a year out of the manor of West-cliff.

Confirmation of the confirmation of the great charters by Henry III.

Licence to amortize land in Wincheap.

Grant of the manors of West Farleigh and Teston by Queen Eleanor.

Ratification of the foundation of the new chantry in the Almonry of Ch. Ch.

Edward II.

Confirmation of ecclesiastical liberties.

Grant of free warren in the manors (nominativ) of Ch. Ch.

Ratification of an exchange of lands with S. Augustine's.

Edward III.

Assurance of protection to the clergy.

Recognition of a verdict given in favour of Ch. Ch. and against the Crown in a matter of *Wreck*.

Pardon for a contravention of the statute *de Religiosis*.

General grant of free warren.

Licence to acquire a tenement in S. Alphege parish, Canterbury.

Licence, permitting the Rector of S. Peter's, Canterbury, to acquire a rectory house, *statuto non obstante*.

Richard II.

Grant to Ch. Ch. of four annual fairs to be held in the precincts.

Charter by which the King renounces his right to nominate to two perpetual corrodies in Ch. Ch.

Writ directing an inquisition into the circumstances of the gift to Ch. Ch., by John Roper of Westgate, of a tenement known as the Crown Inn, in St. Andrew's parish.

Henry IV.

Confirmation of Richard's grant of four fairs.

Confirmation of Richard's renunciation of his right to two corrodies in Ch. Ch.

The King's great charter of liberties confirming and extending all ancient privileges of Ch. Ch. Canterbury.

Licence empowering Abp. Arundel to appropriate the Ch. of Northfleet to his new chantry in the Nave of Ch. Ch.

Edward IV.

Pardon of a contravention of the statute of mortmain.

A few charters granted by Archbishops to the Convent of Canterbury, follow those of the Kings.

Anselm.

De libera dispositione rerum nostrarum.

Ralph.

De Sapacre (Chichester) quam nobis dedit.

De Trincheberst. This is the gift of the rent and services of a place in Aldington.

Theobald.

Testamentum. This document, executed on his deathbed by the Archbishop, directs the distribution of the remains of his worldly goods among the poor. Among his executors appears the name of John of Salisbury, the Archbishop's faithful clerk. With a proneness to the employment of ecclesiastical censures which was characteristic of the man, he says of all who may attempt to defraud the poor of his bounty, "anathematis sententia condemnamus;" and of the king's officers he writes, "se fidelium communione noverint esse privatos, et tanquam sacrilegi et excommunicati ab introitu omnium ecclesiarum absteineant," if in the exercise of their duty they in any way impede the almoners in their distribution of the prelate's goods.

The Abp. and his monks were often at variance, but with them he on several occasions showed that in spite of his energetic cursing in matters of business, he was of a meek and forgiving spirit. The following charters are all of a conciliating character.

"Ne clerici nec Archidiaconus intrarent Capitulum nisi fuerint a nobis specialiter vocati, et quod Archidiaconus sedeat super suppedaneo Archiepiscopi, et non alibi."

"De ecclesia de Halegesto," which the Abp. gave to the Convent.

De ecclesia de Bothage (S. Mary Bothaw).

De subiectione Doverensis Ecclesie. The Abp. writes to the Chapter of Ch. Ch. that he has founded a Benedictine Convent in the Ch. of S. Martin, Dover; in which the Prior is always to be a professed monk of Canterbury; and the convent itself always subject to the *Church* of Canterbury.

Carta qua confirmat Conventui tres obediencias, scilicet, Cellarium, Camerarium, et Sacristarium, cum suis pertineniciis.

He permits the burial in the cemetery of Ch. Ch. of persons from other parishes.

He confirms the appropriation of the Church of Crundale.

Thomas Becket.

His great charter of liberties given to Ch. Ch.

Baldwin.

De ecclesia de Halgesto, the appropriation of which he ratifies.

Stephen.

De ecclesia de Halegestow.

Confirmatio ecclesie de Frenningham (Farningham).

Eadmund.

De octo libris redditus in manerio suo de Raculore. He restores a rent which his predecessors had withheld.

Ne Archiepiscopi capiant Prioratum in manibus suis cum vacaverit.

Boniface.

Testimonium quod Prior N. de Sandwico cessit gratis.

De ecclesia de Halegesto.

Littera Archiepi Ballivis suis pro libertatibus nostris. Here he commands his bailiffs to respect the property of the convent.

Littera Archiepi Officiali Archidiaconi Cant. directa nt excommunicaret invasores libertatum nostrarum.

Peckham.

He informs the Chapter in a letter, meant to have the force of a record, that he has made a metropolitan visitation of the Welsh dioceses, where he was loyally received by all the Bishops except by him of S. David's, whom, however, he put to silence, making him confess that his church, with the others in Wales, was subject to the see of Canterbury.

Confirmatio compositionis de decimis mariscorum de Clyve.

Simon Mepham.

De ratificatione compositionis Norwicensis. The chapter of Norwich had agreed, by deed, that when their see was vacant the Abp. should exercise the episcopal jurisdiction in their diocese; and also that, if the see of Canterbury were vacant at the same time, the Prior of Ch. Ch. should be accepted as the Archbishop's vicegerent. This was one of many compositions of the same kind which will readily be recognized by their titles, when they come to be mentioned in this report.

Thomas Arundel.

He confirms, amplifies, and limits the provisions of the great charter of liberties which Henry IV. gave to Ch. Ch. in his first year.

ALTARS AND SHRINES.—In this register there are immense numbers of deeds by which lands, tenements, and rents, all very small individually but in the aggregate large, were settled upon the various altars in the cathedral church. The altars whose title deeds are preserved were :

The Shrines of St. Thomas, of St. Dunstan, of St. Elphege, and St. Blaise, the first of them being emphatically *THE SHRINE*; "*PERPETRUM*" alone, without the addition of the Martyr's name, having always been considered a sufficiently precise designation for it. Altars were endowed, dedicated to St. Martin, St. Stephen, Sts. Peter and Paul, St. Anselm, St. John Evangelist, St. Gregory, St. Michael, St. Edward, Holy Cross (inter chorum et Navem), Holy Cross (in australi parte ecclesie), Our Lady (Sce. Marie in Navi), and Our Lady of the Crypt (Sce. Marie in Cryptis), with one altar in the Chapel of the Infirmary : Altare Sce. Marie in Infirmaria.

Of St. Thomas, whose name and *cultus* eclipsed all others at Canterbury during three centuries, very few traces are to be found in this register, this being also the case, for good reasons, in the muniments of Ch. Ch. generally. But besides the "*feretory*" just mentioned, we have notices of his so-named *Great Charter*, from which the seal was torn by an accident, a misfortune so great that a bull was granted by Gregory IX. to restore the validity of the deed. Of the nephews and relations of the Martyr, several of whom maintained their connexion with the convent for nearly fifty years, we only meet with two in this volume, Thomas the nephew, and Andrew, also known from his office as Andrea de Anla, who is described as "*Cognatus Sci Thome*." The first three benefactors whose endowments of the Shrine are here recorded were Robert de Brus, Alan Seneschal of the King of Scots, and Walter the son of this Alan. To the deed executed by Walter, the name of Thomas, the Saint's nephew, is appended as a witness.

COMPOSITIONS.—Under this title are registered a considerable number of agreements, to which the Chapter of Ch. Ch. were usually parties. Many of these were made with chapters of the cathedral churches of suffragan bishops. They all relate to jurisdiction during the vacancy of the subject see, and will be recognized by their titles at once.

In 1352, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York settled, by a composition, the long standing variance between their sees, arising from the ambition of the northern prelate of carrying his cross erect in the southern province. A copy of the compromise is in this volume, as are also the following made between :

Abp. Hubert and the Chapter in the matter of his College of Secular Canons at Lambeth.

Abp. Edmund and the Chapter as to debts owing by the see to the convent.

Abp. Boniface and the Chapter, concerning the return of writs and the right to amerciaments in the manors of the monastery.

The Convent of Ch. Ch. and the Abbey of St. Augustine's, respecting conflicting claims where the jurisdictions of the two houses came into contact and conflict, as they did at Sandwich, in the navigation of the Stour, and in various ways on the coast of the Isle of Thanet.

Abp. Boniface and the Chapter of Worcester.

Abp. Kilwardby and the Chapter of S. Paul's.

Abp. Peckham and the Chapter of Sarum.

Inter nos et Episcopos suffraganeos. This relates to jurisdiction sede vacante.

Inter nos et Rectorem de Clyve de decimis mariscorum ibidem. This is one of several similar examples.

Inter nos et Abbatem de Missenden de communâ de Riseburgh monachorum.

Inter Bonafacium, et nos, et Comitem Gloucestrie de manerio de l'unbregg.

Inter nos et Augustinenses. The convents appoint arbitrators to settle their disputes.

Inter nos et Priorem et Conventum de Ledes de bosco et pastura de la Blen.

Domus Dei de Ospreng de diversis terris.

Inter nos et conventum Monialium Sci. Sepulchri, de Bosco de Blen.

Inter nos et Canonicos Sci. Gregorii, de Bosco de Blen. Composicio Archiepi. Thome Arundel de probacione testamentorum.

Inter Archidiaconum Cant. et Sub-diaconum Lincoln de installatione Episcoporum Lincoln.

De jurisdictione in dioc. Norwic., sede ibidem vacante.

Inter Episcopum Norwic. et capitulum ejusdem facta per Dm. Thomam Arundel.

Inter nos et Monasterium Sci Augustini de quadam via communi juxta crucem Sci. Martini.

DEPRECATORY LETTERS, CAUTIONES, AND PROFESSIONS OF CANONICAL OBEDIENCE.

From the earliest times the Convent of Canterbury claimed the monopoly of the consecration of the Suffragan Bishops of the Southern Provinces, and even of those of Wales and Ireland. This demand, at first disputed and not always couced, came, however, to be generally respected after Abp. Becket had insisted upon it in his Great Charter confirmed after a time by Gregory the IX. The deprecatory letters were written either by the Elect himself, by the King, or by the Archbishop; in either case a request was made that, for certain reasons always stated, the Elect might be consecrated elsewhere than at Canterbury. The request appears to have been invariably granted, and letters of "*alibi consecrari*" were issued, in which it was provided that the new bishop should guarantee the Church of Canterbury against injury arising from the concession, and that he should make his profession of obedience in the usual way. The guarantee was contained in the "*Cautio*," which gave the required assurance expressed in a short form of words. The "*Profession of Obedience*" was pronounced orally to the Archbishop or his deputy, and a written and signed copy was handed in at the same time. There are copies of many of these documents in this register, and one is here selected as an example, which, while bearing a general resemblance to the usual form, shows how this was varied to meet exceptional circumstances.

These documents refer to the consecration of Joceline de Wells, Bp. of Bath in A.D. 1206.

Caucio J(ohannis) Sce. Marie in Via Lata Diaconi Cardinalis de consecratione Episcopi Bathoniensis.

J. dei gratia Sce Marie in Via Lata Diac. cardinalis, Apostolicæ sedis Legatus, dilectis fratribus Priori et Conventui Cant. in vero Salutari salutem. Volentes indemnitati vestre sine alieni juris injuria providere super eo quod, sede Cantuar. vacante, dilectum fratrem nostrum J. Bathoniensem electum in ecclesia de Radyng, fecimus in episcopum consecrari, legacionis qua fungimur auctoritate, statumius ut nec per hoc vobis et ecclesie vestre, nec alii, ullum impostorem prejudicium generetur.

Caucio Joscelini Epi. Bathon. de consecratione sua.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos, &c. Joscelinus dei gratia Bathoniensis Episcopus eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra Dominum Willelmum Episcopum London, die Sancte Trinitatis, anno ab incarnatione Domini mccvii, in capella Sce. Marie de Radyng, vacante sede Cant., me in Episcopum Bathoniensem consecrasse.

Et ne hoc quod mea consecratio alias quam in Ecclesia Cant. celebrata fuit eidem ecclesie aliquid prejudicium generetur impostemum, hoc, scilicet, quod consecratio mea in Ecclesia Cant. non fuit celebrata, auctoritate Dni. Johis Sce. Marie in Via Lata Diaconi Cardinalis, et tunc Apostolice sedis Legati, factum fuisse protestamur.

Professio Joceolini Bathon. Episcopi. Ego Joceolini Bathoniensis electus Antistes Sce. Dorobornensis ecclesie et Archiepiscopi in ea canonice substituendis canonicam obedientiam me per omnia exhibiturum promitto. Et per manum propriam signo crucis confirmo.

Several of the "Professions" were made by Irish bishops consecrated before the Conquest, so that, besides the names of English prelates, those of Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick are here found.

The records of the (2) Councils of Bacaneeld; of Winchester, for the settlement of the primacy; and of London (1075), and also of the great Folkmote on Pennenden Heath in 1072, occur in a hand of the 15th cent.

Towards the end of the volume some folios, written at the end of the 13th cent., are inserted, containing regulations for conducting the domestic economy of the monastery. These chiefly relate to the fees and allowances assigned to the lay servants of the convent. In a list of perquisites served out at Christmas and Easter we find that:

The Archbishop was entitled to: 381 fowls at 3d. each, 15 porkers (fresshyngs) at 2s. 6d. each, 2,700 eggs at 6d. the hundred, 20 lambs at 6d. each, and 20 cheeses at 3d. each. The monks in the infirmary, the Janitor Curie, the Seneschal, the Janitor Curie Archiepiscopi, the Custos Curie Archiepiscopi, the Janitor and Lotrix of the church, and the workmen in the tailor's shop all received the same kind of gifts as the Archbishop, but less liberal in quantity in proportion to their lower rank.

All the charters and other instruments connected with the 1,600 gallons of wine which Louis VII. gave to Ch. Ch., known as the "wine of S. Thomas," are here copied and arranged in chronological order. This collection is the more valuable because, although the originals of most of the documents here copied still exist in the Chartæ Antiquæ, not a few have disappeared.

Agreements of confraternity, by which monasteries undertook to perform religious services for each other, and other acts of mutual charity, were made between the Convent of Ch. Ch. and those of St. Maurice of Angers, of Amboise, of Lyons, and of S. Bertin, in France; and with S. Augustine's Abbey in Canterbury.

Early in the 14th cent. the Priors drew up fresh regulations for services in the church on festival days, and the Chapter having agreed that the new feasts of Corpus Christi and of the Oblation and Conception of the Virgin should be adopted at Canterbury, measures were taken for their orderly celebration. The following are entered in this register.

De servicio in Octabis Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, et vigilia Translacionis Sci. Thome Martiris, et de servicio Translacionis Sci. Benedicti.

The preamble states that for a long time the services celebrated on these minor festivals had fallen into confusion; so that in the days of Prior Chillenden, circ. 1400, it was necessary to draw up these new ordinances.

De servicio in festum animarum.

De duobus fratribus et quatuor clericis assignatis ad missam Beate Marie, ultra numerum consuetum.

De festis Oblacionis et Concepcionis Beate Marie in perpetuum celebrandis.

On the 4th December 1321 it was decided in full Chapter that these two festivals should be yearly celebrated, "in cappis solempnibus, cum tota historia de festo Nativitatis ejusdem, verbo Nativitatis in Oblationem et Concepcionem mutato."

Ordinacio Capituli de festivitate Corporis Christi.

By this article, dated 1317, Corpus Christi day was declared to be a *principal* feast. It was at the same time decreed that any monk absent from the special services appointed for the festival, should on the next day have but half his commons in the refectory, and be forbidden to eat or drink elsewhere.

De Epistola et Ewangelio legendis in festis principalibus.

By this order of Chapter, dated 1308, all doubt was removed as to whose duty it was to read the Epistle and Gospel on festival days. It was provided, however, that if the gospeller for the week be "Diaconus solempnem" "vocen non habens," one of the better-qualified brethren might be assigned to take his place.

De torticis magni altaris.

This refers to the two large tapers, of 12 lbs. each, which were lighted at the most solemn part only of the service. As soon as the words "Sanctus! Sanctus!!" are uttered by the celebrant, two brethren are directed to light the two tapers, standing behind the altar, then to hold them to the right and left of the priest until he come to the words "unde et memores," at which point they are to go again behind the altar and extinguish the tapers. If either of the taper-bearers happened to break his taper he was punished by abstinence (pane et potagio tantum in refectorio reficiatur) until the taper was replaced.

De petitionibus clericorum rectorum ad habitum monachalem in Capitulo faciendis.

This article prescribes the formalities with which new brethren ought to be received. How they should be warned of the great austerity of the rule of St. Benedict, so that even at the last moment they may recede, if they have not courage to persevere. How they are to be prompted, by a person appointed for the purpose, to say they are ready to suffer and obey; in token of which they are to kiss the feet of the President of the Chapter.

De professionibus novicorum die professionis sue in Capitulo faciendis.

Similar, but more exacting formalities, adapted for those who, having been initiated according to the last article, wished to be raised to the full degree of a brother of the chapter.

De professionibus ordinandorum in Capitulo faciendis.

Similar professions of constancy and obedience to be exacted from monks about to be admitted to holy orders in the Chapter House.

The remaining *Orders of Chapter* have reference to the temporal affairs of the House.

De custodia prisme in prioratu Ecclesie Xpi. Cantuar.

Littera Capituli de tribus missis et alius beneficiis spiritualibus impetratum concessis Dno. Regi Edwardo filio Regis H.

Littera Dni. Regis E. filii Regis H. de XXX marcis perdonatis Priori et Conventui.

In consequence of some transgression at the time of the resignation of Prior Ringmer, in 1284, the King took the priory into his own hands, but allowed it to be ransomed by a promise to pay 3,000 marcs. This debt by the present letter he remits. There can be no doubt but that these two letters are closely connected.

Ordinacio Capituli de cantaria sex presbyterorum in Nova Capella elemosinarie.

Confirmaciones Dni. Walteri Archiepi., et Dni. Regis Edwardi de eadem Capella.

Qualiter servicium fieri debet per totum annum in eadem Capella.

A copy of the Constitutions of Clarendon has the title.

Constitutiones Regis H. secundi pro quibus Beatus Thomas fuit martyrizatus.

The rules for storing and serving out malt and barley for the use of the house occupy many pages.

THE REGISTER "B." is a parchment volume similar in size and appearance to "A."; it is made up of 450 folios, written, as in the last case, at two separate dates, the earlier portion about A.D. 1300, and the later soon after A.D. 1400. Except a few miscellaneous matters bound in at the end, it contains only a minute history of the manors belonging to Ch. Ch., written from a lawyer's or land-steward's point of view. The first acquisition, with a copy of the deed or grant, if it were known to exist; the quotation "ad hoc" from Domesday; the rents and the tenants' names; the deeds recording purchases, sales, demises, and exchanges of the whole or part of the property, are all here entered in a most orderly manner. There is an endorsement on the book "Extra 'Kanciam,'" and accordingly we find that the manors here dealt with are those which lay beyond the borders of the county of Kent. To this rule there are one or two exceptions. The leaves of miscellaneous matter seem to have come from the same ancient compilation as those at the end of "A," for, with rubricated titles as in that case, they consist of orders of chapter regulating the domestic economy of the monastery, and strictly restraining irregularities in the brewer, the baker, the maltman, and their assistants.

The manorial records all follow one pattern, it will therefore be sufficient to collect the names of the manors treated of, and to notice in detail the heads comprised under a single typical title. By this means a person in search of information concerning any manor will be able to see, 1. If the manor in question is here noticed; 2.

If, judging from the selected specimen, the information here stored up is of the kind which he requires.

The extracts from Domesday which occur in the notice of almost every manor are invariably described as taken from "Domesday Dni. Regis," or even "In libro qui dicitur Domesday Dni. Regis in Thesauraria apud Westminster, &c."

Specimen.

"Donacio Manerii de Bokkyng. Ego Ætheric et Leofuina, annuente Deo et Rege Athelredo, donamus terram juris nostri apud Bocking et Meseage ad Ecclesiam Sci. Salvatoris in Dorobernia ad vicum Monachorum ibidem Deo servientium pro salute anime mee hoc igitur donum datum coram Rege Athelredo, ipso Rege concedente et conseniente, et statim precipiente hoc scriptum componere et coram eo legere. Quod et factum est ab his quorum nomina hic subitus annotata sunt.

†Ego Athelredus Rex et Monarcha totius Britannie hoc donum signo crucis confirmo †Ego Alfricus Archiepiscopus Dorobernie signo agie crucis hanc concessionem confirmo, &c., &c., &c." Domesday Dni. Regis.

Here is inserted the appropriate extract, from the king's Domesday if the manor was without the limits of the County of Kent, and from the monastic Domesday if it lay within the shire.

Redditus assisi de Bokkyng.

De termino Sci. Thom. Apli. xlv.s. iiij.d. ob.

De termino Palmarum l.s. x.d. q.

&c., &c., &c.

De redditu de Wald per ann. liij.s. viii.d.

De quadam Drova in Boxfeld novi redd. per ann. viii.d.

&c., &c., &c.

Summa: xvii.li. xiiij.s. ix.d. ob. q.

Galline et vomeres.

De xliij. gallinis redditus—per capit. i.d. ob.—v.s. iii.d.

De ij. vomeribus—p. c. vom. viii.d.—iiij.s. viii.d. (sic.)

Firme in denariis.

De terra in Wondrede dimissa ad firmam—xiiij.s. iii.d.

De Molendino folorect. dimisso ad profectum Dni., lxxvj. s. viij.d. Summa iiij. li.

Md. quod tenentes debent Heriettas.

Allocaciones. Allowances of food to the men who perform services by way of rent. These are to be deducted from the profits of the manor.

Opera. Rents paid in daywork, each day's work being valued at one half-penny.

Allocaciones Operum. Deductions from the above.

Expense Operum. These include the making of hedges, the spreading of manure, &c., and are also Deductions from the profit.

Arrura Yemalis. A service as rent.

Arrura Avene. Spring ploughing.

Warect. Pasture on fallows?

Herciatura. Harrowing by way of rent.

A memorandum here sets forth how many days work the several classes of tenants are bound to perform. All the customary tenants together are required to reap 82½ acres of wheat, and as many of oats. All the "Cotland" tenants to cut all the barley and pease sown in the manor. All the "Cotland and Forland" tenants, 'conjunctim,' 21 acres 3 rods of Siligim (? siliginis) at the beginning of August.

Opera et Consuetudines. Under this head, divided into the sub-titles Arrura and Falcatura, is an estimate of the money value of these services of the tenants.

Extencio terrarum.

This includes a statement of the relative space occupied by the several kinds of crops, with their estimated values *communibus annis*. The total amounting to £10. 2. 4.

Extencio pratorum.

This is a similar estimate of the average value of the pasture land, which exceeds that of the arable, being £17. 15. 10½.

Extenta Manerii facta ibidem A.D. m.ccc. nono, coram Joh. le Doo tunc Sensehallo.

The land is thus divided and valued, on an average *communibus annis*.

Messuagium, Curtilagium, Gardinum, Pannagium.

Summa 15s. 6d.

Columbarium, molendina cum stagnis.

Summa £7. 3s. 8d.

Bosci (Bocking Park and Le Hoo).

Summa 53s.

Terra in Dominico.

Summa £10. 5. 0

Here is inserted a memorandum exactly describing the dimensions of a perch of land; followed by the quantity of each kind of corn which ought to be sown on an acre.

Prata falcabilia.

Summa 34s.

Pastura communis.

Summa 20s.

Perquisita Curie.

Summa 60s.

Barley and oats which the smaller tenants, by custom, give to the lord.

Summa 40s.

Virgata Terre. This is a list of the tenants who hold at least a virgate of land.

Dimidia Virgata. A list of tenants holding only a half-virgate.

Forlondz. The several Forlonds of the manor were designated Wysemannesforlond, Sulesforlond, Prnde-forlond, &c., apparently from the name of some early holder. The dimension of this division of land is not given, but it must have been considerable, since each one is shared by from three to seven tenants, who pay a common small money rent quarterly, and perform numerous, and strictly defined, services on the demesne lands.

Cotlondz. These were small holdings, a single tenant often occupying more than one, paying a rent of both money and services.

Novi redditus de adquisicione custodis et ballivorum.

Summa 22s. 9d. and 1 capon.

Libertates.

These are the prior's feudal privileges, which are enumerated; other rights, not of the same kind, being Free-warren, Heriots, and Reliefs.

The title deeds of the various parts of the manor then follow, even including copies of those by which the lands were held by persons who afterwards sold or gave them to the convent; together with writs, records of inquiries, leases, and all other evidences by which the estate of the convent in the manor might be ascertained and defended. As a rule those deeds which record gifts, whether of pieces of land or of rentcharges, are written by the hand of the scribe of the early 14th cent.; whilst those recording purchases and lawsuits are by that of him who wrote a hundred years later.

This being the method by which the value of a manor was appraised and the vicissitudes of its lands recorded, it will only be necessary to collect the names of the manors whose records are contained in the volume, seeing that the names of tenants and cyphers of value being changed, the documentary history of one manor, might do for any other.

Farningham, given in A.D. 1010 by Abp. Elphege, who names it Werehord.

Orpington, acquired before the Conquest (teste Domesday).

Whaleworth. Istud Manerium dedit Scs. Edwardus Rex.

Faukeshall. Given by Edward the Black Prince as the endowment of his chantry in Christ Church.

Middleton (Essex). Given in 959 by Agelward, "minister Regis Eadgari." His name was apparently Athelward, but the scribe mistook the *thorn* for *g*.

Southchurch (Essex). Lifstans dedit Southcherche monachis ecclesie Xpi. Cantuar., et postea Henricus Rex secundus per cartam suam confirmavit.

Lallyng (Essex). Given in 991 by Brithnoth on his going to fight the Pagans (Danes).

Bocking. Given by Ætheric and Leofwinn.

Yllegh (Eleigh Monachorum). Given by Brithnoth with Lallyng.

Stystede (Essex). Given by Godwin and Wulf-gith in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Sandwich. Given by King Edgar in 966 at the suggestion of Abp. Dunstan.

Borley (Essex). Given by Edward I. in consideration of land of 30l. annual value which he took.

Hadleigh (Suff.). Given by Brithnoth with Lallyng.

Bury St. Edmund was not a manor of Ch. Ch., but in consequence of frequent suits between the two monasteries, many of the title deeds of Bury found their way into this collection.

Deopham (Norfolk) was acquired thus: Hubert de Rye gave to Ch. Ch. the Manor of Muchberdesham early in the 12th century, after the donor's

death the convent was disseised, and when, by the assistance of Abp. Theobald, they obtained a judgment in their favour (after the lapse of many years), the heirs of the Donor declared that the manor had been alienated, and an innocent holder held and maintained possession. At last the Abp. brought Henry de Rye, the descendant and heir of Hubert, to repentance and restitution, the Manor of Deopham being offered instead of Muchberdesham.

Ash Bocking (Norfolk). The church of this parish was given by Gwydo de Esse, son of Walter de Hasfeld, in A.D. 1259.

London. The estates of the convent in London consisted of houses, rent-charges, and advowsons of churches, all acquired by grants or purchase, during a long series of years.

Norman le Want gave land in Southwark.

Will. Pentecost, two acres there.

Alan FitzSymon de Wyton, land there.

Hervey FitzFulcher, a boundary ditch there.

Walter fil. Ric. Textoris, land there.

Edith fil. Alex., two acres there.

Walter fil. Ric. de Estede, land there.

Arnold fil. Alulf, land there.

Rich Aswy, 15s. 4d. rent.

Alan fil. Radulf de Hyberniam, 12d. rent.

Reginald de Cornhell, the rents issuing from two houses in Friday Street.

The Nunnery of St. Sepulchre's, Cant., two houses in Friday Street.

Robert de Burwell, a rent of 60s. in Friday Street.

Ralph de Cornhell, a rent of 4s.

Richard Scharp, a rent of 7s.

The Convent of St. Mary, Southwark, 24d. rent.

Stephen Juvenis, a messuage in St. Magnus.

Rob. Asse, a rent of 2s.

To the Abbot of Lesnes leave was given to build an oratory.

To Roger le Duc, the same.

Stephen fil. Andree Blund gave a rent of 18s., in St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street.

Juliana, relicta Josephi le Akatur, a rent of 5s., in St. Margaret, Bridge Street.

Will. de Say, a rent of 16s. in Southwark.

John Wilming (Marescallus Dni. Regis), a rent of 2s. in All Saints, Gracechurch.

John Coleman, a rent of 7s. issuing from the messuage of the Abbot of Lesnes at Timberhith.

Matthew le Chaudeler, a rent of 10s. in St. Clements (1296).

In 1326 the convent, in rebuilding a house in Bow Churchyard, encroached upon the churchyard. To avoid the pulling down of the house they came to terms with a committee of the parishioners, among whom the name of "Willelmus le Chaucer, dictus le Taverneir," appears.

Robert le Kelsey gave a rent of 50s. in West Cheap in 1304.

Laurence Duket and Matilda his wife gave a rent of 7s., in St. Michael Paternoster Church.

Abp. Stephen demised to Rich. Esperon (al. Sperun) lands and houses which Reginald de Cornhell surrendered to the Abp. after his exile, "pro excessibus" "quas fecit in Archiepiscopatu Cant. tempore exilii" "nostri, quando curam et custodiam ejusdem Archiepiscopatus habuit ex parte Dni. Regis." These lands lay in St. Matthew's, Friday Street, and St. Michael, Quisenhithe (versus Ripam Regine).

The convent asserted their right to the patronage of the Church of St. Vedast.

Abp. Stephen gave the Church of St. Dunstan (in the East) to Ch. Ch., to furnish funds for the repair of the Cathedral.

In 1277 the Rector of Aldermaricherche was an Italian and non-resident. The Convent of Ch. Ch., who owned the advowson of the benefice, made inquiries, found that he was married, and living as a layman in Italy. They caused him to be deprived, and presented another, who, after a lawsuit consequent upon the opposition of two other claimants to the patronage, was instituted.

Cecilia, widow of Wulfpin, known as Cecilia de Bothawexjuxta Londonestane, gave a house, &c., in 1152.

Aelgar, a priest, gave his church, "ecclesiam suam" "nobis concessit," to the convent, who granted it for life to Helye son of the same Aelgar, reserving a pension to themselves of 5s. It was agreed that the church should descend "de parente in parentem," from one

heir of Helye to another for ever, provided that the next heir "ecclesia dignus fuerit."

Innumerable other title deeds relating to London are here copied, including many enrolled in the Hastings Court of the city.

A Rent-roll of London estates occupies many pages; the parishes concerned being:—

St. Clement; St. Michael versus Pontem; All Hallows, Gracechurch; St. Dionis. Backchurch.

Here occurs a summary of the pensions payable to Ch. Ch. from London churches:—

St. Magnus; St. Michael, Crooked Lane; St. Clement, Candelwyke-strete; St. Leonard, East Chepe; St. Benet; St. Mary Colechurch; St. Mary de Arcubus; St. Lawrence; St. Mary Vetus (al. Ealdermary); St. Michael in Riola.

Another summary occurs here of all lands, houses, and churches in London which belong to Ch. Ch.

Another summary with the title: "Iste ecclesie subscripto sunt de antiquo patronatu venerabilium virorum Dni. Prioris et Capituli Ecclesie Cantuarien. in civitate London."

An assessment made in 1322 is recorded under the title:

Assessio reddituum de tribus solidis de libra anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quintodecimo.

A chirograph executed between Roger (Walden, intruded) Abp. of Cant., the Convent of Cant., and the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, relates to the privileges of the last of the parties; especially to those connected with the coronation of the Kings of England.

A similar indenture, made between the same and Abp. Chichele, stipulates that the Abbey should retain oblations made there, even in the presence of the Archbishop.

Barnes (Bernes). The only deed under this head relates to a change made by Abp. Arundel, in 1396, by which the Vicarage and Vicar were transformed into a Rectory and Rector.

Cobham (Kent).

Composicio inter Ecclesiam Cantuar. et collegium de Cobeham, de viginti denariis annualis redditus recipiendis in ecclesia Cant. in vigilia Ascensionis Domini de ecclesia de Rolyvdenne.

De Voto in Hibernia.

A rent owing from the Cistercian Abbey of De Voto or Tynterne in Ireland, was commonly in arrear, and the papers here copied record attempts to enforce payment, and excuses for delaying it.

Scotland.

The Abbot of Arbroath agrees to pay to Ch. Ch. an annual pension of a hundred shillings, which Alex. III. of Scotland had settled on Ch. Ch., to be employed in feeding thirteen poor people every Tuesday in the (Guest) Hall of the convent. There are three letters, dated in 1279 and 1283.

A letter of David Bruce has the sufficient title:

"Carta Davidis Regis Socie ut Monach. de Dumfremel de Capitulo nostro sibi Abbatem accipiant, si de suo noluerint."

Two instruments constituting the Treaty of Norham have the title:—

"Transcripta duarum cartarum, signatarum sigillis magnatum Socie, ordinancium Dni. Edwardum II. (sic) Regem Anglie supremum Dominum totius Socie, coram quo tractabitur cui, ratione sanguinis proximioris, regnum pertinebit; eo quod ipse tunc Regi Anglie homagium faciet, anno millmo. cc. nonagesimo primo"

The title "Fines levate in Curia Regis," heads a series of thirty-nine *pedes finium* relating to property belonging to the convent, levied between 1192 and 1293.

Aghene (near old Romney). The only deed relating to this manor is a conveyance of fourteen acres executed in the 14th cent.

Eylwarton (near Ospringe). Land, but not manorial rights, was acquired in the 14th cent.

Merstham. Land acquired by purchase early in the 14th cent.

Westerham.

The convent having lost much cattle by pestilence, and land by inundation, in the 14th cent. induced Hamo de Heche, Bp. of Rochester, to appropriate to them the Church of Westerham, pensions being reserved to the Bp. and the Vicar. The original petition contains a list of the animals and the acres which had perished.

Patching (Pecceges, Sussex).

Given in A.D. 947 by Wulwric, with the consent of King Eadred and the (dowager) Queen Ediva.

Wodeton.

Given with Farningham by Abp. Elphege in A.D. 1010. (Cheyham) Cheam, a "member" of Merstham, given before the conquest.

Merstham.

Given in A.D. by Abp. Athelstan, called also Living; by the same deed as that by which he gave Cheam.

Horsley (Surrey).

Given in 1036 by Thored with the assent of King Cnut. Halton (Bucks).

Given to Ch. Ch. before the conquest.

Risborough Monachorum (Bucks).

Given in A.D. 995 by Aswin Bishop of Dorchester.

Among the deeds relating to this manor is one worthy of notice. It is a Royal Charter of Ethelred II. testifying to the fact that when the Danes ravaged Kent they sent notice that they intended to destroy Canterbury with its cathedral, but that they would allow it to be ransomed if the money promised by Abp. Siricinus were paid immediately. In great trouble the Abp. applied to a Bishop named Espy (Aswin), who lent the necessary money, "nonaginta videlicet libras meri argenti ducasque purissimi auri manucas," receiving in exchange by way of security a transfer, before witnesses, of all the Abp.'s rights in Risborough. The boundaries of the land are not given here, but a reference to the original codicellus is substituted:

Est autem predictum rus talibus circumcinctum terminis, qui continentur in originali codicello isto litteris Saxonis et Saxonico ydidiomate conscripto.

In the *donation* of the land by Aswin of Dorchester, he refers to this mortgage, and restores the land in these words, which bear date in the same year with the mortgage:—

Anno D'nie Incarnacionis dcccxcv., Indiccione, vij. Ego Ascinus Dorcestrensis Ecclesie Pontifex, reddo Ecclesie Xpi, et Alfrico Archiepo. Metropolitanæ sedis terram de Risberghe cum libro ejusdem terre, pro salute anime mee. Quam videlicet terram Sigericus Arepnus. ejusdem Ecclesie Xpi., predecessor prefati Archiepi, Alfrici, dedit in vadimonium pro pecunia quam a me mntuo accepit.

The Domesday of this manor has a peculiarity; at the time of the survey it was in the hands of a lessee, and therefore the value to the church was the same both *T.R.E.* and "*modo*," hence at the survey no distinction was drawn between the number of ploughs, &c. at the two dates.

Hoc manerium tenuit Esгарus Scalre de ecclesia Xⁱ Cant., ita quod non poterat separari ab Ecclesia tempore Regis E.

Newington (Newynton, Newtune, Oxon.).

Given to Ch. Ch., A.D. 997, by Elfgyfu Ymma, along with Britewell an adjoining hamlet, a paten and chalice containing thirteen marcs of gold, with some gold-embroidered vestments.

Oxford.

The papers here collected refer almost exclusively to Canterbury College, founded by Abp. Islip in 1363. The foundation deed, the statutes, the licenses for amortizing the site and the endowments, records of some financial embarrassments, and the whole "*processus*" "*Johannis Wyclif*," who in 1370, with Willerin Selby, Willerin Middelworth, and Richard Benger, all seculars, ousted the monkish warden and fellows, and usurped their places. One long instrument recites a petition laid before Henry IV. by Abp. Arundel, asking him to annul an exemption given to the University of Oxford by Richard II. by virtue of which the Archbishop's right of *visitation* was denied. The petition was accepted by the King, Lords and Commons; and in accordance with its prayer they gave to it "*the force of a law*." To still further fortify the Abp.'s position the King caused the present exemption to be made.

Deccombe, Devon.

William de Tracy, one of the murderers of Abp. Becket, gave, by way of atonement, a hundred shillings of land at Deccombe in Moreton Hampstead. Henry II. approved the gift, and the land was dealt with in the manner shown by the deeds here preserved.

Under the title "*De Diuersis*" there are set forth a large number of deeds belonging to small estates not sufficiently important to claim a separate department for each. These are chiefly small rent-charges, and relate to the following places:—

Ostringehangr (Westenhanger); Flotham and Strangmore (Warehorn); Tilbury; Westenhanger and Berewyke; Greenway at Harmodele (the partly obliterated Roman way at the Canterbury end of the "Stone Street"); Lyden near Sandwich; Elham; four "*denns*" in the Weald restored to Lanfranc by Odo the Bishop, namely: Lossenham,

Adalardendenn, Blacecot, and Aodeun; Exeter; the Church of Tofts; Boston St. Botulf; Norwich; Halbeach in Holland (Lincol.); the Chantry of Seven-oaks; Goseham Mill (at Merlane); Lincoln; Daruall in Everwyksyre; Stourmouth Mill; Winterringham in Lyndesey; Petersfield; Saltfleet; a lease for 99 years of the mill and mill-pond at Bixbrode in Newington, Oxon., granted in 1453.

About 40 folios at the end of the volume are occupied by matters connected with rural and domestic economy, with a few notices of legal matters, such as might be considered proper to be known by the Chapter of Ch. Ch., who were lords of manors holding courts, and land-owners. These articles are, many of them, identical with those contained in the "*Liber Henrici Prioris*," Galba E. 4. of the MSS. Cott.

1. Hoscobderye.

The first chapter is a short treatise, in French, on the manner of managing a farm by deputy, *Ici aprent la manere coment hom deit charger bailifs e provez sur lur acunte rendre de un maner, e coment hom dite maner garder.*

The subdivisions of the subject are indicated by the titles:—

De coust de charettes.

Le Office de Provost.

Repouns de Semayl.

Comment hom deyt alower les ouvours en aust e on tens de fenesun.

Coment la tere deit estre mesuree.

Respouns de issue de la Graunge.

Respouns de la Dayerye.

Respouns de vaches e de genices.

Respouns de berbyz e de lur blaunc.

Coment hom deit mettre le issue de son estor a feure.

Ici finist hoscobderye.

Ici commence les estatuz des marchaundz fet a Westm. le an xiii. (1285).

A copy of the Statute of Acton Burnel confirmed in Parliament.

Les usages e custumes de Cunte de Kent.

A description of the peculiarities of the tenure of real estate in Kent.

This, which is not an original article, contains in the description of Gavelkind tenure a variant of the old rhyme "*Dunt dest ist en Kentys; Se fauler to the boghe, se sone to the loghe.*"

Exposicio cujusdam usagii in Comitatu Kent quod dicitur Gavelate.

Qualiter homagia et fidelitates sunt capiende.

A description of the form to be observed in swearing fealty, by a freemen, a vileyen, and a minor, Gallicè.

Extenta Manerii.

This is a careful demonstration of all the points which a surveyor, making an extent of one of the monastic manors, ought to observe and record.

Qualiter et quare braciatries et pistores debent subire iudicium pillorii et tumberelli.

Incipit assisa Panis.

The not uncommon calculation of how much the several sorts of leaves ought to weigh, varying with the rise and fall in the price of a quarter of corn.

De ballivis et servientibus imprisonandis pro arceragia compoti sui, in statutis Westm. secundis.

This title, by its use of the plural, shows that what is ordinarily known as the "*Statute of Westm.*" the "*Secund*," was at the time recognised as a collection of statutes.

De redditibus Serviencium retentis per biennium, et de remedio ejusdem.

De Wastura in bosco, turbario et piscaria, et omnibus aliis communibus.

De pena illorum qui rapiunt mulieres contra voluntatem suam.

De pena illorum qui rapiunt mulieres que post raptum consentiunt.

De pena illorum qui abducunt mulieres cum bonis viri sui.

De pena illorum qui rapiunt moniales vel abducunt.

De ponderibus et mensuris diversorum mercimonia.

A description of the stone and formal of lead; the last (leahst) of herrings; the last and daker of leather; the dozen of gloves, parchment, and white leather; the hundredweight of wax, zukur, pepper, cummin, almonds, and alum. The weights and measures of flax, thread, canvas, glass, and other goods are here all set down.

De pondere monete, et mensura galon. et bussell.

De doleo vini, justa cerevisie, et bolla servien-
cium in diversis officiis, quantum continere debeat.
Cera, et antiqua assisa ponderis et mesure core-
orum in Sacristaria Ecclesie Xpi. Cant.

Assisa antiqua candelarum.

"Candle que dicuntur Jube ad legendum lectiones
in choro debent esse x. pollicis, unde xvi. faciunt i. lib.
Candle ad missas et ad vigiles in choro, &c. Candle qui
dicuntur *Rideres* pro equitantibus pro negotiis ecclesie,
&c."

Candle ad buettas ad circumc'one et ad vigiliis
mortuorum, &c.

Candle in domo infirmorum, &c.

Candle in Camera Prioris in Yeme, &c.

Liberacio communis candelarum per manus Magis-
tri Subsacriste.

De caseo.

How cheese is to be weighed, by the King's weight
and by Lanfranc's.

De servicio in Refectorio.

Describing how the "ferculum" for two persons ought
to consist of: Soles, 4; plaice (playz), 2; red herrings,
8; mackerel, 2, &c.

Feoda illius qui intrinizare debet singulos epi-
scopos Cant. Provincie, tam sede Cant. plena quam
vacante.

Ista pertinent ad feoda Comitum Glovernie pro
officio Senescalli die intronizationis ejuslibet (Ar-
chiepi.) Cant., si tamen summonitionis fuerit et venerit
ad faciendum servicium snam, et non aliter.

Ista pertinent ad feoda ejusdem Comitum pro
officio Pincernarii die supradicto si tamen summoni-
tus, &c.

Antiqua firma bladi unius septimane.

This describes a week's supply of corn for the monas-
tery.

Item de firma ad Bertonam.

The tenants' weekly delivery to the storehouse.

Ista pertinent ad officium Anle Hospicii Xpi.
Cant.

The duties of the Steward of the Hall, the chief of
them being the placing of the dishes on the table for
both monks and guests, and also for the company in the
Prior's chamber. He was allowed most liberal commons
in the kitchen and cellar for himself and his "garcio,"
with corn for the horse which by the rules he was bound
to keep.

Ista pertinent ad officium Portarii exterioris curie
faciendum.

Feoda Portarii exterioris.

He had 20 shillings a year, with commons, pickings
from every brewing, a daily handful of corn from every
occupied corn crib in the monastery, and at Martinmas
"quartam partem de groynes, et de auribus, et de can-
dis porcorum, et quartam partem de collibus, et
"caudis boum et vacarum de quibus *sknye* extrahun-
tur. Alio vero tempore anni nichil capiat de lar-
daria."

Ista pertinent ad officium portarii cimiterii facien-
dum.

Feoda portarii cimiterii.

De Hospitale Sci. Jacobi extra Cantuariam.

This hospital for the sequestration of 25 leprous
women was fallen into a state of disorder in the reign of
Henry II. (1164), sound and healthy women contending
for the sisterhood in rivalry with the lepers for whom
the refuge was intended. To remedy this, Pope Alex.
III. sent Apostolic letters to the Prior and Chapter of
Christ Church, requiring them to reform the abuse.
These letters, with a confirmation by the King, are here
copied. Some thirty years afterwards the revenues were so
mismanaged that the house failed to pay its way, where-
upon Prior Geoffrey, of Ch. Ch., took the revenues into
his own hands, and refounded the hospital upon a sound
footing.

Expositio verborum Anglicorum sequensium.

A translation, and explanation in French, of the old
English terms Sak, Sokne, Toln, Theam, &c. The list
extends to 47 terms, and ends rather badly with:—
"Cherchesonde—une mesure de ble ke checuu home
"soleyt enveyer a Seynt Eglise en tens de Bretun."

Qualiter dies concordantes dantur in Banco.

Jura ecclesie Xi Cant. debita post mortem suffra-
ganeorum snorum.

This states the "rights" of the Church to certain
chattels of defunct bishops, their palfreys and harness,
rings, seals, &c. being included. The customary offering
varied in the several sees.

Summa taxationis omnium bonorum ecclesiasti-
corum in tota Provincia Cantuar. secundum verum
valorem.

This gives only the gross sums of each diocese.

Forma communis professionis Episcoporum, Sede
Cantuar. plena.

Forma professionis si Archiepiscopus absens fue-
rit, (et) vices suas alteri commiserit suffraganeo.

Forma communis professionis Episcoporum sede
Cant vacante.

Forma professionis Episcoporum consecratorum
in Curia Romanum, sede Cant. plena.

Forma professionis Episcoporum consecratorum
in Curia Romana, sede Cant. vacante.

Forma professionis Abbatum, sede Cant. plena.

Forma professionis Abbatum, sede Cantuar
vacante.

Forma eligendi Priorem Cant.

This details even the most minute steps in the process
of election.

De vacacione Prioratus post resignationem Dni.
Thome Ringmere quondam Prioris Ecclesie Xpi.
Cantuar.

A narrative of the resignation of Ringmere, who with-
drew to the stricter Cistercian Order, which resignation
was followed by the seizure of the priory into the King's
hand.

Ceo sunt les chapitres de Vewe de Francplegg.

A detailed account of the articles into which the court
is required to enquire, and in which it is justified in
interfering.

Diversi casus in placitis terre.

Six knotty cases concerning the law of real estate,
stated and resolved. Example: "Se le fiz del eyne
"frere demande herytege vers le fiz del pusnez frere, e
"le pusnez murge seysi, e sun fiz entre apres ly, le
"fiz del eynez frere ne recouvera james vers ly; car
"cest le cas le Roy."

Declaracio Prohibicionis Regie.

This is a copy of the writ "Circumspecte agatis,"
which is evidently written here with an idea that it is a
writ of protection to the Bishop of Norwich.

Certa mensura pollicis, palme, pedis, passus, et
aliorum.

Mensura unius pollicis incipit ex transverso radi-
cum unguium pollicis. Quatuor pollices unam palmam
faciunt; quatuor palme unum pedem; pes et dimidius
cubitus parvum faciunt; sex parvi cubiti cubitum
magnum faciunt; quinque pedes passum faciunt; cen-
tum viginti quinque passus stadium unum; octo
stadia unum miliare faciunt; duo miliaria unam len-
cam complent. Et sic fuit Archa Noe de nxl. pas-
sibus, qui continent quatuor stadia et quadraginta
passus secundum Hugonem de Sco. Victore
Memorandum quod ulna communis regni Anglie con-
tinet tres pedes; et regia virga communis continet
sexdecim pedes et dimidium. Item xl. virgate con-
tinent unam quarentenam. Item septem quarentene
et dimidia tres virgate dimidia pes continent unum
miliare. Item duo miliaria continent unam leucam se-
cundum geometriam.

Numerus, acrarum seminataram, molendinorum,
et summa de firmis molendinorum, et summa de
metecorn servicium totius Prioratus annuatim.

Here are set down in a 15th cent. hand the details of
acts of husbandry in the whole of the manors of Ch. Ch.
Four principal officers had the charge of conducting
the cultivation:

1. The Custos of East Kent, who ruled the district
expressed by his title.
2. The Custos of the Weald (Wald), who governed the
flat country of West Kent, including Romney
Marsh.
3. The Custos of Essex, who had charge of the estates
in East Anglia.
4. The Custos of Surrey, who ruled Surrey, Oxon., and
Bucks.

Each manor is described in the same form, thus:

Example. Mersham.

De Frumento - - - xliij. aer.

De Ordeo - - - xvii. aer.

De Anena - - - xxx. aer.

De Pisis, Fabis, et Vescis - xxxvi. aer.

Summa acrarum - - - cxv. aer.

Summa de firma molend., nichil.

Summa de mete corn - - - xxxviii. summe.

Summa summarum omnium acrarum seminata-

rum viii. celix.

Summa omnium molendinorum, liiij.

Summa de firma molendinorum, pccc. iiij. xiiij.

summe.

Summa de mete corn, ij. cxv. summe.

Nomina Comitatum Anglie.

Nomina maneriorum totius Prioratus, in quibus Comitatus, Diocesis, et Hundredis consistunt.

Nomina Comitatum Wallie.

These are four, Anglesey, Caernarvan, Meroneth, Flint.

Memorandum quod omnes Episcopi subscripti sunt suffraganei Dni. Archiep. Cant.

Redditus Elemosinarii Eccle. Xpi. Cant de Ganelkendes, et domibus, et placeis locatis in Civitate Cant. Anno Dni. mcccv^o.

De hiis que facere debet Subelemosinarius die Cene.

On the Thursday following Palm Sunday the sub-almoner was directed to collect alms from all the family of Ch. Ch. including the guests. A part of the sum collected was distributed among the officers of the house, and the rest to the poor with the following ceremonial :

"Post Capitulum sub-elemosinarius intrare debet curiam et vocari (sic) singulos pauperes, et ducere per claustrum ad altare Beati Johannis iuxta chorum, et celebrare Missam de Spiritu Sancto, qua finita reducere debet pauperes per Claustrum in Aula, et ibi singuli pauperes recipere debent unum panem qui dicitur *Smalepys*, pisces (*sic*), sal, et iij. allecia. Et potare quantum voluerint. Residuum potus remanebit ad elemosinam Postea lavare debent pauperes pedes suos, vel ante si voluerint. Et post missam in conventu, dum conventus recipit panem et bibere per visum Cellarii et Granetarii, intrabunt pauperes claustrum expectantes mandatum. Post prandium peracto mandato in conventu et tota elemosina cervisie portata in elemosinaria, sub-elemosinarius liberabit cuilibet servienti qui interfuerit mandato unam lagenam cervisie, de gratia."

De obitu Lanfranci.

This anniversary, observed on the 28th May, was marked in the convent by the distribution of a large quantity of bread. The keeper of the Great Campanile had 32 wheaten loaves "de pane Lanfranci," 32 commons of fish, or if he preferred it 12^l, with 8d. in lieu of cheese and beer. Seven hundred loaves of wheaten bread were estimated as the allowance required by the monks and the familia, 3,400 being given to the poor.

Solidata serviencium in elemosinaria et liberationes.

De Wrecco maris apud Holewest, in Marisco de Romene.

De Wrecco apud Brodhell.

Two cases, recorded as precedents, in which the convent recovered, against the Abp., in 1282 and 1305, merchandise cast by wreck on to the shore within the bounds of manors of the convent.

Beneficia ecclesiastica prelati vel religiosi non appropriata in diocesi Cantuar., et in iurisdiccionebus immediatis ejusdem, una cum Taxa, Decima, et medietate decime singulorum, in decanatibus immediate subsequentibus :

Spiritualia ac temporalia prelati vel religiosi appropriata in dioc. Cant., et in iurisdiccionebus suis immediatis, cum Taxa, &c.

These two tables, in which those articles of the taxation of Nicholas IV. in which the church of Canterbury was interested are compressed, occupy the last 21 pages of the register.

Reg. C.—The Register C. is a parchment folio of 500 pages, lettered on the back "Liber dictus Bertona I." Like the last-described volume it deals with the estates of Ch. Ch. through all their changes from the time of the first acquisition until the date of the compilation of the register, but unlike the former it confines itself to the manors in the county of Kent.

Barton (Bertona), which gives its name to this and the following volume, is the manor first described.

Donacio manerii. A^o Dni. dcccxxxii. Rex Athulfus dedit . . . strictu Celnothi Archiepi. ad opus monachorum Eccle. Xpi in Dorobernia villam, iuxta civitatem Dorobernie, que vocatur Bertun, ad quam pertinent quinque jugera et duo prata apud Schettingham et aliud apud Tanintune, omnia libere sicut Adesham.

The Domesday extract tells that this manor was also known as Northwood.

Northwode, modo dictus Bertone, est manerium monachorum, &c.

In 1302 John de Northampton, a resident in the Barton, feloniously killed John Short, and was arrested by the bailiffs of the city of Canterbury. This was an invasion of the manorial rights of the prior and chapter, and it was accordingly resisted. After a long delay the prior's claim was successful, and the prisoner being handed over to his agents, was hanged on the gallows of the monastery at Hollingbourne in August 1304; two years and a half after his crime.

Adisham,

Anno Dnice. incarnationis dxcvi. ego Eadbaldus Rex Kancie, filius Ethelberti Regis, a Deo punctus, et per ejus misericordiam, perque monicionem Dni. Laurencii Archiepi., conversus a pravitate vite mee, pro recuperanda salute anime mee, proque spe remunerationis future, concedo ecclesie Xpi. in Dorobernia, et familie in eadem ecclesia Deo servienti, terram juris mei nomine Adesham, &c.

This, obviously forged, grant is followed by two memoranda.

Mem. xiii. kl. Feb. obiit Eadbaldus Rex Anglorum, filius Ethelberti Regis quem beatus Augustinus ad fidem Christi convertit.

Mem. xvii. kl. Junii obiit Berta regina Anglorum uxor Ethelberti Regis.

These appear to have been subjoined to the grant in order to give a contemporary look to the whole.

Eastry.

Donacio manerii. A^o dcccxxxix. Ego Athulf Rex do Celnotho Archiepo. karissimo meo partem terre juris mei nomine Eastria, Asta, Delham, scilicet vii. juga, que videlicet terra adjacet ecclesie Sce. Marie apud Liminge, &c. Eastry does not now adjoin Liminge.

Anno Dnice. incarnationis dcccxlvi. presente Athulfo Rege et Ethelstano filio ejus, confirmatum est donum Osuulfi ducis quod dedit ecclesie Xpi. in Dorobernia, hoc est Estrestan, Hamatede, quam terram prefatus Rex, proclamavit liberam ab omni, &c.

Anno Dni. dcccclxxix. Ethelredus Rex dedit ecclesie in Dorobernia Sandwic ad vestitum monachorum, et Estreyam ad cibum, &c.

In the first half of the 12th cent. the tithes of Eastry were annexed by Prior Walter to the almonry of Ch. Ch. In 1290 Abp. Peckham collated a clerk to half the church of Eastry, but when the convent protested that the tithes were all theirs, he disclaimed any intention of invading their rights, and wrote that he only did, as far as he knew, as his predecessors had done.

Donacio de Lyden juxta Sandwycum. Anno Dni. dcccxlvi. Offa Rex Jamberto Archiepo. rogante dedit monachis Hyden juxta Sandwycum, &c.

Lyden adjoined the confines of Eastry, and was esteemed a part of it.

At the end of the 13th century endless suits went on concerning the partition of the tithes of Eastry between the convent of Ch. Ch. and the rectors collated (by the ancient usurpation of Abp. Baldwin) by the Abp. In the end the church, with those of Monkton and Teynham, was restored to Ch. Ch. by Abp. Islip.

A considerable space is taken up by instruments relating to the embanking of the marshes in Eastry and Sandwiche. The first document which shows any sign of organised public effort in this direction is a commission dated 16th Edward III., by which John de Lovetot and Henry de Apuldefeld are appointed commissioners for superintending the sewers and walls in Kent. Their survey ended with this result : "Summa totalis omnium acrarum que sunt sub periculo maris in Hundredis "de Estria et Quernylo mmdciii. acre.

Sandwich as a part of Eastry has its share of deeds, beginning with a copy of the charter of Cnut, by which he gave the town and port to Ch. Ch.

Mongeham.

An imperfect account of this manor occurs. It contains only conveyances of various kinds, and records no first gift, nor any act of historical significance.

Langdon.

This is a similar imperfect record.

Dover.

A few rents in the town were given to Ch. Ch., the earliest, apparently, in the 12th cent. Alfred de Dofris was the benefactor; Robert, Ealwin, Edric, Brice, Kyneward, Odelm, Turstan, Baldwin, and Osbern being witnesses. The date was before the middle of the cent., two witnesses being *canons* of St. Martin's, who must have been impossible after the introduction of the Benedictine rule into the church by Abp. Theobald. The disputes between the convent of Ch. Ch. and St. Martin's, Dover, which continued for two centuries, occupy five or six pages in the register.

Forwich.

The account of Forwich is only a fragment. This was a place of great importance to Ch. Ch. from the fact that the convent owned a quay there at the point at which the narrowness of the river put a stop to navigation. It was to this quay that all the Caen stone, wine, alum, and other imported merchandise for the use of the monastery was brought by ship. It unfortunately happened that the rival monastery of St. Augustine's owned the soil of the town,

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and had feudal rights there, whilst the mayor and jurats represented the King, and by royal grants possessed all the rights of a corporate town, as well as others derived from their connexion with the Cinque Ports. These three jurisdictions conflicting produced a copious store of suits, arbitrations, and compositions, the records of which are partially copied here.

Thornden Wood, in the parish of Swalecliff.

This wood was a valuable property, supplying the convent with fuel and timber for building at little cost for carriage. It, with several tenements on the outskirts, appears to have been acquired gradually by grants and purchases of small parcels.

Seasalter.

The convent owned several tenements in this parish, but their most valuable property there was the church, which, after having the advowson for a long series of years, they were permitted to convert "in propriis" by Gregory IX. in his 10th year. The manor belonged to Ch. Ch. at the time of the Domesday Survey, but in 1437 it was found necessary to publicly assert the claim of the convent by an inquisition, by which it was found that the manor was the property of Christ Church, and that they had made good their claim to a wreck which had occurred in that year of a great ship belonging to the Duke of Norfolk.

The Forest of Bleau was given to the convent by Richard I., and after his day many small parcels of land, and some tenements, were acquired by grant and purchase.

At various times the Priory of Lodes, Eastbridge Hospital, the Priory of St. Gregory, Cant., and the Nunnery of St. Sepulchre's, Cant., possessed or claimed rights here, but these claims were one by one disposed of by purchase or successful opposition.

Ickham.

Donacio manerii. Anno Dnice. incarnationis dccxcj. Ego Offa Rex concedo Ecclesie Xpi. Cantuar. terram juris mei quindecim aratrorum in provincia Cancina in hiis postmonitionis locis, id est, Ickham, Perhamstede, Rokinga, et in saltru qui dicitur Andred; pascua porcorum in hiis locis, Dunwalyngden, Sandyrste, Suthelymyngden; et in silvis qui (sic) dicuntur, Bokholte, Bleau, Heabric, et aliud inter torrentem nomine Northburnan et Hagena, Treou, et pastum unius gregis juxta Thyngenden et quinquaginta porcorum Bymmansede. Hauc predictam donacionem, &c.

At a view of Frankpledge, held before the Seneschal of the Priory in 1419, the following scale of rents and services was agreed to by the Seneschal, representing the convent on the one part, and the Cotarii of the manor on the other. This throws considerable light upon the status to which the *Cotmanni* of Domesday had attained in the 15th cent.

"Imprimis quilibet Cotarius sive Cotmannus de qualibet acra de tenuta Cotmannorum solvet annuatim ad festa Annunciacionis dominice et Sci. Petri quod dicitur ad Vincula, equis porcionibus, in denariis ijs. vj. d. Et ad Festum Pasche de qualibet acra unum ovum. Item de quolibet cotton' (cotarium?) ad Festum Natalis Dni. unam gallinam. Item quilibet ipsorum habens quinque acras tenure predicte inveniet unum hominem competentem ad metendum per unum diem in Autumpno. Et quilibet eorum habens decem acras tenure predicte inveniet duos homines competentes ad metendum in Autumpno. Et qui majus vel minus habuerit inveniet hominem vel homines secundum quantitatem ararum suarum, vel solvet pro quolibet homine predicto ad festum Assumpcionis Beate Marie, v.d., videlicet pro quolibet acra i. d. Et sic secundum quantitatem tenure sue ad eleccionem domini. Inveniendo dominus vel firmarius, si qui fuerit manerii predicti, homini aut hominibus predictis vidualia talibus laborariis vel laborario, per illum diem, oportuna. Et faciet sectam curio de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, et relevationem cum acciderit, et consuetudinem suam crevisse sicut de antiquitate fieri consuevit."

Among the endowed anniversaries in Ch. Ch. was one in commemoration of Robert de Lodclaw, celebrated at Our Lady's altar in the nave. This was not, as was the ordinary course, established and endowed once for all by the person to be commemorated, but, for some years after the foundation, people apparently not related, and living as far apart as Pluckley and Ickham, left rents "Anniversario Roberti de Lodclawe." Two or more of these endowments were charged on land in Ickham by the brothers and sons of John de Welles (there is a chapel of Wells in Howlett's Park). One of the grants bears the date 1284, the others being undated. In Register A. a separate chapter "de Anniversario Robi de Lodclawe"

is set apart among the records of the endowments of altars.

Wingham.

Archbishop Kilwardby, with license of Pope Gregory X., divided the revenues of the great parish of Wingham, which embraced Ash, Goodnestone, and other, now distinct, places, into several prebends. The arrangement, not being satisfactory, was not carried out, but in 1282 Abp. Peckham broke up the parish into four, strictly assigning to each portion the lands from which its tithes were to be drawn. At the same time he founded at Wingham a college of secular canons, which attained to considerable celebrity, being the frequent resting place of the archbishops when they visited the diocese, and the place whence their official letters were often dated. The instruments of foundation and the statutes of the college are entered in this register under the title of Ickham.

Munkton.—Donacio Manerii de Munkton.

This manor, with many other endowments, was given by Eadgifu, widow of Edward the Elder, always known in Ch. Ch. as "Queen Ediva." Her benevolence towards the priory was so great that she was considered almost a second founder, and her portrait, of 15th cent. date, now hangs in the cathedral library. The instrument which claims to be her charter of donation is here copied as follows, merely formal words being omitted:

"Anno Dnice. incarnationis dcccclxi. Ego Ediva Regina, mater Eadmundi et Eadredi Regum, pro salute anime mee, concedo Ecclesie Xpi. in Dorobernia has terras, Mepeham, Culyng, Lenham, Peckham, Fernleage, Monketon, Ealdynton, liberab ab omni, &c. Qualiter autem iste terre michi venerunt opere pecunie diu intimare omnibus, scilicet, Odono Archidiacono tociusque Britannie primati et familie Xpi. et monachis in Dorobernia civitate. Contigit aliquem patrem meum Sigelinum habere necessitatem xxx^{ta} librum, quas a quodam principe nomine Goda multo accepit, et pro vadimonio eidem dedit terram que nominatur Culyng, qui tenuit eam vij. annos; septimo itaque anno expedicio preparabatur per omnem Kanciam cum qua Sigelinum patrem meum ire oportuit, qui, cum se separaret, venerunt illi in mentem xxx^{ta} libras quas Goda debebat, quas statim ei reddere fecit; et quia illum filium nec filiam nisi me habuit, heredem me fecit illius terre et omnium terrarum suarum, et libros michi dedit. Sorte tunc evenit patrem meum in bello cecidisse. Postquam autem idem Goda audivit eum defunctum in bello esse, negavit sibi xxx^{ta} libras persolvas fuisse, terramque quam pro vadimonio recepit detinuit fere per sex annos. Sexto vero anno quidam propinquus meus nomine Bryxiedyrng cepit instanter conqueri apud optimates autem et principes, et sapientes regni de injuria propinque sue a Goda facta. Optimates autem et sapientes pro justicia invenerunt, et hoc justo judicio decreverunt quod ego filia et heres ejus eram patrem meum purgare deberem, videlicet, sacramento xxx^{ta} libras easdem patrem meum persolvissse; quod teste toto regno apud Egelesford peregi; sed nec tunc quidam potui terram meam habere quoadusque amici mei Regem Edwardum adierunt et illum pro eadem terra requisierunt, qui, videlicet, rex eidem Godoni super omnem honorem quem de rege tenuit predictam terram interdixit, sique terram dimisit. Non multo autem tempore post, contigit eundem Godonem coram rege ita inculpari quod per iudicium iudicatus sit perdere omnia que de rege tenuit, vitanique ejus esse in iudicio regis. Rex autem dedit eundem michi et omnia sua cum libris omnium terrarum suarum, ut de eo facerem secundum quod promeruit. Ego autem pro timore Dei non ausa fui redere ei secundum quod contra me promeruerat; sed reddidi ei omnes terras suas extra terram duorum aratrorum apud Osterland, libros autem terrarum non reddidi ei, probare enim volui quam fidem de beneficio contra tot injurias michi ab illo illatas tenere vellet. Defuncto autem domino meo Rege Edwardo, Athelstanus filius ejus suscepit regnum, quem, videlicet, regem requisivit idem Goda ut pro eo me rogaret quatinus ei redderem libros terrarum suarum. Ego autem, devicta amore Regis Athelstani, ei omnes libros terrarum suarum reddidi excepto libro de Osterland, quem scilicet humiliter bona voluntate dimisit. Insuper pro se et omnibus parentibus suis, natis et nondum natis, nunquam quicquam facturis de predicta terra secum acceptis xj. comparibus suis michi sacramentum fecit. Hoc autem factum est in loco qui nominatur Hamle juxta Lewys. Ego autem Ediva habui terram cum libro de Osterlande diebus duorum Regum Ethelstani et Eadmundi filiorum meorum, Eadredo, quoque filio meo, defuncto despoliata sum omnibus rebus meis et terris meis. Duo quoque filii jam sepe nominati Godonis, Leofstans, et Leovricus, abstulerunt michi duas superiores nominatas Culyng et Osterlande, veneruntque ad puerum Eadwyn

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(Eadwig), qui tunc noviter levatus erat in regem, et dixerunt se majorem iusticiam in illis terris habere quam me. Remansi ergo illis terris, et omnibus aliis, privata ad tempora Eadgari Regis, qui, cum vidisset me ita dehonestatum ac despoliatum, congregatis principibus Anglie, intellexit enim me cum magna iniusticia rebus et terris meis despoliatum, idemque Rex Eadgarus restituit michi terras meas et omnia mea. Ego autem, licentia et consensu illius, &c., omnes terras meas et libros terrarum, propria manu mea, posui super altare Xpi. in ecclesia que sita est in Dorobernia, &c.

A confirmation was given by Ethelred II.

An addition was made to the manor by Henry VI. of a piece of land on the shore. The charter of donation has the title:—

“Carta graciosi domini Regis Henrici Sexti de le Hosand oblata ad summum altare ecclesie nostre Cantuarie, per manus ejusdem Regis sabbato tercie ebdomade Quadragesime A^o. Dni. mcccxxxix.”

There is here a copy of the charter by which Abp. Richard (I.) gave to the convent of Ch. Ch. the churches of Eastry and Monkton, together with a confirmation by Alex. III., and a note which states that Lucius III. gave a similar confirmation. The Abp.'s charter was witnessed, among others, by Peter of Blois. After the gift by Richard came the spoliation, or resumption, by Baldwin, and lastly, the restoration to the convent by Abp. Islip, whose act was approved and confirmed by Edward III. in 1375.

Chartham.

This manor was given by Elfred (Dux) in A.D. 871. The copy of Elfred's deed, which is written in English, here given, was made by a scribe of the 15th cent. who could not correctly read or write the old form of the language, the consequence being that it is almost incomprehensible; but it is immediately followed by a Latin translation of the effective words. A charter of Eadward (Confessor) follows, by which the ancient donation is confirmed, the manor of Walworth being coupled with that of Chartham, and a list added of all the lands “quas, ut michi indicatum est, ad presens Ecclesia Xpi. habet.”

Godmersham.

In the charter of Coenulf of Mercia, by whom the manor was first given, the date is two years after the donor's death. The remarkable similarity of all those codicelli makes it plain that they were written to order, and all of one pattern; nevertheless the central fact, the gift by the personage named in the charter, may generally be accepted as true, although in most cases the “hoc,” if there were one, having perished, something was concocted to take its place, to be used as evidence when necessary in courts of law and elsewhere.

“Anno Dnice. incarnationis dccxxii. Ego Cenulfus Rex Kancie Wlfredo Archiepo. ad opus monachorum Ecclesie Xpi. in Dorobernia pro salute anime mee concedo partem terre juris mei nomine Melctum, &c. Item eodem anno Beornulfus Rex (Dux?) dedit. . . . villam Godmersham, &c.”

“Anno Dnice. incarnationis mxxvii. Ego Ethelnothus Archiepiscopus. . . . comparavi septuaginta duabus marcis puri argenti a Syredo Duce terram que vocatur Godmersham ad opus et victum monachorum Ecclesie Xpi. &c.”

In 1365 Edward III. by charter granted to the convent the privilege of holding a weekly market at Godmersham on Tuesdays, and a fair of two days' duration annually on the Thursday and Friday in the Whitsun week.

There was a custom in the Middle Ages of annexing to manors situate in the more fertile districts pasture land in the “Denns” of the waste, to which the cattle were driven in the summer, or when the weather was dry enough to permit it. This custom is illustrated by the case of the Denn of Schlepnyden in Smarden, which was annexed to Godmersham, many miles away, where the land was held “per fidelitatem ejuslibet eorum” “tenencium et per sectam ad curiam de Godmersham.”

In 1364 Hamo atte Halle founded, by royal license, a chantry dedicated to Our Lady in the church of Godmersham; endowing it with two messuages and a hundred and forty acres of land. For the licence to amortize the founder paid the King ten pounds. The endowment was afterwards increased by Gilbert de Hilles, who added land of the annual value of twenty-six shillings and eight-pence.

In 1399 the church was appropriated to the convent, by licence from Richard II., Boniface IX. approving.

Brook.

“Istud manerium de Broke dedit Ecclesie Xpi. Cant. Karlemannus Leuita, ad postea Henricus Rex primus idem manerium per cartam suam eidem ecclesie

contulit, et Henricus Rex secundus per cartam suam confirmavit.”

Mersham.

“Ego Eadwardus Rex Stigando Archiepiscopo, et Wlfrico Abbati Sci. Augustini, et Oswaldo Vicecomiti ceterisque, &c. Notifico vobis quod Ego concedo donationem Sumardi et Matildis uxoris illius, quam dederunt Ecclesie Xpi. in Dorobernia. . . . villam scilicet que nominatur Merseham. . . . Si quis illam villam a jure predictae Ecclesie aliquo modo auferre conatus fuerit; sociatus Beelzebub principi demoniorum commendetur.”

A “Denn” in the parish of Halden, named Poppydenn was held by rents and services and by suit of the court of Mersham. One part of the rent, a payment of three shillings, was assigned, “pro quadam consuetudine vocatur Daungyr.” Harlakyndenn was also annexed to Mersham.

Rokinge.

This manor was recovered, after alienation, by a fine levied in the King's Bench in the 5th Edward I.

A confirmation by Abp. Theobald, copied among the deeds of the manor, shows that it was given to Ch. Ch. by William de Einesford in the 12th cent.

Appledore.

“Anno Dni. mxxxv. Ego Cunt clemencia Dei Rex Anglorum concedo fideli meo Eadsino episcopo ecclesiam Sci. Martini que sita est extra civitatem Doroberniam in orientali parte ejusdem civitatis; terras Apeldre, videlicet, Palstre, et Wythriceshamme dedi ad opus Ecclesie Xpi. Siquis hoc donum, &c.”

Some deeds of the 12th cent. show how the marsh was reclaimed a little at a time. The Priors Wibert and Odo give permission to certain persons, who are described as “Anglicos,” although they bear the names Simon and Baldewyn, to fence out the sea from as much of the marsh as they can. In payment for the work they are to hold the land rent free for two years, only defending it against the sea and the King.

The deeds of Aghene, Orgarswyke, and Fairfield, are included among the records of this manor.

At the end of the volume there are a few miscellaneous records.

Processus de Ponte de Sturrey. A question as to whether Ch. Ch. or St. Augustine's Abbey was bound to repair.

Hii sunt redditus assignatis Canonis de tenentibus Ecclesie de Wyngham.

Ordinacio Ecclesie Collegiate de Olecumbe.

Carta de Reculver quam dicantur Scs. Dunstanus et manu sua propria conscripta. Of this well-known Charter two contemporary copies exist, one in the Cathedral Library, and the other in the British Museum. Of course, each one claims to be in the autograph of the Saint, although it is plain that they are both counterparts written by a clerk.

Reg. D. The Register D. is a parchment book of about 300 folios, in all respects similar to and a continuation of that marked C., being occupied by the records of the Manors of Ch. Ch. in Kent.

Westwell is the first manor described; the original donation appears to have been forgotten, and the legal title takes its rise in 1241.

“A.D. mcccii. . . . placitum fuit de toto Manerio de Westwelle, et sic recordatum fuit. . . . quod Rex et predecessores sui dederunt predictum manerium monachis Ecclesie. Sec. Trinitatis Deo servitilium in puram et perpetuum elemosinam, ut scripta eorum plenius testantur in folio secundo et tercio subsequentibus.”

These last words do not refer to this volume, in which no records of Westwell of earlier date than the reign of Henry III. are found. At that time the convent endeavoured, and at last successfully, to recover the manor into their own hands. The records of several suits occur, by which the priors and the convent effectually urged their claims in opposition to various “deforcians,” who, being in possession, asserted that they held their portions of the manor at a perpetual fee farm rent. The judgment above written indicates the termination of this series of suits. The peculiarities of Kentish tenures are abundantly exemplified in this register.

The patronage of the church was acquired, in A.D. 1400, by an exchange with Abp. Arundel, who surrendered that of Westwell, receiving in exchange the advowson of “Aldermancherche in civitate London.”

In 1373 a dispute which had long raged between the Rectors of Westwell and Boughton Aluph, on the subject of the titles in certain debatable lands, was settled by the intervention of Abp. Wittlesey, who directed that the Rector of Westwell should yearly pay to him of Boughton a sum of thirty-three shillings and four-pence, in full of all demands.

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Great Chart.

"Anno Dnice. incarnationis dccccxxxix. Ego Ceolnoth gratia Dei Archiep. Dorobernie comparani propria prœcunia mea terram nomine Cheart, a quodam principe vocato Heleth, consensiente et concedente domino meo Rege Athulfio, et eandem terram liberam proclamante ab omni seculari servicio et regio tributo, exceptis, &c."

The "Denn" of Thesedenne in Biddenden was annexed to the manor of Great Chart.

Little Chart.

"Restitutio manerii de Parva Chert. Anno Dnice. incarn. dcccxcix. Ego Cenulfus Rex, venerabili Archiepo. Athelardo rogante, reddo Ecclesie Xpi. que est in Dorobernia, quasdam terras quas olim Rex Offa eidem ecclesie ablatas suis contulit ministris. Hec sunt, Cerringes, Selebentes Coart, Bryningland, et Burian, in parte occidente Berham. Has . . . reddo liberas ab omni, &c. Si quis dehinc eadem, &c."

The "Denn" of Monkensode was annexed to this manor, also Helgaryndenn, in Pluckley, and Bethersden.

Osebert de Plukele gave two shillings rent charged on land at Little Chart to the anniversary of Robert de Lodelawe celebrated at Our Lady's altar in Ch. Ch.

In 1329, the convent of Ch. Ch. recovered damages amounting to seventy pounds from sundry trespassers who had cut timber in the woods of the monastery at Little Chart and elsewhere. The cause was tried at Maidstone before the justices in Eyre.

In 1397 the manor of Calehill in this parish was demised by the Prior and Chapter of Ch. Ch. to Thomas de Brokbell at a fee farm rent of eighteen pounds four shillings and three-pence, his fealty to the lords being reserved. The convent held this manor direct from the king in pure and perpetual alms. Brockbell's heirs having released their interest in the manor, the convent demised the whole manor of Little Chart, apparently including that of Calehill, to John Darell (armiger), in 1494.

Hollingbourne.

Anno Dnice. incarn. dccccxxxix. Ego Athelstanus filius Ethelredi Regis cum consensu et licencia ejus concedo ecclesie Xpi. in Dorobernia terras meas nomine Helyngburna quam emi a patre meo, &c.

In the Cathedral muniments there exist several copies of a will made by this Æthelstan, in which, using the vernacular tongue, he bequeaths Hollingbourne to the convent. This will, of which the date is 1015, is printed in the Codex. Dip.

By a deed dated in 1387, the Prior and Chapter, as lords of Hollingbourne, permit certain tenants to alienate land in the manor to the minister and brethren of the Trinity House of Motynden.

In 1385 the Chapter of Ch. Ch. agreed to receive into their alms two scholars from the College of the Holy Trinity of Bredgar, to be maintained by the Chapter until they arrived at the age of twenty-four years, "prout hactenus aliis pauperibus scolariis dicte 'Elemosinarie ministrari consuevit est." As soon as one scholar was superannuated, another was to be appointed, candidates being required to be "bone vite, conversacionis honeste, competentes legere, et versum culum cursorium canere scientes."

The "denns" of Hokyubery and Herberisfeld in the Weald were annexed to the manor of Hollingbourne.

In 1404, the Convent of Leds agreed to observe the obit of Nicholas Potyn, and gave to the Prior and Chapter of Ch. Ch., who were trustees of Potyn's interests, power to distrain in their manor of Densted (near Canterbury) for a sum of four pounds for each default in the celebration of the anniversary.

Loose.

This manor appears among those of the Convent in Domesday, but no record of its acquisition appears to exist.

In 1412, Stephen Bellenham, John Beaufiz, Peter Colepeper, William Sibthorp (vicar of Yalding), and others, feoffees of John Frenyngham of Loose, in accordance with his will, demised to John son of Reginald Pympe the manor of Otteham, with the advowson of the church, West Barmelyng with the advowson, and lands in Loose, Linton, Botton Moncheuss, Hunton, East Farleigh, Yalding, Marden, Staplehurst, and Maidstone, to him and the heirs of his body, in consideration of the foundation by him of two chaplains to sing daily for the souls of John Frenyngham and his kin. One daily mass was to be celebrated in the church of the Monastery of Boxley, at the altar of St. Stephen, before which the bodies of Frenyngham, of Alice his wife, of Sir Ralph his father, of Katherine his mother, are buried; the other in East Farleigh Church, in the newly built Lady Chapel, for the benefit of the souls of

the before-mentioned John, Alice, and Ralph, and of John grandfather of the testator, and Agnes grandmother, who were also (apparently, for the sense is obscure) grandparents of Hugh and Thomas Earls of Stafford, and of Ralph the brother of Earl Thomas. The masses were to terminate at the end of eighty years.

East Farleigh.

"Vide donacionem hujus manerii in uanerio de 'Monketon factam per dominam Edivam Reginam."

West Farleigh and Teston.

Donacio Maneriorum de Westfarleigh et Testane.

Carta Alianore Regine de, &c.

Alianora Dei gratia Regina Anglie, &c. Sciatis quod ædificas et concessimus, &c., Priori et Conventui Sœ. Trinitatis Cantuar. in liberam, puram et perp^{am} elemosinam maneria nostra de Westfarleigh et Therstane cum omnibus redditibus, &c.

Carta confirmatoria Regis Edwardi.

A writ of Edward II. to the Sheriff of Kent requires him to acquit the tenants of Westfarleigh from suit at the sheriff's turn.

The family of Wilburgham had claims to this manor, as they asserted, superior to those of the Queen, and after her death they endeavoured to eject the prior and chapter. They pleaded that Roger Loveday conveyed it to the Queen after having unjustly disseised themselves. A fine levied in 1304 brought the suit (real or fictitious) to a close.

Among the outgoing from the Manor of Peckham, whose records are included under the same title as those of West Farleigh, an item occurs of thirty-one shillings and fivepence, being "Redditus de Lodlowe pertinens 'ad anniversario (sic.);" this is in 1371.

Berkesore and Leysdown in Sheppey.

These manors were given by Henry II., and confirmed by Henry (Rex junior, III., or Fitz Henry).

Halstow.

Vide donacionem ecclie. de Halgesto pertinentis ad officium Precentoris inter cartas Archiepiscoporum.

The church was appropriated to the convent by Abp. Theobald, and confirmed by his successors down to John Peckham. The profits of the church were given for repairing the books of the convent. A vicarage, perhaps more than one, was *ordained* in the church, to which John the nephew of Abp. Becket, and son of his sister Agnes, was presented by the prior and chapter.

By a license granted by Richard II. in 1381, the convent was permitted to purchase a small portion of land in Halstow. A field known as Crumbeisfield was given by Alured de Gare, and these parcels, with the church, constituted the whole of the convent's interest in this place.

Elverton (in villa de Stone juxta Ospreng).

The records of this manor are introduced by a remarkable judgment pronounced in 1153. It takes in the beginning a Domesday like form, and reads thus:—

Ailwardintune est terra monachorum Ecclie. Xpi. Cant. et de mensa eorum. Ista terra dat iiii. lib. et x. sol. ad victum eorum, et iij. sol. ad altare Xpi, pro omnibus serviciis et consuetudinibus que ad terram pertinent. De ista eadem terra quidam viccomites, Radulfus Picot nomine, *scottum* et *Deneveld* et *de northum* et cetera que terris reddi solent exigebat injuste. Tandem autem, post multos sermones et placita inde habita, ventum est in comitatum quod idem Radulfus apud Castmores tenuit. Et ibidem, per judicium totius Comitatus, ostensum et diracionatum est, a iusticiis vel ministris Regis, vel ab alio aliquo, nichil omnino de predictis exigi vel accipi debere, nec aliquem potestatem super eandem terram habere preter monachos Ecclie. Xpi. Cant., quia dominica terra eorum est. Isti nominati presentes fuerunt in Comitatu visi (sic) hoc diracionatum fuit. Acum est autem hoc tempore Regis Stephani et Archiepi. Theobaldi, sub predicto viccomite, apud Castan, Anno ab incarn^{te} Dni. mccc^{to}.

About twenty names of the persons who composed this county court here follow, headed by Ralph Picot the sheriff, who presided, and was just enough to certify and approve a judgment which was given against himself. The oligarchy which represented the county, all bore Norman names except three, Aelwinus de Cliva, Turstanns dapifer Episcopi, and Helelnoth prepositus de Holingbourne.

A man living at Stone in Ospringe, whose name often occurs in the title-deeds of this manor, was described as "Semannus att Stone," as though there were some stone at the spot, sufficiently remarkable to have given the designation to the man in the 13th cent. and to the place down to our own time.

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In 1227 Abp. Langton united the church of Tenham to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, then held by his own brother Simon. To ensure the concurrence of the monks of Ch. Ch. (lords of Eilwarton in the hamlet of Stone, in the parish of Tenham) it was covenanted by the Abp. and the Archd., in words identical in both their warranties:—"Quod predicti Prior et Conventus imperpetuum libere et quiete et pacifice possideant decimas de Eylwarton, majores et minores, sicut ab antiquis temporibus possederunt, sitas infra limites parochie de Stanes, capelle de Tenham. Ita quod parochiani de Stanes, pertinentes ad antiquum dominium Ecclesie. Xpi., plenarie et sine qualibet calumpnia, percipiant omnia jura spiritualia in ecclesia de Stanes, decimas suas majores et minores, sicut consueverunt, reddentes Ecclesie. Xpi. Cant."

From this it appears that the chapel of Stanes was at the date separated from the mother church of Tenham, and constituted a parish church with separate tithes. The little church of Stone, with its Roman chancel walls, and its still existing high altar of stone, is the parish church whose origin is here recorded. Possibly the abundance of stones in the Roman building, whose foundations lie under the clump of trees adjoining the chapel, may have given rise to the name of *Stanes*.

Preston and Copton, near Faversham.

These manors belonged to the convent before the compilation of Domesday, but there is no trace of the first acquisition. A memorandum states that the prior and convent of Ch. Ch. in A.D. 1289 allowed their tenants who held their lands by uncertain services and other *base* tenures to commute them for fixed money payments. The names of the several tenants who were subject to be called upon to collect the prior's provisions, to drive swine to the woods and to Canterbury, and to perform other similar services, are here given, with the annual sum for which the services were commuted set against the name of each. These sums were but small, the largest being twopence and the smallest one halfpenny.

Selgrave near Faversham.

This manor was acquired by purchase in 1393 from Dame Elizabeth Spigurnel, to whom it had descended from Ralph Sauzavey (miles). The manor was bought to furnish a perpetual income for a newly founded chantry, and licenses for amortization were granted by Richard II., who waived the statute *de Religiosis*, and by the Abbot of Faversham, the mesne lord, whose consent was necessary to make the conveyance legal.

In 1340 Abp. Stratford confirmed the appropriation to the abbey of Faversham of the churches of Preston and Boughton-under-Blean; but before doing so, to guard the church of Canterbury against loss, he required the abbey to assign five marks from the fruits of Boughton to the infirmary of Ch. Ch., and two from Preston to the sacristy.

In 1275 the Domus Dei of Ospringe had acquired lands in the fee of Ch. Ch. in the manors of Adisham and Staple. Having thus become the *men* of the Prior and Chapter, the Master and brothers of the house of Ospringe were called upon to render fealty to Ch. Ch.; which they undertook to do by a *composition* here copied.

Cliff-at-Hoo, Clyve.

This manor, the acquisition of which is not here recorded, belonged to the convent before the Conquest. The marshes of the manor afforded most valuable pasturage, and the rectors of the parish became rich or poor according as the tithes of these were paid or withheld. In the 13th cent., the rectors (many in succession) demanded tithes from the marshes belonging to Ch. Ch.; the convent, on the other hand, refused to pay anything, alleging that their manors were universally exempt from tithes. Archbishops and popes intervened, delegate judges were appointed and heard evidence, but came to no decision, at least to none from which an appeal did not lie to some other tribunal: until at last both parties being outwitted agreed to a composition, by which neither obtained exactly what he had been fighting for. Instruments of all sorts connected with these disputes are preserved in this register.

An early grant of two rents amounting together to 12*d.* heads the title-deeds of Cliff. In spite of the Saxon character of the names it is certain that the date of this deed is more recent than the Norman conquest, and that others still more ancient have been lost.

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Wlvordus filius Wlvredii dedi et concessi, &c., totum redditum meum in Clyve, videlicet duodecem denarios, de quibus Alanus filius Eilwini mihi annuatim solebat reddere decem denarios et Elias filius Walteri de Tanet duos denarios, &c. His testibus: Ricardo monacho, Galfrido de Fraxino, Aldwino Sprot, Willelmo Kidenot, Willelmo Busin,

Willelmo filio Eilweker, Thomas Plebion, Eilwekero Preton."

Meopham.

This manor is included in Queen Ediva's gift of Monkton, &c., which see. By a charter of Abp. Richard (12th cent.), which is here copied, the church of Meopham was appropriated to the almonry of Ch. Ch.; but, as appears by another deed, being pressed by Pope Alexander III., the Abp. was compelled to institute one Virgilius, a foreigner, to the rectory. The convent, making the best of a bad bargain, consented to allow Virgil to enjoy the benefice for his life, after which they proposed that the Abp.'s benevolence should take effect. The convent were disappointed in their hope, for Abp. Baldwin resumed the benefice, and the patronage remained with him and his successors for two centuries, at which period the church was re-appropriated to the convent by Abp. Courtenay in 1386.

In 1322, the prior of Ch. Ch., as mesne lord of the manor of Meopham, granted letters patent to Master Edmund de Mepham and Simon his brother, "sacrae paginae professores," allowing them to bestow where they will a chapel and a messuage with two acres of land attached, known as the "Capella et messuagium de la Dene" in Meopham, *statuto non obstante*.

A few pages at the end of this register are taken up with miscellaneous matters, among them a nearly obliterated, but still legible, list, having the title:

Losti, hundredi, cum villatis tocius Kancie, et feoda militum infra comitatum.

A list of quitrants and manorial dues payable from the several manors of the convent, drawn up by some zealous "custos maueriorum," with the date A.D. 1451, is thus introduced:

"Eventum humane condicionis cito labitur memoria, idcirco ad rei geste memoriam quancunque scriptura necessaria probatur, eapropter ad honorem Dni. nostri Jhu. Xpi., glorioseque virginis Beate Marie, ac gloriosi Martiris Thome (these four words are, imperfectly, erased), hoc opusculum, ad perpetuum memoriale, sub brevi compendio ex arduis et fatigis laboribus compilavi, sub anno Domini mcccc^o. Nam si mens humana singula cordetenus, quod absurdum est, rememorare valeret, sequeretur tunc, quod scribere nichil aliud esset quam laborem laboribus anticipare. Et ideo in hujus operis exordio, primo tractat auctor de modo et forma relevandi in diversis maneriis et dominiis prioratus, secundum dictorum maneriorum consuetudines actenus usitatas &c."

Reg. E. Register E is a magnificent volume of 408 leaves of fine vellum, each measuring 16 by 11 inches. Its title, "Registrum omnium Cartarum et Compositionum Ecclesie Cantuar.," completely explains the contents. In it are collected copies of *all* the deeds by virtue of which the monastery held its estates and privileges from the greatest to the least; from the Magna Carta "Dat. per manum nostram in prato quod vocatur 'Runingmed,'" to the "Carta Alicie filie Thome Coffyn de Chertelham de tribus denariis redditus."

The first forty-two folios are dedicated to a complete table of contents, the whole of the deeds in the register being on the first page distributed under nine principal titles.

1. Carte Regum de Vimis Francie.
2. Carte de redditibus et pedagiis in regno Francie.
3. Codicelli.
4. Carte Regum Anglie de libertate ecclesiastica.
5. Carte Regum Anglie (de diversis negotiis).
6. Carte Episcoporum.
7. Compositiones.
8. Carte de Feretro et de Altaribus.
9. Carte maneriorum, reddituum, et terrarum.

The remainder of the table of contents is occupied by a catalogue of every deed in the collection, 1,995 in number, ranked under one or other of the above-written nine titles; the last of which, being too comprehensive to be dealt with at one blow, is distributed into subsections each headed by the name of the manor or estate to which the deeds refer.

This volume was evidently compiled in the early part of the 14th cent. under the care of Prior Henry of Eastry, a man of great business capacity, whose directing hand has left its traces in every department of the priory of Christ Church. At the end of the 12th cent. and all through the 13th, benefactors, stimulated at first by the recent, and afterwards by the widely spread fame of St. Thomas the second patron of the church, flocked to his shrine, bringing with them offerings, mostly of money or other portable property, but also in great numbers with gifts of lands, rents, and other sources of perennial

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income. By the end of the 13th cent. this class of offerings seems almost to have died out, and then it was that Prior Eastry, seeing that the title deeds were not likely to be greatly increased in number, caused this present volume to be drawn up, with, at the same time, a more roughly executed counterpart. The counterpart was broken up into four volumes, interleaved with blank pages, about 100 years after it was first compiled, and it then became the registers A., B., C., and D., a description of whose contents has hitherto occupied this report; at the same time the sister volume, this present grand register E., escaped mutilation.

The handwriting, apparently the work of two scribes only, is beautifully neat and clear, and the graceful form and bright tints of the small capitals with which each deed begins are remarkably graceful and attractive. These are coloured alternately with vermilion and a greyish blue preparation of cobalt, and from each there issues a sheaf of flowing lines and tendrils, red for the blue capitals and blue for the red, which extending upwards and downwards meet those of the capitals above and below, thus decorating the whole of the left-hand margin of each page.

A difference there is between the contents of this volume and those of A., B., C., and D.; it is this: this register E. was compiled about A.D. 1300, and has not been since added to, whilst in the other volumes, already described, on the inserted blank leaves are written copies of all the deeds added to the monastic muniments up to about A.D. 1430.

At the end of the register about 50 parchment folios have been included by the bookbinder; they are much smaller in size than the leaves of the register, and are in a very dilapidated condition.

The title of the *libellus* is:

Registrum inceptum in Ecclesia Xpi. Cantuar. Anno Dni. m. primo, quarto nonas Septembris, anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi decimo septimo, anno translationis Henrici Dene Archiepi. primo. Tempore venerabilis in Xpo. patris Dom. Thome Goldstone prioris, sacre pagine professoris, Johanne Waltham et Rogero Benett Cancellariis existentibus, sacreque theologie baccalariis.

From this it appears that this is the ordinary register of the monastery for the date, containing copies of all commissions, appointments to offices, presentations to benefices, and other instruments with which the convent was in any way concerned.

One of the earliest documents is a deed by which Abp. Dene settled an annuity of twenty pounds upon Sir Reginald Bray, the standing counsel of the see, and the tutor to Prince Arthur, in consideration "pro bono" "consilio suo nobis impenso et in futurum nobis successoribus nostris impendendo." The annuity being charged upon the lands of the See of Canterbury ("per cipendus (redditus) de et in omnibus terris at tene-mentis nostris in com. Midds"); it was necessary, in order to attest the validity of the grant, that it should be countersigned by the Chapter of Ch. Ch., and hence it is entered in this register.

A letter appointing an apparitor general of the Abp.'s court shows that when Dene came from Lanthony he did not overlook his Welsh friends: the name of the new officer was "Ryse ap Myrddyth."

In March 1502 the convent send letters to the King announcing the death of their Abp., and asking for a congé d'élire; after which follow copies of all the commissions by which it was usual to appoint officers to exercise their functions sede vacante. The Abp. being dead, and the Prior and Chapter custodes spiritualitatis, their presentations to benefices now become collations.

The King's license to elect an Abp. came accompanied by the following letter:—

"By the King. To our trusty and well beloved in God the Prior and the Convent of Chyrchurche in Canterbury.

"Trusty and welbeloved in God, we grete you well, and where, upon the decease of your spiritual Pastor and Gouernor the late Archiebisschop of Caunterburye, ye made unbyll instance unto us to have our licence reall to procede to your election of a nother person to succede into the saide place and dygnite; wher upon we considering well the same to the see of mooste honour, auctorite and preeminence by reason of the primacy therof within this our reame, and beyng fully mynded, therfore and for other causys us moving, to proryde such a substantiall and discrete man, endyd with vertu and kunnyng, and wordely wyse-doun as shalbe mete therunto, and hable nott only to execute the charge and cure therof both spiritually

and temporally to Godd's pleasure and to the well and honour of the saide Churche, but also, besides that, to doo unto us and our realme good and acceptably service, haue ofte revolved this matter in our mynde and rype remembrance, and, by goode leyser and deliberacion, beholding inwardly among all other the profounde kunnyng vertuous conversacion and thapprvyd greate wysdom whiche the righte reuerent fader in God our right trusty counsellor the bysshopp of London experymently is knowen to be of, have therfore, and for other hys manyfold vertues and meritis, namyd hym as a person mete in our opinion unto the forseide dignite. Wyllyng you therfore to procede in your election of the saide reuerent fader, accordyng to this our nominacion, wherunto wee licence you by thys presentes, nott doubtyng butt that ye shall haue in hym suche a spiritual Pastor and Gouernor as by hys demenure God shalbe singularly pleasyd, wee and oure reame well seryyd, and your saide Churche honoryd and avauanced. Even undre our signet, at our Castell of Notyngham, the xv. day of August."

This is followed by the *Processus* of the election of Abp. Warham, and the Certificate sent to him as Bishop of London announcing his election to the See of Canterbury.

The deed of foundation of the King's Chapel in Westminster Abbey was confirmed in Ch. Ch., and announced in this form:

Anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi decimo nono tercio die Agusti, sigillati erant, sigillo nostro communi, libri qui dicuntur septipartiti inter illustrissimum Principem, et Abbatem Sci. Petri Westminsterii London. Et duodecimo die mensis ejusdem, mane circiter horam octavam, convocatis singulis confratribus, in Capitulo nostro, coram reverendo in Xpo. patre Dno. Ricardo Wynton. Episcopo, Doctore Goldstone hujus ecclesie Priore, et Magro. Johanne Fyneux Dni. Regis Justiciario, omnia et singula que tercio die mensis Augusti acta erant tunc rata et approbata habuimus, et auctoritate capituli nostri, quantum ad nos pertinuit, confirmavimus.

A similar memorandum relates that the convent on Nov. 8 in the same year agreed to celebrate the king's anniversary in accordance with the terms of a quadruplicate indenture, one part of which "pendet ad altare" "Sci. Andree Apostoli, ut quilibet Conventus inspicere potest, &c." This indenture is the book bound in blue velvet which is described among the Chart. Ant. Cant. (W. 450) in the fifth report of the Hist. MSS. Comm.

Reg. F. The Register marked F. is a parchment volume of 290 folios, almost exclusively filled with copies of wills proved before the commissary of the prior and chapter of Christ Church, sede vacante. Other matters which occupy a comparatively small number of pages are deserving of notice, if it be only to draw attention to the lists of large numbers of names of persons, of parish clergymen, executors, churchwardens, and others in the dioceses of Norwich, Winchester, Chichester, Bath and Wells, and Lichfield and Coventry; all of which sees fell vacant at the time that the see of Canterbury was also empty, and in which therefore the Prior of Christ Church, by his agents, made visitations; making use of the opportunely vacant sees to keep alive his right of exercising all those spiritual functions which were performed by the Archbishop, sede Cant. plena.

This register, although written throughout by one hand, relates to two distinct vacancies of the see of Canterbury, separated from each other by a space of a year and four months, that namely which began on the death of Cardinal Morton in Oct. 1500, and that which followed the death of Abp. Henry Deane in Feb. 1502. The short pages bound into the end of Reg. E. record the acts of secular jurisdiction which fell to the share of the prior of Ch. Ch. during the latter of these vacancies, and in the present volume the acts of spiritual authority are recorded.

The great title which forms the frontispiece to the volume reads:—

Testamenta, coram ven. viro Magro. Willelmo Barons Legum Doctore, prerogative ecclesie Xpi. Cant. custode, ac venerabilium religiosorumque virorum Prioris et Capituli ejusdem (ad quos omnes et omnimoda jurisdictio spiritualis et ecclesiastica que ad Archiepum. Cant. pertinuit sede plena, ipsa sede jam vacante notorie dinoscitur pertinere), commissario in hac parte sufficienter et legitime deputato, probata, ejusque auctoritate vigore commissionis sue . . . cujus tenor inferius scribitur, dicta vacacione durante, approbata, et insinuata, inferius registrata sunt et conscripta.

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This is followed by the Commissary's commission.

It will be seen that these wills, having been proved before the Commissary of the Prior, were copied into this volume and retained at Canterbury in the hands of the monks of Ch. Ch., never coming within the cognizance of the officials of the Archbishop's Prerogative Court. It follows, therefore, that it would be in vain to make a sea ch in the Will Office in London, or in the district office of the Registrar of the Probate Court at Canterbury for information concerning them. In fact this register contains four hundred wills which, up to the present time, have been unknown to genealogists; it will therefore be useful to subjoin a list of the testators' names, with their places of abode. It is to be remembered that the first of these wills was proved in October 1500, and the last in August 1503; also that from June 1501 to Feb. 1502, Henry Deane being then Abp., all wills were proved in his court, and are therefore not to be found in this collection.

Wills proved before the Commissary of the Prior of Canterbury, sede Cant. vacante, between October 1500 and June 1501.

John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury.
Joan Viscountess Lisle (bur' in St. Mich', Cornhill).
Thomas Jan, Bishop of Norwich.
Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester.
Thomas Madders, priest, of Croydon.
John Lambert, of Sutton in Holland, Linc.
John Halewell, of Bigbury, dioc. Exon.
John Bostok, canon residentiary of Sarum
Alice Gilbert, of Fovant.
William Dawstowe, of Taunton.
John Halse, sen., of Corscomb.
John Barker, merchant of the Staple.
Richard Harrys, of Glastonbury.
Thomas Key, of South Petherton.
John Thomas, of Bristol.
John Dyar, of Taunton.
William Jenyco, of Glastonbury.
William Coddying, of St. George's, Southwark.
Paul Whityng, of Clavering, Essex.
Arthur Radcliff, brewer, of London.
John Baker, of Peckham, Surrey.
Robert Wolterton, clerk, of Bodney, Norf.
William Banner, of Bristol.
Thomas Bendyshe, of Hadleigh, Suff.
John Tyall, of Colchester.
Robert Yugo, of London, gent.
Henry Wynger, haberdasher, of London.
John Hervy, Dean of Hereford.
Richard Bolles, of Haugh, Linc.
Thomas Hords, of Bridgenorth.
Hammond Sutton, of Wickford.
John Sorell, of Wisbeach.
Hugh Browne, of Panyer Alley, London.
William Reynolds, of Sherborne.
John Brewood, of Horkesley.
Will. Dallyng, canon of St. Mary Overy.
Thomas Prowde, of Bristol.
Will. Cheyne, of Fen Ditton.
John Wheeler, of Haddenham, Cambs.
John Newton, of Whittlesford.
Thomas Rokes, sen., of Falley, Bucks.
Thomas Harris, of Blunsden St. Andrew.
John Roo, of St. Lawrence, Jewry.
Gruff ap Res ap Eden, of Yale.
Nich. Pontysbury, of Shrewsbury.
Thomas Cokke, of Bloxham.
Hugh Pemberton, alderman of London.
Alice Stokys, of Send.
Thomas Philippe, of Montacute.
Robert Manfeld, of Taplow.
Henry Cokke, of Walden.
Thomas Seward, of Walden.
John Powdych, of Wisbeach.
Margaret (wife of John) Moris, of Worcester.
Edmund Ascombe, of Hounslow.
Thomas Coke, of Bloxham.
Will. Machen, wireseller, of London.
Thomas Deuman, medicus, Collyweston?
Will. Philippe, of Bosume, Essex.
William Harwell, of Warwick.
Hugh Hunteley, of Duxton.
John Okyngton, of Okington, Cambs.
Richard Wanor, of Barking.
Thomas Hynton, of Fleet, Linc.
William Spenser, of Stamford.
Will. Cosshehan, of Cranbrook.
Reginald Deke, of Stoke-by-Clare.
John Ridon, of Battersea (Battrichesey).
John Eyerby, fishmonger, of London.

James Wexham, draper, of Hastings.
Richard Chantry, canon of Stoke College.
Thomas Watts, of Beauchamp Roding.
Cristiana Gaysway, of Nayland.
Will. Marrant, of Hadleigh.
John Redhode, of Chipping Wycombe.
Will. Jelle, butcher, of London.
Reginald Mutte, vicar of Sutton Courtenay, Berks.
John Wright, of Ely.
John Palmer, of Lambeth.
Rich. Knollys, draper, of London.
John Wheler, joiner, of London.
John Busshie, of Steeple Morden.
Humphrey Forster, of Harpenden.
John Drylande, of St. Bartholomew the Less.
Isabel Dryland (wife of John), of the same.
Thomas Warley, of Slough in Upton.
Robert Hatlost, grocer, of London.
John Hegge, notary, of Norwich.
John Frende, of Harrow.
Richard Martham, of Winchelsea.
Robert Ryppon, senr., of Lee, Kent.
John Vynying alias Dyer, of Wincauton (Vyncaiton).
John Hyndford, of Estooker (Esstover, Somerset?).
John Beytham, of Stratford (Essex prob?).
Thomas Wheler, of Soke (Winchester).
John Popyr, of St. Olave's, Southwark.
John Crilford, of Royston.
John Boteler, of Brounfeld, Essex.
Thomas Presey, of Bishopston.
John Penmyng, brewer, of London.
Will. Westbroke, haberdasher, of London.
John Dawson, of St. Olave's, Southwark.
Rich. Frende, of Prittlewell.
Edith Boulonde, of All Hallows, Winchester.
John Breton, of Colchester.
Will. Catelyn, of West Malling.
John Adam, of Cambridge.
Robert Tylnay, of Witchford (Wittiforth, Ely).
John Warkeworth, Master of St. Peter's, Cambridge.
Thomas Bryan, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
Roger Keyff, of Melford.
Symon Lynche, of Cranbrook.
Will. Polgrave, tailor, of London.
Leticia Sturdy, widow of John, of London.
John Wynor, of Bradford-on-Avon.
Margaret Odyngsellys, wife of Jerad, of Long Eggington.
Nicholas Moyn, of Colne Comitis (Earl's Colne).
John Robyns.
Will. Fryer, of Chipping Wycombe.
John Clos, Dean of Chichester.
Robert Trowbryng, of Bridport.
Robert Richard, of Halden.
Cristiana Samforth, of Kingston-on-Thames.
John Hamond, of West Moulsey.
Thomas Nycols, of Fifield Bavant.
Thomas Say, of Abingdon.
Richard Hyllie, knt., of London.
John Avenyng, of Cirencester.
Thomas Browne, junr, vintner, of London.
Will. Page, of Willesden.
John Sturdy, tallow-chandler, of London.
Richard Clerk, of St. Magnus, London.
Robert Heryonge, of Hoxton.
Rich. Tendryng, tailor, of London.
Henry Hayter, of Kingstou-on-Thames.
Alice Abbot, of Cambridge.
Wyba Tornor, of Hadley.
John Dinton, of Bourne, Linc.
Rich. White, of Nayland.
John Burnard, of Taunton.
John att Water, of Wells.
Nicholas Clere, of Colchester.
Richard Grope, of Long Ditton.
John Hesewell, of Cambridge.
Gilbert Carleton, clerk and Vicar of Farningham.
Robert Holcote, Vicar of Bampton, Oxon.
Rich. Peers, of Shapwick.
John Treffrey, knt., of St. Finbar's, Fowey.
John Hawkyngs, of Turkeadan.
Robert Whityng.
John Clerke, Northampton.
Will. Smalley, alias Hewet, of Coventry.
John Getyn, of Northampton.
Agnes Webbey, wife of Will. Pewterer, of London.
Rich. Newton, of Monkton, dioc. St. David's.
Steph. Havile, of Oxford.
Robert Sergeaunt, of Stoke Nayland.
John Chapman, of Compton Martin.
John Forster, Esquire, of London.

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John Raven, of Shitlington, Linc. dioc.
Rob. Wilby, tallow-chandler, of London.
Henry Wentworth, kn.
John Hale, of Finchfield.
Will. Kelet, Clerk in Chancery.
Agnes Bromall, of London.
Thomas Fisser, of Winchelsea.
William Hun-ton, of Kingston-on-Thames.
John Benne, stockfishmonger, of London.
James Rushton, haberdasher, of London.
Margaret Yonge.
Will. Milet, of Dartford.
Robert Tate, alderman of London.
Robert Weston, mercer, of Mondon.
John Ravenyng, of London.
Nicholas Chedworth, of Hackney.
Rich. Butler, of Earl's Colne.
Will. Bolton, Vicar of Little Abington.
John Warde, alderman and grocer, of London.
Will. Buck, tailor, of London.
Will. Haryot, sen., draper, of London.
Henry Boode, of Burnham, Essex.
Will. Carew, kn., of Bury St. Edmund.
John Druze, of Bristol.
Robert Gerard, of Fornham St. Genovese.
Anne Codyngton, of Codyngton.
Will. Laurens, of Boxted, Essex.
John Myles, of Apsden, Herts.
John Hyde, of Sonning.
Thomas Ingram, of Stortford.
Will. Mydwynre, of Northleach.
Peter Peckham, of Denham, Bucks.
Thomas May, of Wadhurst.
Edward Westby, gent., of London.
Thomas Harvy, of Tollard Royal.
Isabel Smethyng, of Salisbury.
John Doggel, priest, Canon of Salisbury (?).
Robert Cook, clerk.
Walter Royisbrok, of Stowmarket.
Joan Brygge, of Worcester.
Will. Wotton, draper, of London.
Symon Smyth, of Long Melford.
John Lambe, tyler, of London.
Robert Thorpe, alderman, of Norwich.
Will. Tendryng, of Colchester.
John Rylyng, alias Cawston, hurer., of London.
Jane Redmyde, dan. of the Duchess of Norfolk.
Will. Stokedale, Dean of the College of Leicester.
Thomas Dalley, Vicar of Cheping, Berks.
Will. Hertwell, cutler, of London.
William Knyght, yeoman of the Crown.
John Dudeley, of Hatheryngton, Sussex.
Nich. Cromer, of Bristol.
Isabel Hede, of St. Margaret's, Southwark.
Agnes Colstyle, of Kidderminster.
Hugh Lewys, of Ipswich.
Will. Aprene, Rector of Crudwell.
George Witting, of Shaftesbury.
Rauf Tykhull, of Blechingley.
Thomas Symmys, vicar of Mayfield.
Philip Bulwyke (of London ?).
Richard Stanwardyn, draper, of Coventry.
Thomas Waityng, Fellow of the College of Plasshy.
Thomas Kelett, of Horsham.
John Mascall, of London.
Richard Hurst, of St. George beside Eastchepe.
John Saunden, barber, of Cambridge.
Will. Folifote, carpenter, of Cambridge.
Thomas Williamson, priest, of Burgh.
John Warner, jun., armourer, of London.
Robert Hardy, of Stickney.
Will. Massett, grocer, of London.
Will. Southworth, grocer, of London.
Will. Beel, of Pinchbeck.
Roger Barthelot, ironmonger, of London.
John Whiteharte, of Milton, Sarum dioc.
Roger Knokyn, of Newbury.
Christopher Browne, of Kendal.
Thomas Kylygrewe, of Penryn.
Thomas Ewen, grocer, of London.
William Wadyngton, fishmonger, London.
John Bolley, of Hollingbourne.
Isabel Meryke, of St. Mary extra Muros, Winchester.
John Sapcote, kn., of Hartland.
John Crosby, gentleman, of London.
Thomas quondam Francisci, quondam Johannis de
Gyngyngis de Lucca.
Roger Passheley, gent., of London.
Will. Wallpole, of Thurlow St. Peter's.
Thomas Rokley, skinner, of London.
John Decon, tailor, of London.

Rich. Bonde, of Uffington.

John Style, grocer, of London.

Vacacio episcopatus Norwicensis per obitum bono
memorie Thome Jane, &c.

Institutions.

Here follow the records of institutions to sixty-eight
benefices in the dioc. of Norwich, the names of the late,
and of the new, curate being given in each case.

Sequitur testamenta in Dioc. Norwic. appro-
bata, &c.

The wills are those of:—

Alianore Tounesend, Lady of Reynham Mary.

Robert Crane, of Walsingham.

John Dene, tanner, of Lynn.

William Lexham, of Walsingham.

John Smyth, of Sheringham.

Thomas Stevynson, parson of West Wrotham.

Edmund Peers, of Yarmouth.

John Cooke, of Walpott.

John Hayns, clerk, of Strampeshaugh.

Rich. Taylour, of Polstead.

John Raynolds, of East Bergholt.

Agnes Page, of Polstead.

John Amye, of Hynterisham (Hintlesham ?).

Anne Newport, of Ipswich.

Rich. Garrard, of Narford.

Alice Sewall, of East Walton.

Edmund Watts, clerk, of Bridgham.

Rob. Delfi, of Oughtewell.

Rob. Dod, Vicar of Islington (Islington).

Agnes Gyls, of Crabbow.

Richard Habham, of Upwell.

John Blisse, of Wroton.

Richard Nutman, of Tilney.

Agnes Moote, of West Lynn.

Katherine Rawlyn, of Lynn.

John Futsche, of Fransham.

Joan Stalon, of Norwich.

John Harman, sen., of Westleton.

Robert Fullere, priest, of Houghton.

James Hayward, of North Barsham.

Margaret Portland, of Alisham.

Richard Clerk, of Sibton.

Margaret Ryghtwyse, widow of Thomas, of Sall.

Edmund Thurston, of Rendham.

John Estan, of Estrynton.

Robert Cook, Weyrode.

Thomas Nyilson, of Norwich.

Walter Croft, of Norforth.

Robert Rogers, of Drayton.

Alice Gerrard, wife of Thomas, of Heynford.

Thomas Aldham, of Pyrlleston.

Agnes Herry, wife of Thomas, of Wramplyngham.

John Saxmondham, alias Cowper, of Glenham.

Thomas Bramford, of Felixstow.

Robert Bene, of Walton.

Robert Baldwyne, of Asyngton, Suff.

Joan Yorke, of Framlingham.

Thomas Maister, of Woodbridge.

Will. Gage, clerk, of Woolpit.

Richard Angewell, of Thetford.

Thomas Spenser, of Downham Hithe.

Thomas Plomer, of Swaffham.

William Doo, of Fincham.

John Pykes, of Ronighton. Holme (Runham or

Runton ?).

Robert Moote, of West Lynn.

John Synnow, of Southacre.

Alice Lambe, of Wells (by the Sea).

Margaret Shelton, wife of Sir Rauf, of Shelton.

Thomas Tryour, of Deopham.

Robert Baker, of Attleborough.

Robert Chapeleyn, of Wymondham.

Robert Brampton, of Attleborough.

Rich. Pynnes, of East Dereham.

Will. Fratt, of Monesley.

Robert Woode, of Norwich.

Thomas Aylemer, grocer, of Norwich.

Thomas Percy, of Hockering.

John Hamelyn, of East Harling.

John Vincent, of North Tudeham.

Richard Smith, of Bungay.

Robert Adred, of Beccles.

William Ponde, of Corton.

William Aleyn, of Pakefield.

John Rypynge, of Mutford.

John Sonde, of Southwold.

John Baldwyn, of Walpole.

William Porter, of Peasenahall.

Rich. Hawkyng, priest, of Middleton.

Rich. Grenlyng, of Werbaston.

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Will. Harpou, of Holton.
Rich. Huntman, of Wickham.
Will. Holland, of Framlingham.
Johr. Flegge, of Needham Market.
Henry Wyngfeld, clerk, of Letheringham.
Nicholas Bunt, of Fincham.
Geoffrey Skete, of Downham.
Thomas Chapleyn, of Bungay.
Alan Kelston, of Wells-by-the-Sea.
Henry Clyston, clerk, of Postwick.
John Barker, parson of Westwick, Norwich.
Will. Doraunt, of Henstead.
Thomas Elham, of Bungay.
Emma Makke, of Salthouse.
Robert Percy, of Wetheringsett.
Will. Fisher, of Castleacre, Norwich.
Will. Payne, of Blythburgh.
Rich. Rysyng, of Antingham.
Margaret Jorden, of Lowestoft.
Rob. Ballys, of Thetford.
Elizabeth Morley, of Carrow.
Robert Launce, of Mendham.
John Spynk, of Cromer.
Margaret Tornor, of Norwich.
John Aunsell, of Smallburgh.
Thomas Crane, of Palgrave.
Will. Vyncent, senr., of Walsingham.
Will. Aleyn, of North Lopham.
John Skete, senr., of Kersey.
Thomas Berrey, of Needham Market.
William Hardyng, of Woodbridge.
Thomas Astley, esquire, of Blakeney (?).
Thomas Dey, potter, of Heigham.
Will. Mowth, of Lynn Episcopi.
John Odam, of Tilney.
Elizabeth Wyngfeld, wife of Sir John, of Letheringham.
Barth. Skete, of Wangford.
Will. Aleyn, of Pakefield.
Emma Hetirtou, of Alby by Hanworth.
Dame Bate Tygo, chastwoman, of Lynn.
Will. Aubrey, of Woolpit.
Rob. Manger, parson of Wheatacreburgh.
Thomas Cawsell, of Wallington.
Will. Jacob, of Lavenham.
Thomas Drovry, of Yaxham.
Simond Toke, of Betele (St. Mary Magdalene).
Thomas Davy, of St. Michael Coslany, Norwich.
Richard Heryng, of Walsingham.
William Warde, priest, of Iteringham.
Margaret Ward, of Beccles.
Agnes Baker, of Mutford.
Geoffrey Alyn, of Terrington.
Will. Aylemer, rector of Combs.
John Grys, gent., of Norwich.
John Sutton, of London and Kirkley.
John Watur, skinner, of Norwich.
Alex. Hart, of Ipswich.
Alex. Syr, of Bradfield.
Nicholas Bunt, of Fincham.
Robert Calton, of Norwich.
Florence Walley, Bishop of Clogher, Suffrag^a of Norwich.
John Tye, of Melford.
Rob. Gardyner, of Leyham.
Will. Cooke, *alias* Wright, of Sprowston.
James Norman, of Baldingham, in the psh. of St Margaret of Shipman.
Peter Blake, of Wimbitsham.
Joan Curson, of Ingoldsthorpe.
Walter Judy, of Walsingham.
John Stokyll, of Ashfield.
Will. Barker, of Thelneham St. Nicholas.
Will. Bedyll, of Burnham St. Gregory.
Thomas Morse, of Stratford.
Rich. Halewik, of Hertford, Norwic. dioc.
Thomas Sekker, of Shropham.
Robert Alwethir, parson of Redenhall and Alburgh.
John Anchier, of Sudbury.
Joan Drake, wife of Stephen Bryan, alderman of Norwich.
Commissiones administrationum . . . ab intestato decedentum.

Here follow Memoranda of about sixty commissions granted for the administration of the goods of intestate persons in the Dioc. of Norwich.

Computus magistris Rogeri Church . . . Ven. virorum Thome . . . Prioris Ecclesie Xpi. Cant.
. . . officialis, ac Mag^r Will. Potkyn . . . notarii, ejus in hac parte actorum Scribe. De omnibus . . . pecuniarum summis per eos ratione

exercicii jurisdictionis episcopalis in dioc. Norwic. . . . receptis.

Under this title follow—

Recepta pro primis fructibus beneficiorum.
Pensiones debite . . . annuatim Epo. Norwic. pro beneficiis subscriptis, &c.
Sinodalia de denariis Sci. Petri per Archidiaconos . . . annuatim . . . debita.

Pro dimissionibus testamentorum.

The names entered under this last title are those of the persons whose wills are noted above.

Registrum Reverendi Patris Thome Goldstone Ecclesie Metropolitice Xpi. Cantuariensis Prioris . . . de et super probationibus testamentorum coram . . . Dno. Rogero Church . . . Prioris et capituli predictorum Commissario, sede Archiepali. Cant. per obitum bone memorie Domini Henrici Deane . . . Anno Dni. mcccclii., &c.

Copies of the following wills are then entered:—

Henry (Dean), Abp. of Canterbury.
Edward (Story), Bp. of Chichester.
George Veer, knt., buried at Earls Colne.
Will. Cosby, merchant, of Dartmouth.
Will. Gantford, of Yalding.
John Fen, of Clare, Norwic. dioc.
Thomas Tylor, jun., of Beckley.
Will. Crosse, mercer, of London.
Will. Walker, of Newland, Heref. dioc.
Rob. Wilde, parson of Wrasteling, Linc. dioc.
Will. Aishford, clerk, of Feniton St. Andrew.
Henry Newell, bailiff of the hundred of Hoo.
Elizabeth Blounte, wife of Sir Humphrey, of Kinlet.
Rich. Trafford, of Oakham.
Rich. Middelmore, esquire, of Edgbaston.
John Bedill, *alias* Sclett(er), of Stratford-on-Avon.
John Pykman, clerk, of Bath and Wells dioc.
Margaret Colyer, of Buckingham.
Will. Rosse, Burgess, of Calais.
Geoffrey Serman, of Sideling.
John Boidens, bookseller, of London.
John Gorney, of Wrrington.
Robert Ledge, of Kingston Seymour.
Robert Fulsham, clerk, of the Pallant in Chichester.
Elizabeth Coup(er), wife of Thomas, of Quennington.
Will. Combes, of Stoke juxta Guildford.
Rob. Russell, of Exeter.
Thomas Kysing, mercer, of London.
John Baker, of Winchester.
John Percyvall, knt., late Mayor of London.
John Frende, goldsmith, of London.
John Etton, of Frishy.
Thomas Spence, stockfishmonger, of London.
Agnes Smart, wife of John, grocer, of London.
Henry Rigewell, of Dullington, Cambs.
Elizabeth Bigod, of South Stoke, Oxon.
Thomas Bond, of Exeter and of the "City of the Groyne in Galicia."
Thomas Thwaytes, knt., mercer, of London, and Burgess of Calais.
John Gooday, of Sudbury.
Thomas Barnardiston, knt., of Barnardiston.
Katherine Vaughan, wife of John, of Bristol.
John Wheeler, of Guildford.
John Hussey, of Kingston-on-Thames.
Will. Shert, of Twinstead.
Edward Shuldham, clerk, parson of Therfield.
Rich. Cornish, gent., of London.
Philip Williamson, brewer, of St. Olave's Southwark.
Thomas Hawtryns, of Littledean.
Margaret Pyly, of Lynn.
Thomas Wagstaff, of Yarmouth, about to go on pilgrimage to St. Jamys of Gales.
John Codde, of Yalding.
John Baile, of Wermondsford, Essex.
John Coker, of Wells.
Robert Gollisbon, of Tewkesbury.
Thomas Radway, of Cirencester.
Richard Smyth, of Chipping Norton.
Alice Mydwynter, of Northleach.
Rich. Fulwood, esq., of Tamworth.
Thomas Lavell, esq., of Lincolnshire.
John Spyce, of Tetbury.
John Bayton, of Ludlow.
John Boneham, of Haselbury.
Katherine Craforth, of Oakham.
John Knoyle, master of the College of Lingfield.
Will. Braunche, gent., of Fleet.
John Dryland, gent., of London.
William Cooke, of Oundle.
Henry Keysy, potecary, of Cambridge.
John Mercroft, gent., of Tavistock.

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Elizabeth Charles, of Cambridge.
Will. Satton, priest of St. Stephen's Walbrook.
Matthew Cachemay, of Brailes.
Walter Povey, tailor, of London.
John Legh, gent., of Addington.
John Fitzherbert, Remembrancer in the Exchequer.
Will. Purches, mercer and alderman of London.
Adrian Whetehill, esq., of London.
Geoffrey Dormer, of Thame.
John Salisbury, of Barnstable.
John Hyll, senr., leather-seller, of London.
James Harrison, of St. Michael's, Oxford.
Joan Hebson, of St. Mary Magdalen, Southwark.
Thomas Boterell, draper, of London.
Edith Latymer, of Stalbridge.
Christopher Burton, of Loughborough.
Simon Jakson, of Wyberton.
Symon Ayleward, Master of Arts, of Winchester.
John Claymonde, sen., gent., of Frampton.
John Foxe, senr., of Whitham in Selwood.
John Melle, of Horsley.
Marion Dagnell.
Robert Rawlyns.
Will. Thonge, potecary, of Northampton.
Simon Gan, of West Stow.
Andrew Bridge, of Soham.
William Dyxson.
Robert Lynton, of London.
Will. Toker, of Soke, Winchester.
Nich. Hamlyn, of Farnham.
Henry Morland, Vicar of Aketon, Norwic. dioc.
Peter Playter, of Cheam.
Richard Beycham, of Hertford.
John Strode, Hove (Hovra), dioc. Chich.
John Chambyr, Canon Residentiary of Chichester.
Henry Love, of Chelmsford.
John Jakson, brewer, of London.
Will. Rufford, of Clifton-on-Teme.
Thomas Cooke, of Bristol.
Katherine Blounte, Shelsley Walsh.
Elizabeth Saxby, of Northampton.
Will. Pellett, of Steyning.
Peter Giggyswyke, of Blackmore.
Ralph Payn, of Carisbrook.
Edmund Skopam, of London.
Robert Cheyny, knt., of Salisbury.
Walter Stable, of Orpington.
Rob. Russell, priest, of Cambridge.
Will. Wood, priest, of Rampton and Yorkshire.
John Retforth, of Wedmore.
Nicholas Pakker, Wapley.
Richard Carpenter, priest, of Ramsbury.
John Uffenham, of Downron.
Alice Uffenham, of Downton.
Martin Ferrers, of St. Andrew's, Holborn.
John Turner, of Dursley.
John Gaskyn, of Chارminster.
Geoffrey Downyng, of Beauchamp St. Paul.
Thomas Clerk, of Potton.
Will. Braunche, of Fleet.
John Bevers, of "Edmeston."
Will. Nottynge, of Foster Lane, London.
Peter Pertebyn, of Sherborne.
Thomas Michell, of Cannington.
Will. Breer, of Crawley, Sussex.
Thomas Huse, of Sturminster Castell.
Rich. Rogers, of Bluntisham.
John Jenkyn, alias Pendyne, of St. Columb.
Will. Sparke, of Fakenham.
John Lygh, of Chippenham.
Will. Wade, of Tewkesbury.
Robert Capynger, of Woolpit.
Will. Smyth, of Liston.
Henry Frank, grocer, of London.
John Sweham, of Maidstone.
Will. Samford, of Bruton.
Richard Streyn, of Broadway.
John Reed, merchant of the staple, of Wrangle.
John Levyngg, of Sudbury.
Thom. Hayes, of Bury St. Edmund.
Will. Brograve, sen., draper of London, and of Beckenham.
Rich. Poplar, fishmonger, of London.
Rich. Lytton, knt., "Treasurer Remembrer" of the Exchequer.
Joan Boureman, of the Isle of Wight.
Henry Pollyng, of Tolliton.
Walter Quynon, priest, of Ipswich.
Robert Coke, of Lowestoft.
Thomas Maldon, mercer, of Sudbury.

Richard Hastings, Lord Willoughby.
John Love, of Reading.
John Elys, of Newbury.
Robert Dore, alias Sadlar, of Devizes.
Thomas Appowell, of Wells.
Hugh White, of Henley-on-Thames.
Simond Whettrett, of Tydd St. Giles.
John Clarevaux, of Dry Drayton.
John Kyrtou.
Will. Andrew, of Maidenhead.
William Pychard, of Cambridge.
Ralph Hodson, goldsmith, of London.
Richard Wolworth, of Wickwar.
William Aleyn, of Wokingham.
Robert Father, of Tewkesbury.
Oliver (King), Bp. of Bath and Wells.
Richard Hale, of Worcester.
John Bradbury, of Sleaford.
Thomas Handys, mercer, of London.
John Lee, goldsmith, of London.
John Chapman, sen., of Coggeshall.
Ragnald Bray, knt., buried at Windsor.
Agnes Wybarne, of Ticehurst.
John Durham, Burgess of Calais.
Agnes Thorp, of Cambridge.
Hugh Browne, mercer, of London.
John Wodeward, capper, of London.
Margaret Gaynesford, of Carshalton.
John Payn, draper, of Worcester.
Richard Harpham, leather-seller, of London.
Ralph Payn, of Tewkesbury.
Thomas Mugworthy, vicar of Sevenoaks.
Robert Barker, clothmaker, of Colchester.
Richard Hervy, of Meldreth.
John Thomas, vicar of All Saints, Bristol.
Roger Holbroke, of Chew.
John Bill, of Ashwell, Herts.
William Reeve, of Bulmer.
William Roberts, Hitchin.
John Lovell, of Watford.
John Netheway, of Taunton.
Richard Streyn, of Broadway.
Roger Masball, of Walton, Norwic. dioc.
Richard Londesdale, of Coventry.
Richard Hyll, of Tewkesbury.
Richard Bowyll, alias Bower, of Sherborne(?).
Robert Stokys, of Melbourne.
Anne Hudson, of Cambridge.
Robert Boiton, of Cambridge.
Will. Claryon, of Bocking.
Will. Hertwell, knt., of Preston.
Thomas Wyne, of "Wyndey."
Will. Perker, of Walsingham.
John Smyth, of Bulmer.
Richard Raynold, of Potton.
Stephen Wybourne, of St. Olave's, Southwark.
Richard Stevens, of Broadway.
Simeon Hille, of Okeford.
Agnes Baker, of Peckham, Surrey.
John Tympley, of Ipswich.
Thomas Dyngley, of Kingston-on-Thames.
Will. Balle, of Colchester.
Joan Brygges, of Salisbury.
Rich. Dawson, of Uttoxeter.
Alex. Williamson, of Winceby.
Hamond Delft, of Ourwell.
John Prynchpole, of London.
Will. Barnarde, of Chaddesley.
John Walter, of Bristol.
John Hether, of Winford, Sarum dioc.
Richard Wyche, of Castle Cary.
Walter Wyde, of Glastonbury.
Robert Welymet, of Lavenham.

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Vacacio sedis epalis. Cicestren. per obitum . .

Dni. Edwardi Story . . . a die mersis Marcii
A.D. mdcv., usque ad xxviii^m diem mensis Januarii
extunc proxime sequentem.

Among the papers relating to the vacancy are the following:—

The commission of Dr. Adam Facet, the Commissary-General of the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury, the see of Canterbury being still vacant.

The notices sent to the several deaneries of the dioc. of Chich., summoning the clergy to attend Dr. Facet's visitations on certain fixed days.

Processus visitacionis. This gives shortly the names of the deaneries and religious houses visited on the 19 days occupied by the visitation.

Institutiones beneficiorum. Giving the names of the old and the new incumbents.

Procuraciones tempore visitacionis hujusmodi debite. This gives the name of each benefice, its taxed value, and the proportion paid in procurations.

Dimisiones testamentorum tempore hujusmodi vacacionis. The names of testators and the fees paid are alone given.

Beneficia appropriata mense episcopali. Cicestrensi. Denarii Sci. Petri et Synodalia.

During the vacancy the Abbot of Battle died, and the convent elected William Westfield to be his successor. The king, having approved the election, directed letters patent to the custos spiritualitatis of the diocese, directing him to institute the new abbot. This mandate of the king was obeyed, after a series of formalities somewhat extended beyond those that were usual when the see of Chichester was occupied by a bishop.

Vacacio sedis Epalis. Bathon. et Wellen. per obitum bone memorie Dni. Oliver Kyng nuper Epi. ibidem, viz., a die mensis Sep^r A.D. m^occii. usque ad xxiv. diem mensis Jan. extunc proxime sequentem.

After this title there follows a series of documents similar to those in the case of the vacant see of Chichester.

Compotus per magrm. Philippum Agard, commissarium, et Wilhelmum Potkyn registrarium factus, de omnibus pretextu vacacionis sedis epalis. Covent. et Lich. debitis.

The other papers relating to the vacancy of the see of Coventry follow this statement of accounts, and there is a list of ordinations of acolytes, sub-deacons, deacons, and priests, performed by John Bell, Bp. of Mayo (Maionensis), acting by the authority of the prior and chapter of Canterbury.

An incomplete title refers to the vacancy of the see of Llandaff. A skeleton form was written with blanks, which have not been filled in, left for names and dates.

Stitched into the end of the volume are a number of paper leaves, containing a copy of some correspondence which passed between King Henry VIII. and Abp. Warham in 1512-13, concerning the *probate of wills*, which under certain circumstances the Abp. claimed in all the dioceses of his province. His demands do not appear to have been unreasonable, or the powers claimed more extensive than those which were allowed up to a recent date, when all wills were proved in the Abp.'s court which dealt with property lying in several dioceses.

The bishops of London, Lincoln, Exeter, and Chester had appealed to Rome, where the suit had hung long in suspense, or, as the king, whose sympathies appear to have been with the bishops, expresses it, "the sayd ples "holde longe hange yn the corte of Rome and . . . "somewhat redonde to our dishonour." In order to bring the affair to a speedy conclusion the king proposed certain *articles* for the acceptance of the parties. The Abp. demurred, at the same time professing that he was as ready to obey the king "as his powerest subjecte," except in cases where obedience would be contrary to the canon law, to his oath to the Pope, or to "the ryght, "title, interesse, and long possession of my church "continued tyme oute of mynd, the whiche I was sworne "solemnly upon the Holy Evangelists to defende, keepe, "and maynteyne, at the tyme of my translation." The King's angry reply is dated Canterbury, 22 June 1513, and to this also the Abp. gave an unyielding answer. On the 16th July the King writes from Calais to the Queen, requiring her to call the Abp., with two or three of the council, in order to insist upon his immediate submission. The Abp. was called, and appeared, but he still stiffly held his ground, sending to the Queen, in writing, a copy of the answer which he had made to her, verbally, before the Council. This contumacy produced another letter from the King, dated "from ovr cite "of Torney, the xxix. day of Septembre, A.D. m^occxiiij.," wherein he complains that the Abp. has disregarded his thrice expressed command, and he adds, "we will, and, "eftsones which is the ivth tyme, estricly charge you "that ye not only conforme you to the sayd ordynance, "but also certifye us by your wryting immediately upon "the receipt of these lettres that ye wol do so, not "fayling hereof as ye wol avoide oure grevous displea- "sure." To this letter the Abp. answers that he has already expressed his determination, with the reasons upon which it is founded; he accuses the Bp. of Winchester of malice and double dealing, begging the King to let the Bishop write for himself direct to the Abp., when it is promised, rather threatened, that a sufficient and appropriate answer will be sent to him. It is implied that so long as the letters pass through the hands of the King

a ceremonious civility is exacted by custom, but that a letter sent by the Abp. direct to the Bishop would be remarkable rather for force than suavity. The correspondence does not carry the business any further, but as we know that the Abp.'s authority in the matter in question was not retrenched, it may be presumed that there was no more said on either side.

Reg. G. The register G. is a volume of 300 vellum folios each 12 by 9 inches. The pages are very closely written, and, as the title, "Sede Vacante," indicates, entirely taken up with one subject, the transactions, namely, of the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury during several vacancies of the Archbishopric See. The first vacancy here recorded is that which began with the death of Abp. Stratford in A.D. 1345, the last that which ended at the election of Abp. Chichele in 1413.

Prefixed to the register proper are 24 leaves of parchment bearing a title written by a comparatively modern hand:

Tractatus de privilegiis et prerogativis Archiepiscopatus Cantuariensis.

Also, in a hand of the 14th cent., contemporary with the text of the treatise, another:

Extracta diversorum Registorum Dominorum Cantuar. Eccle. Archiepiscoporum super iuribus et consuetudinibus Eccle. Cantuar.

These titles sufficiently explain that every right which the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the vacancy of the see, the Prior and Chapter, could claim, are here set down in the briefest possible form, with, in many cases, references to the places where evidence on the subject may be found. This compilation appears to have been made soon after the death of Abp. Winchelsey for the information of the Chapter, upon whom, during the vacancy of the see, most of the Archbishopric privileges here enumerated devolved. An examination of the many sections into which this tract is divided shows that there is no privilege therein claimed which has not already been noticed in the cartularies among the *Chartes* and *Compositions*; but the brief statements and the abundant marginal sub-titles render the treatise very convenient for reference; a large collection of precedents also adds to its utility.

The "Sede Vacante" Register begins with the title:

Registrum . . . per Nich. de Ystete confectum de tempore vacacionis Archiepatus. Cant. post obitum Johis. de Stretford, qui moriebatur die Sabbati in vigilia Sci. Barthi. Apli. A.D. m^occclviii. &c.

The usual commissions to commissaries, &c. follow the title.

Copies of all documents received by or issuing from the officials of the chapter are entered in the register at their full length. Some of the subjects of these are here noticed, selected to show what great matters as well as what little ones served to set in motion the machinery of ecclesiastical law.

Excommunications of the rector of Buckland, and the vicars of Guston and St. Margaret at Cliff, all near Dover, who having been summoned to profess canonical obedience to the Prior and Chapter failed to appear, and so incurred ecclesiastical censures. Citations and sentences relating to this subject occur frequently.

A new abbot of Langdon (Dover) was summoned to receive *benediction* at the hands of the Prior and Chapter. The Bishop of Llandaff was deputed to consecrate churches and altars.

The rural dean of Dover and some of his clergy were deputed to receive, from the King's officers, any clerks who, having been convicted of felony, pleaded their *clergy*, and thus became the prisoners of their Ordinary.

The prior, sub-prior, precentor, sacrist, and cellarer of Dover were excommunicated for the offence of refusing to profess obedience to Christ Church, represented by the Prior and Chapter.

The vicar of Sittingbourne was warned that he must reside on his benefice.

"Decretum electionis Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi."

"Recomendacio domini Pape pro electo."

"Card" (inali).

These three documents relate the (ineffectual) first election of Thomas Bredwardin; the last being a recommendation of the elect to some unnamed cardinal at the Curia. It has no title, but "Card." is written in the margin.

The Dover monks continuing obstinate, further proceedings were taken against them, and a "prohibicio regia" obtained to restrain them.

"Instituciones beneficiorum."

Among these it appears that to Simon Islip, within a year to be Abp., the benefice of Pagham was commended "juxta tenorem constitutionis Bonifaciane."

"Publicatio Bullarum de et super provisione Archiepiscopatus Cant." This is a copy of the bull by which Clement VI., superseding the election of Bredwardine, provided John Ufford, dean of Lincoln.

Bishop Beek of Lincoln having died, the official of the chapter sued his executors for the customary *heriot*.

John Raper, a canon of Bilsington, whom Abp. Stratford had consecrated prior of Cumbwell, was deposed, readmitted to Bilsington, and, by way of penance, placed last in choir and cloister, all by the authority of the chapter of Cant., and in consequence of his *excesses*.

A commission to the Bishop of Llandaff, empowering him, as deputy for the Chapter of Cant., to grant probate of the will of Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, who possessed land in several dioceses, and the probate of whose will, therefore, pertained to the prerogative of the Archbishop, or his vice-gerent.

A monition addressed to Elizabeth Kirkby, Lady of Horton, warning her to break off her adulterous connexion with Robert Lad, of Eynesford. In the margin the *rubricator* has drawn a comical figure in vermilion of the culprit in an exaggerated penitent attitude. On the next page is the lady's absolution.

The Bishop of London, one of the exors. of Abp. Stratford, renouncing, the Prior and Chapter absolve him from all responsibility in regard to the will; thus leaving the Bishop of Chichester the sole executor.

A coadjutor was imposed upon the Vicar of Lenham, "qui contractus et perpetuo impedimento detentus . . . inutilis redditur."

By virtue of his prerogative power, the Prior grants letters of administration of the goods of an intestate rector of Boughton Aluph. This was at the time considered an important precedent, and is marked with a special *Nota Bene*.

The prior and chapter deputed their commissary to make a visitation of the parochial and collegiate church of Maidstone. When the officers arrived on the spot they found the doors locked and a jeering crowd assembled in the churchyard, who "nostris clericis, ibidem 'existentibus, graves minas, et cruciatu corporum, 'furibunda rabie, intulerunt."

John Chetwynde, a clerk imprisoned in Maidstone gaol, "in foro seculari convictus" of a robbery, was handed over to the prior "proud ad forum Ecclesie" "pertinuit." The sufferers by the theft were two Italians who lost "centum forenos vocatos *Egles*."

Another clerk, one William Cok, convicted of the same robbery, petitions the Chapter to allow him to *purge* himself; whereupon the commissary is directed to give him a day, and to announce to all who intend to oppose the *purgation* that they must appear on the day; and if there be no opposition that the clerk will be liberated.

The vicar of Sittingbourne, not heeding the former *monition*, has not returned into residence, and is therefore sentenced to deprivation.

John Petyt of Bridge, by thirty-six compurgators, clears himself from a charge of incest; but he is convicted of adultery, and sentenced to the penance of walking before the procession in Ch. Ch. for three Sundays, carrying a taper of four pounds; the taper at the completion of the penance to be offered to St. Thomas.

Collations and institutions to benefices in the dioc. of Canterbury here follow in great numbers. At the time, the great pestilence known as the "Black Death" was raging, and vacancies occurred in a large proportion of the benefices in the diocese.

A master was appointed to Eastbridge Hospital, and Margaret Terry was placed, as a *provisior*, in the office of prioress of the nunnery of St. Sepulchre, Cant.

After these comes the title:

Non plus de tempore vacationis Archiepiscopatus Cant. quia die Sab. xvij. die mens. Julii, A.D. mcccxlx. proclamatum fuit super provisione Magri. Joh. de Oford facta de Archiepapatu.

The Bull of *provision* of Clement VI. follows, with the formal record of the election by the Convent, which ratified the Pope's Bull.

Permission was given to the Abbot of St. Augustine's Abbey to unite the parishes of St. Mary de Castro and St. John le Poor, in the city of Cant.

"Cesarius, Episcopus Ecclesie S. Marie de Rosis," was commissioned by the Prior to confer Holy Orders, and shortly after to consecrate an addition to the churchyard of St. Clement's, Sandwich, the great plague having filled the old cemetery.

The Prior of St. Gregory's in Cant. having died, and

the cautions having chosen a successor, he was confirmed, inducted, and installed by the chapter of Ch. Ch.

Another master was appointed to Eastbridge Hospital. Margaret Terry, whom the chapter of Ch. Ch. had provided for the office of prioress of St. Sepulchre's nunnery, was found to be a secular person not bound by the vows of a Benedictine nun; she was therefore displaced, admitted to make her *profession*, and immediately reinstated in the office.

A memorandum, written in large letters and underlined with red, draws attention to the rapid succession of Archbishops at this time.

"Computatis mensibus et diebus anni unius; in uno et eodem anno plus duobus diebus tres vacationes Ecclesie Cantuar. fuerunt; prima videlicet vacacio die Sabbati in vigilia Sci. Bartholomei anno Domini mcccxlviij. per obitum Johannis de Stretford dudum Cantuar. Arepi.; secunda vero vacacio die Mercurii in vigilia Ascensionis Domini, videlicet vicesima die mensis Maii, A.D. mcccxlx., per mortem Johannis de Oford nuper Cantuar. Electi; tertia nempe vacacio die Mercurii, videlicet, vicesima sexta die mensis Augusti, A.D. mcccxlx. predicto, per obitum Thome Bredwardyn, ultimi Cantuar. Archiepi.; et de ista tertia vacatione sequitur hoc Registrum Dominorum Prioris et Capituli Cantuar., sede vacante."

During this vacancy, as was usual, the prior and chapter took every opportunity of exercising the spiritual authority which devolved upon them by the death of the Archbishop, carefully recording in their register each act which could be employed as a precedent for future use. Some of these acts, which were outside the common routine of commissions, collations, and institutions, are noticed below.

The chapter commended the church of Cranbrook to W. Richman, stipulating, in compliance with the Bonifacian constitution, that he should provide a competent stipend for a vicar.

"Mem. quod sexto die mensis Augusti, A.D. mcccxlx. obijt Wulstanus (de Brondesford) Wygorniensis Episcopus apud Hertelbury, sede Cant. tunc plena de Thoma Bredwardyn Cant. Arepo., qui moribatur xxvij^{to} die Augusti anno predicto. Et postea xi^{to} die Sept. A^o predicto, super executione jurisdictionis et potestatis episcopalis, emanavit commissio sub hac forma."

Hereupon follow commissions to the prior and sub-prior of Worcester, empowering them to exercise episcopal authority in their diocese as delegates of the prior and chapter of Canterbury.

The church of Ulcomb, Kent, was commended to Stephen Lucas, priest.

Under the date 26th Sept. 1349 there is a memorandum of a transaction which was plainly considered by the convent to be one of great significance.

"Mem. Quod xxvi. die mensis Sept. . . . Dns. Robertus Dei gratia Prior Ecclesie Xpi. Cant., in capella manerii sui de Chertham, Cant. dioc., habita primitus deliberacione de persona ydonea preficienda in Priorem ibidem (sc. Bilsington, already mentioned in some documents on the same page), juxta potestatem superscriptam *prohibet* eidem ecclesie in hunc modum, &c." The Augustinian canons of Bilsington had disagreed about the election of a new prior, upon which the prior of Canterbury (possibly not without collusion with some of the Bilsington canons) *provided* them with a superior in a rather high-handed style. This memorandum is written in large letters underscored with red in a most emphatic manner, thus showing how important the precedent was in the eyes of the chapter of Ch. Ch.

All through the autumn of 1349 many benefices fell vacant, the Black Death still continuing its ravages, although with a less degree of virulence.

On 10th Sept. the monks of Worcester elected John de Eresham (Thursby) to be their new bishop, and the chapter of Canterbury confirmed him.

The Consistory Court of the Abp. being suspended, sede vacante, the official of the chapter held a court having similar jurisdiction, registering the records of suits in this volume. These fill a large space, but are of too trifling a character, in most cases, to require a notice here. Except for the change of title of the presiding judge, the proceedings, whether undertaken "ex officio" or "ad instantiam partium," were in all respects similar to those of the Abp.'s consistory.

In Sept. 1349 the Bp. of Rochester was requested to confer Holy Orders, and to *profess* monks in Ch. Ch.

The churches of St. Mary Gredin and St. Edmund de Redyngate, both in Canterbury, and both appropriated to the nunnery of St. Sepulchre, were, by permission of the chapter of Ch. Ch., sede vacante, united, "ob exilitatem fructuum beneficiorum."

On the 9th Sept. 1349 the convent proceeded to the election of an archbishop, and unanimously chose Simon Islip, canon of Lincoln, proceeding by way of *compromise*, that is, by entrusting the election to a committee of thirteen selected monks, whose choice was accepted by the rest of the convent. On the seventh of October Clement VI. appointed the same Simon Islip to the archbishopric, disregarding the election of the convent, the Bull of Provision being here copied. In each case where the Register records the "process of election" of an abp., the names of all the monks in the convent, and their titles if they bore office, are given in the order of seniority.

By a mistake of the binder the register goes back after this date to the year 1348, and again treats of the vacancy caused by the death of Abp. Stratford, and to the election which ended in the first choice of Thomas Bredwardyn, "*canonicum London, et virum eximium et famosum.*" The *processus electionis* in this case is unusually full of minute details about the election of the *compromissarii* and their powers, indicating that the method of appointing a committee to act for the whole convent was not well understood.

After the election three letters were dispatched to the Curia by the hands of Jacobus de Oxene, a monk of Ch. Ch. One letter was addressed to the Pope and the other two to the Cardinal Bishop of Palestrina and the Cardinal "Quatuor (sanctorum) coronatorum" respectively.

With the title, "*Littere concernentes jurisdictionem nostram tempore prescripte vacationis, &c.*," all the commissions usual upon such occasions are copied, beginning with one appointing John Leech as temporary official of the see, to conduct the jurisdiction until the permanent official could be selected by the Bp. of London, in accordance with an ancient composition made between the sees of Canterbury and London.

At the end of September 1348 the mortality arising from the "Black Death" reached an alarming extent, and the Prior addressed a mandate to the Bishop of London, requiring him to communicate it to the other Bishops of the province. The copy here given has the title:—

Mandatum missum Epo. London. ut ceteris Coepiscopis Suffraganeis ipse idem publicet, et tam ipse quam illi processiones faciant pro mortalitate.

A license was granted to Laurence Fastolf, Rector of Cliff, allowing him to have an altar "*infra mansum Rectorie de Clyve;*" and the Bishop of Llandaff was deputed to consecrate this altar, dedicating it to St. Laurence. This Laurence Fastolf, with Richard Vachan Archdeacon of Surrey as his colleague, was appointed "*auditor causarum*" for the Chapter of Ch. Ch., sede vacante. A license for an oratory was also granted to Robert de Grofhurst of Apedale in Goudhurst. There is a place, in Horsmonden parish, adjoining to Goudhurst, named Grovehurst, and in Horsmonden Church is the brass of — de Grofhurst.

Among the documents relating to Abp. Bredwardyn's election are the "*littera pro licencia eligendi*," sent by the Chapter to the King; and the congé d'être sent in reply by the King to the Chapter.

The register then passes to the vacancy following the death of Abp. Islip in 1366. The usual commissions, filling several pages, are followed by the letter to the King asking license to elect, and this by one addressed to William (Edyndon) Bp. of Winchester, announcing that the convent has chosen him to be their Archbishop.

In May a curious letter was written by the Chapter of Cant. to their official, requiring him to show favour to the "*Questors*" of the Hospital of St. Anthony (dioc. of Vienna). It is stated that people had given pigs and other gifts to the Questors, and that others had unlawfully taken them away.

The official of the convent having granted probate of the wills of Thomas Bradewell, rector of Shoreham, and of Matilda de Veer, Countess of Oxford, the Wills themselves are here copied at length.

The See of Bangor becoming vacant, by the death of Bp. Ryngested, the Chapter appoint Elias de Rondon to be their commissary in that diocese.

To keep their rights alive, the Chapter of Ch. Ch. send notice to the Prior and Chapter of the Augustinian Canons of St. Gregory in Canterbury, that it is proposed to make a visitation of their house. Four monks of Ch. Ch. are deputed to make the visitation, but they are refused admission, and the Prior of St. Gregory's is pronounced excommunicate. Alarmed by the sentence the Prior yields, is absolved, and visited.

Having a page to itself is a short chronicle of the career of Abp. Langham, who succeeded Abp. Islip in

the sec. It relates that he was first Abbot of Westminster, then Bp. of Ely, and lastly, having been nominated by Urban V. to the see of Canterbury, the convent there not having been consulted, he was translated from Ely, and enthroned in Canterbury by Prior Robert Hathbrand. At the feast, following the enthronization, held in the Palace Hall, Bartholomew de Burgherssch acted as deputy for the Earl of Gloucester, who, as tenant of the manor of Trimbridge, was bound to set the first dish upon the table.

Bp. Edyndon dying, having on his deathbed declined the Archbishopric of Canterbury, the see of Winchester fell vacant, and a commissary was appointed to exercise the jurisdiction belonging to the Chapter of Cant. in that diocese.

By the binder's carelessness the process of election of Abp. Edyndon follows the papers relating to transactions which took place after his death.

No record of the election of Abp. Simon Langham in 1366, has occurred in this volume, but in 1368 comes the title:

Registrum Cantuar., sede ibidem vacante per creacionem Dni. Simonis de Langham ultimi Cantuar. Archiepi. in Cardinale sedis Apostolice assumpti: quem Dns. Papa xxii^{mo} die mensis Septemb. creavit: et die xxvii. mensis Novemb. A.D. mcccxlvi. idem Dns. Archiepus spiritualitatem et omnimodam jurisdictionem ecclesiasticam eidem Priori et Capitulo tradidit seu liberavit.

The Will of Alesia widow of Richard Rokesele of Charing, here copied, was proved before the "*Auditores Causarum*" of the Convent of Ch. Ch.

In January 1368 the prior issued a mandate requiring the clergy of his diocese to offer prayers for the repose of the soul of Lionel late Duke of Clarence. This was done in consequence of letters sent by Edward III., having the following form: "*Edward par la grace de Dieu . . . au gardien del espiritueltes del Erceveschie de Cantebirs, la see vacante, salut; come nostre trescher filz Leonell nadgaires due de Clarence soit ja trepassez de cest siecle, a la volente nostre seigneur, a ceo qe nous avons receu vraie nouvelle des parties de Lumbardie par on il morust; vous priens cherelement on chargeant, qe vous faces solemnement celebrer les exquies mesme nostre filz, si bien en loglie metropolitike de Cantebirs, come en toutes autres eglises collegiales et conventuelles, &c.*"

A note of the probate of the Will of Juliana (de Leybourne) Countess of Huntingdon occurs under the date 1368, but no copy of the will is made.

During this vacancy of the see only four clerks were inducted, a great contrast with the vacancies twenty years before, when, in consequence of the great pestilence, more than ten times as many livings became vacant.

The vacancy of the see came to an end on Jan. 16th, 1368, when a Bull of Urban V. was read in the Chapter House, appointing William de Whytelesye, Bishop of Worcester, to the see of Canterbury. This archbishop died in June 1374, and the prior and chapter again became *custodes spiritualitatis archiepiscopatus*. Within a month the king's license to elect a new Abp. was asked for and received; upon which the convent rashly re-elected Simon Langham, Bishop of Palestrina, who happened to be in England, acting as Papal Nuntius, at the time. The King had already compelled Langham to resign his archbishopric on the occasion of his promotion to the cardinalate, and as was to be expected he resented this *postulation* of the same person by the monks of Ch. Ch. The intelligence of this re-election was sent to the King, the Pope, and to the Abp. elect himself.

A commission was issued to the Bishop of Cloyne (Chuanensis), empowering him to *reconcile* the chapel of Stanford in Lyminge, polluted by the shedding of blood.

In 1374, the Questors of St. Mary of Bethlehem extra Bischoffsgate, and of the monastery "*de Alto Passu*," visited Canterbury, and received letters of recommendation from the chapter.

In the same year the Bishops of Pampeluna and Sinigaglia, Papal nuntii, having endeavoured at Bruges to promote the peace of Christendom, came to England and demanded a large sum from the clergy as payment for their services. This demand caused considerable correspondence between the chapter and the suffragan bishops; copies of the letters being entered in the register.

A similar demand made by the Abp. of Ravenna produced a similar effect.

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Gwyllerin, Archd. of Cant., and Rector of Teyntam and Lympne, died in 1374, having sold lead, glass, and books from his churches and rectory houses, and allowed the fabric of the churches and the walls of the churchyards to go to ruin. His successor applied for an inquisition to assess the dilapidations; which was granted by the chapter. This Gwyllerin is called by Dart *William de Indidis*.

On 26th May 1375, a bull of Gregory XI. was read in the Chapter House, appointing Simon de Sudbury, Bp. of London, to the see of Canterbury.

In March 1374 it was reported to the Prior that the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Cant., had been polluted by the shedding of blood therein; he therefore ordered an inquisition to be made, and, in accordance with the information thus obtained, he declared, "dictam ecclesiam occasione premissorum minime fuisse aut esse pollutam, set a casu fortuito, absque violentia quacunque sanguinem effusum in eadem nullatenus fuisse." The Will of James Andreu, citizen and clothworker of London, is here copied.

The ancient Grammar School of Canterbury is mentioned in an appointment of John Borton, clerk, to the office of head master. It is expressly stated that the office (magisterium) is "ad nostram spectans collationem."

The prior sends a petition to the Bp. of Rochester, asking him to consecrate chrism for the use of the diocese of Canterbury.

A petition addressed by the prior to the King, entitled "Intimacio Regi pre excommunicato capiendū," asks the intervention of the *secular arm* in the case of an excommunicated person who has remained impenitent for forty days.

The re-election of Simon Langham to the Archbishopric is again related at very great length; and many instruments connected with the claims for payment of the Bishops of Pampeluna and Sinigaglia are, owing to the binder's mistake, inserted in this part of the Register.

A composition was made between the Abbot of Lesnes and the Prior of Ledes, in the matter of the churches of Newington and Stockbury. This was the settlement, by the arbitration of the late Abp. Islip, of a dispute as to which of the two parishes had a right to the tithes of certain debateable lands lying on the boundaries of each.

A copy of the will of Abp. Wittelsey occupies only a few lines. He leaves all his estate, real and personal, to be administered at the discretion of his executors; bequeathing no special legacies, except a vestment "capelle mee de Wittelsey," and all his books of Theology and Law to St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Another copy of the collation of Master John Borton to the Head Mastership of the Canterbury Grammar School is here given, with this emphatic form of institution appended: "et te per ferule et virge tradicōnem investimus in eisdem."

In 1380 Abp. Islip's College in Oxford was in difficulties, and the Prior and Chapter of Ch. Ch. gave permission to the warden to raise a loan, pledging the credit of the college as security.

In 1375 a general chapter of the Black Monks in England was assembled at Northampton, the Prior of Canterbury being summoned to attend; this summons it is known, although this Register does not mention the matter, he utterly refused to obey, considering himself to be the head and president of all the English Benedictines. Irritated by the prior's contemptuous reply to their summons, the Benedictine Chapter appointed the Abbot of Battle to make in their name an official visitation of the Priory and Church of Canterbury. Appealing to the Abp. Sudbury, the Prior of Ch. Ch. procured from him a letter, written in the Chapter House of Ch. Ch., utterly forbidding him, as the head of the mother church and monastery of all England, to obey any summons from anyone, or to submit to the visitation of anyone but himself and his successors. Backed by this authority, the prior successfully stood his ground against the chapter of his order. The story is told here at length under the triumphant title:

Notetur inprascripta littera patefaciens quomodo abbas de Bello, ad tunc Visitator per Capitulum generale deputatus, presumebat visitare ecclesiam istam Cantuar., sed passus est repulsum, prout patet inferior.

The kings of England had acquired a habit, rather than a right, of nominating three of their followers to corrodies in the monastery of Ch. Ch. The holders of these corrodies obtained, day by day, food from the

kitchen, drink from the cellar, and clothing from the chamberlain's department of the convent. This right, which was most burdensome to the monks, was nominally, but not really, surrendered by Edward III., who nevertheless on the 5th Dec. 1375 appointed John Kent to succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of Nicholas Wayte, on whom this "liberacionem" had been bestowed for life.

In the reign of Richard II. the king renounced this privilege, and the convent in return undertook to perform certain religious services on behalf of him and his first Queen.

Simon Langham, having been elected for a second time to the see of Canterbury, and peremptorily rejected by the King, was, or seemed to be, offended with the monks for presuming to elect him. To assuage his anger a letter was written to him by the chapter so elegant, in style not in matter, that it elicited from a reader in the next century the marginal expression of admiration, "Nota litteram bene conceptam sed incorrectam." It reads thus:—

"Amantissime Pater et Domine dilectissime, voce lamentabili, admodum clamantis Susanne, vociferare cogimur dum consolacionis litteras expectantes epistolas recepimus meroris. . . . Nec tepescat erga nos, pater dulcis, favor pristina caritatis, sed iram indignacionis vestre, si libeat, avertentes, quam Altissimum rogatimus ut avertat. Ita ut in vobis sicut in lapide angulari, more solito, figamus anchoram spei nostre, magnificaque mediacione vestra amabilius cooperante, navicula Christi et navigantes in ea quiescant in pace, ipsorumque negocia promovenda ardentius ad vota. Ad universis ecclesie regimen et munimen dirigit paternitatem vestram Trinitas Sancta. Dat. Cantuar. &c."

The chapter here seems to hint that, although the cardinal had missed the archbishopric, something better might yet be in store for him. It is remarkable that in the address of this letter the chapter ventured to describe their correspondent as "Cardinalis Cantuariensis."

A similar letter, which the critic of the 15th cent. also found to be "bona sed incorrecta," follows the first. The two are so much alike that it is probable they were alternative forms, drawn up so that one or other might be approved and dispatched.

When Cardinal Langham died in 1379 he bequeathed a vestment to Ch. Ch. In the acquittance given to his executors on the receipt of this legacy the testator is described as: "Dns. Simo Episcopus Penestrensis (sic) Cardinalis, Cardinalis," vulgariter nuncupatus, "*Ecclesie sue Cantuariensis*."

In some of the cathedral registers of the 16th cent. "letters of confraternity" occur on every page. The most ancient example is found in the present volume, and bears date 1379. By it Rob. de Stratton is admitted to full society with the chapter.

The title, "Procuratorium in negocio subieccionis" "pretense Capituli generalis nigrorum (monachorum)" "in Anglia," shows the ill will which the chapter of Canterbury bore to the claims of the chapter of the order.

Acquietancia facta Duo. Regi Ricardo Secundo de cxxxv. lib. xl. sol. et j. d.

King Edward III., Philippa his Queen, and the Black Prince had incurred a debt of £261. 8. 10. to Ch. Ch. for money laid out on their behalf. The above named sum was delivered in part payment by John Bacon, clerk, at Midsummer, A.D. 1380.

Brother Will. Bragg of Ch. Ch. being about to visit foreign parts, is furnished with a letter of recommendation, written in a bombastic style which must have taxed the powers of the scribe, and would probably greatly influence Bragg's welcome when he arrived "ad partes transmarinas."

The prior and chapter acknowledge the receipt, from the executors of Robert Rede, late Bp. of Chichester, of a professional cope, the customary fee due from a Suffragan Bishop at the time of his profession of canonical obedience.

The title which heads the documents relating to the vacancy following the murder of Abp. Sudbury, in A.D. 1381, contains an allusion to the crime.

Registrum . . . sede ibidem vacante per obitum bone memorie Simonis de Sudbury nuper Cantuar. Archiepi., qui moriebatur et decollatus fuit apud montem turris extra muros civitatis London per communes comitatuum Kancie, Essexie Midelexie, et Surrey tunc surgentes, die Veneris, videlicet xiiij die mensis Junii, A.D. mcccxxxij, &c.

On the last day of July 1381 the chapter sent letters to the King announcing that they had chosen (postu

lavinus—the usual formula) William (Courtenay) to be their Abp.; also others to the bishop to ask him to accept the dignity which they had conferred.

On 16th July in the same year the prior, as *eustos spiritualitatis archiepiscopatus*, received a summons to a parliament to be held at Westminster on the Monday after Sept. 14.

In the autumn the proctors of the hospital of St. Mary of Hastings received letters of recommendation to the archdeacon and the other clergy of the diocese.

On the 7th August letters were sent to the Pope, asking for his assistance in promoting the election to the archbishopric of William Courtenay, whose *process of election* is here recorded at length.

In the same year the chapter issued letters to the Dean and Chapter of Coventry, announcing that:—
“Ex rei evidenciam est deductum in publicum notionem quod venerabilis in Xpo. pater Dns. Robertus, Dei gratia Covent. et Lich. episcopus, de nostro ecclesie suffraganeus, a diu fuit et est corporis oculis orbatus ex toto, ac corporis ceteram debilitate et senio contractus . . . igitur . . . vos monemus quatinus emendem ven. patrem episcopum vestrum, infra decem dierum spacium debito et solite requiratis nt, iuxta formam constitutionis Dni. Bonifacii Pape VIIIⁱ, sibi coadjutorem vel coadjutores assumat.”

Joined to the certificate of probate of the will of Abp. Sudbury is an abstract of the will itself.

In October 1381 three proctors were appointed by the chapter to represent them in a parliament to be held at Westminster on the morrow of All Saints.

In the same month a bull of Urban VI. was received authorising the translation of William Courtenay from the see of London to that of Canterbury.

The formalities observed on the exchange of the benefices of Tunstall and Eussynden (Linc. dioc.) were so complete and satisfactory, that an official of the next cent^y drew attention to the formulæ employed, by the marginal note:—“Processus permutacionis qui valde est formalis et notabilis.”

Vacancies having occurred in the offices of the convent, the prior sent up to the Abp. the names of three brethren from whom one might be chosen for the office of butler, and three other candidates for the office of cellarer. On this occasion the Abp. waived his right of appointment, and permitted the prior to choose for himself. Below the letter in which this is expressed, there is a copy of one written by Abp. Wittelsey in 1369, by which the prior is empowered to elect and deprive monastic officers without any reference to the Abp.

On the death of Abp. Courtenay a fresh register was begun by the chapter, in the title it is said of the Abp.:—

Vacacio Sedis Archiepiscopatus Cantuar. post obitum pie memorie Dni. Willelmi Courtenay, filii comitis Devonie, qui, ultimo die mensis Julii, A.D. mccc nonagesimo sexto, in manerio de Maydenston diem clausit extremum, et, de precepto Dni. Regis tunc Cantuarie versus mare existentis, sepultus fuit in Ecclesia Cant., &c.

The congé d'élire authorising the chapter to elect a successor to William Courtenay was dated from the Chapter House of Canterbury on 3^d August following, and the chapter at once proceeded to choose Thomas Arundel, Abp. of York, sending a formal notice of the election to Boniface IX. and to the King.

Commissio capitali directa Dno. Thome Arundell (Ebor. Archiep.) Cantuar. Electo ad coronandum Isabellam Reginam Anglie auctoritate capitali Cantuar. eo quod Bulle ejusdem Dni. eo tempore non fuerunt presentate. A.D. mcccxcvi.

There being no legally qualified Abp. of Cant., the Abp. elect is by this commission deputed by the chapter to crown the second wife of Richard II.

The will of John Bolde, of Adisham, is copied and proved:—Also those of John Culpiper, of East Farleigh; Agnes Gardiner, of Romney; John Spenser, Rector of St. Elphage, Canterbury; of William Wyllington, of Bishopsbourne; of Joan Hoo, *alias* Goodheve, of Canterbury; of Abp. Courtenay; of Ralph Sayneger, of Uleomb; of William Uncle, of Woodchurch in Thanet; of Robert Hapissford, of Barham; of William of St. Nicholas in Thanet; of John Miller, of Egerton; of Robert atte Broke, Rector of Mongeham; of Roger of Manstone in Thanet; of Thomas Wigtoft, Rector of Calstock, Cornwall; of John Stalgate, of St. Lawrence in Thanet; of John Beggebury, of Cranbrook; of Robert Herlyng, clerk, of St. Peter's, Sandwich; of William Hamon, of Broomfield; of Margery Mendham, of Canterbury; and of John Septvans, of Ash, Kent.

The title of the Register in which the *Acta Capitali*,

“sede vacante per obitum Dni. Thome Arundell, filii “Comitis Arundell,” states that he died at the house of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, in Hackington.

By letters *dimissory* leave was given to John Oxney, a monk of Ch. Ch., to seek ordination at the hands of any bishop he might choose.

On 27 March 1413 (error for 1414?) notice was sent to the master of Balliol College informing him of the intention of the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury to make a *visitation* of his college. This rather daring act was apparently undertaken with the master's connivance. The notice reads thus:—

“Johannes, &c., sede ibidem vacante, dilecto nobis in Xpo. Magistro Thome Chace, Magistro Aule sive Collegii de Balliolo Oxon., salutem in Dno. Quia, ad instantem vestram et dicti Collegii consociorum requisicionem, ob nonnullorum gravium criminum et defectuum, insolenciarum, et excessuum, nobis expositorum, reformationem, correctionem, et punicionem, in eadem Collegio jam de novo commissorum, Vos et dictum Collegium vestrum, tam in capite quam in membris, annuente Altissimo, intendimus visitare, tenore presencium, preemptorie vos citamus, et per vos, omnes et singulos socios ejusdem Collegii ac alios quoscunque, qui hujusmodi visitacioni nostre de jure vel consuetudine interesse debeant, citari volumus; et mandamus quod compareatis, et quilibet eorum compareat, coram nobis aut nostris in hac parte commissariis . . . in Capella infra Collegium vestrum predictum situata, xvi. die mensis Aprilis . . . Dat. Cant. sub sigillo nostro, quo in presenti vacacione ad causas et negocia utimur, xxiii. die mensis Martii, A.D. mccccxliiii.”

The commission authorising the deputies of the chapter to make the *visitation* states distinctly that it was undertaken at the request of the master and fellows, and therefore it was not an act of official self-assertion on the part of the chapter. The commission is in these words:—

“Johannes, &c., venerabilibus viris Abbati de Osney, Linc. dioc., ac Magro. Philippo Morgan utriusque juris Doctori, salutem in Dno. Ex parte dilectorum nobis in Xpo. Magri. Thome Chace, Magistri Aule sive Collegii de Balliolo, extra muros Oxon., ac ejusdem Collegii Consociorum, uuper fuimus ac sumus sepius et instanter requisiti, quatinus ob reformationem, correctionem, et punicionem nonnullorum criminum et defectuum insolenciarum et excessuum, per consocios dicti Collegii et alios jam de novo commissorum et pullulancium, que, si tolerarentur, in destructionem dicti Collegii finalem verisimiliter renarent ut formidatur, vellemus eidem Collegio nostre visitacionis officio suffragari. Nos igitur, volentes prout ex debito tenemus quieti dicti Collegii et in eo studencium salubrius providere, ad visitandum auctoritate nostra dictum Collegium, tam in capite, &c., vobis committimus, &c.”

No other documents relating to the visitation are found in this place.

A copy of Abp. Arundel's will occupies two pages, and is followed by the will of Thomas Burye of Lambroherst, written in French.

The King's license to elect an Abp. was dated 25 Feb. 1414, and on the 2nd March the convent chose Henry Chichele, Bp. of St. David's, to be their pastor. The congé d'élire of Henry IV. follows the usual formula. It gives the monks permission to choose (eligere) an Abp., and, while nominating no one, stipulates that he must be a person “Deo devotus, ecclesie vestre necessarius, nobisque et regno nostro utilis.” In a short time after the date of this election the formula was changed. In the *decretum electionis* the chapter still describe their act as a “postulatio,” not as an election.

By the death of Bp. Bourghull, the see of Coventry and Lichfield was unoccupied during the vacancy of the see of Cant. The chapter nominated two canons of Lichfield to be their commissaries in that diocese, but no records of their acts are here preserved.

The Register G. ends with a copy of the will of Bp. Bourghull in a greatly defaced condition.

Reg. H. Register H. is a small vellum folio compounded of ten distinct libelli, all different in subject, date, and even size. These are so carelessly arranged that the whole of the folios relating to the same subject are not always to be found placed together, one or more gatherings of a different date being interposed. The folios of the volume, as may well be imagined, are not consecutively numbered.

The ten parts which go to make up the book may be thus shortly described.

1. Twenty-four folios, of early 13th cent. date, occupied by a rental giving details of rents issuing from tenements in Canterbury, from outlying manors, and

from detached estates in Exeter, Lincoln, &c., also of pensions and synodals due from various churches.

2. The ordinary conventual register containing the records of monastic business from A.D. 1355 to 1373.

3. A revised rental compiled in 1420.

4. Copies, beautifully executed, of three compositions made by the Chapter of Ch. Ch. with that of St. Augustine's Abbey.

5. "Extenciones maneriorum:" a short statement of the rents and services payable from the several manors of the church. This is written in a most graceful current hand of about A.D. 1230; the titles are rubricated, and the paragraphs and marginal notes emphasised by coloured paragraph-indicators.

6. A well written copy of the composition made between the Convent of Ch. Ch. and Abp. Boniface in 1259. The original indenture of the deed exists among the Chartæ Antiquæ, and several other copies occur in various Registers.

7. "Redditus assisi maneriorum:" this is a continuation of 5.

8. "Assise scaecarii." The balance-sheets of the monastic officers prepared for the annual audit.

9. Twelve pages of a Canterbury rental of the early 13th cent.

10. Copies of about eighty title-deeds relating to gifts to the church up to about A.D. 1290. Duplicates of these occur more than once in the Cartularies already noticed in this report.

The first section is written in four columns: the parish or manor; the name of the tenant; the amount of rent; short description of the tenement, just enough to enable the collector to identify it. The tenants' names show a mixture of French and English, as a few copied in the order in which they stand will show.

"Alfwinnus corvesier, Radulf de Warewic, Henricus Cod, Gunnilda relicta Cluth, Tomas capellanus, olim Cristina mater Thome, Hen. fil. Elfbriet, Henr. et Sim. filii Aelfwini, Frumbaldus fil. Hachenild, Reginaldus de Cornhelle."

The descriptions have this form:

"De terra Odonis satoris que est juxta terram Willi. de Cherteham.

"De terra quadam extra Nortgate quam eminus de uxore Guarini mazonis.

"De terra quadam que est juxta fossam civitatis contra Sem. Augustinum.

At the end of the rental there occurs an entry which gives the date of the compilation.

"De novo redditu.—De Bercariis de Clive et Osterlaude ante exilium.

"De augmento redditus bercariarum de Clyve post exilium nostrum, per Justum et Osbertum de Ospreng xiii. lib. ij. sol. vij. d. et ob.

"Item per eodem anno Domini m^{ccc}xxviii^o."

The *exilium* here mentioned refers to the banishment of the convent, by King John, in A.D. 1207, and the repatriation in 1314. The note which bears the precise date (1229) was written as an addition to the original account, which it is therefore clear was compiled between the return from exile in A.D. 1214 and the date of the note in A.D. 1229.

The second section of this volume, the ordinary Conventual Register consists of, perhaps, a hundred folios, and as it contains a record of the business transactions of the monastery, it will be proper to give the titles of some of the documents here copied, seeing that they are contributions towards the history of the house.

At the head of the libellus stands the title.

Regist. temp. J. de Northburne et S. de Tilmanston tunc Cancellarii.

The pages being bound at random, it must be understood that these extracts do not follow each other in chronological order.

Procuratorium ad finem faciendum de causa et materia questionis et discordie inter nos, ex parte una, et Priorem et conventum Sci. Martini Dovour, ex altera. 1350.

Two monks are appointed to carry out a composition, by which the discord, which had lasted almost a century, was ultimately composed.

Littera, antiquo sigillo nostro "ad causas" de nolo signata quod vents sigillum disruptum fuit, concessa abbati et monachis de Voto, ordinis Cistercie. Anno Dni. m^{ccc}cl.

Littera directa Dno. Pape, que quidem littera continet negotium Dni. Archiepi. i. ad ejus instantiam Sedi Apostolice per conventum dirigitur. 8th Feb. 1350.

The letter prays the reigning Pope to acquit the see of Cant. from the payments which were customary in the

vacancy and at the refilling of the see; alleging the great loss which the Abp. and the convent had suffered by the pestilence of the two preceding years. They say:

"Dispendia describere nimis foret diffusum, et vix sufficimus enarrare, terre siquidem plurime ipsius Ecclesie jacuerant, et adhuc jacent, pro defectu cultorum inculte, item plura edificia decidebant, et que nunc remanent, cum non sint qui ea inhabitarent, manifestam minuantur ruinam; ac, deficientibus tenentibus, non supersunt qui de redditibus potuerint respondere. Terre insuper annis proximis, maximis culte laboribus et sumptibus excessivis, nullos quasi fructus reddentes pejus quam steriles remanserunt."

In a notice of exchange of benefices the cancellarius has made a curious slip of the pen. The notice is addressed: "Dno. Simoni Dei gratia Arepi, &c.," but the scribe, from carelessness, has spelled the Abp.'s name "Simony."

Several extracts from the great roll of the Exchequer (Edw. III. a^o xxiii.) relate to the successful attempt of the convent to evade payment from their manors of the Relief demanded at the knighting of the Black Prince.

Littera indentata inter Eleemosinarium Ecclesie Xpi. et Rectorem de Estry super divisione ejusdam place.

The Rector of Eastry and the Almoner of Ch. Ch., between whom the profits of the benefice were divided, were seldom in accord. The difficulty of making an equitable division led, sometimes to suits, sometimes to agreements with mutual concessions, as in the present case.

In ancient days Adam de Charing founded a Lepers' hospital at Romney, in honour of St. Stephen and St. Thomas; by lapse of time and neglect this had fallen into decay, and was again refounded by John Fraunceys in 1363. A ratification of the re-endowment by the Abp. and the Chapter cites John Fraunceys's deed at length.

In 1364 W. Topelive was appointed Steward or *Seneschal* of the Liberties of Ch. Ch. The fees of his office were: for the custody of the liberties in Sussex, forty shillings a year, with a mare for his clerk; also forty marks sterling by two annual payments from the manor of Godmersham.

In 1364 the Church of Boxley, of which the Convent of Rochester had been the patrons from the time of Abp. Theobald, was assigned to Boxley monastery "in proprios usus" by Abp. Islip.

Leases of the "Denns" in the Weald, which were attached to manors lying at a distance from the Weald, were granted to tenants upon terms and by deeds somewhat differing from those by which ordinary land was let. A considerable number of these deeds are here to be found bearing a title in this form:

De fundo in Denna commissa Thome Balden et aliis.

In 1364 Abp. Islip appropriated the Church of Buckland to the monastery of St. Martin, Dover. In the petition of the convent, asking for this favour, the prior urges that the house is greatly impoverished, "propter sterilitatem terrarum olim frugiferarum;" and also he pleads that so many kings and great men, landing at Dover, claim hospitality from the monastery as to cause expenditure to outrun income.

In 1365 the Convent of Ch. Ch., in consideration of the "immensa beneficia" which they had received at the King's hand, resigned to him the advowson of the Church of St. Vedast, in London.

Servicia Hospitalis de Maydenstane commutata in pecuniam.

The hospital held land under the Abp. by a base tenure, being bound to perform uncertain and burdensome services. These were commuted for a money rent, in 1364, by the favour of Abp. Islip.

Officium Bedelli de Arcubus commissum (a capitulo) Rob. Brassington.

Restitutio ecclesiarum de Eastry et Monkton Ecclesie Xpi. a Dno. Simone Islep. Arepo.

Abp. Richard gave, Baldwin took away, and Simon restored these churches.

Appropriacio Ecclesie de Byslington Prioratui de Bysyngton, 1366.

De custodia parcorum warrenarum, &c., in comitatibus Sussex, Surrey, et Midds. Johanni de Burgh concessa.

He was appointed Ranger of the Abp.'s parks for life at a salary of 10l.

De custodia Palatii Arepi. apud Cantuar. Roberto Hyche concessa.

In 1370 the benefice of Pagham, appropriated to Cant' College in Oxford, was vacant, and the King

proposed, the priory of Ch. Ch. being vacant by the death of Prior Hathbrand, to present to it. This aggression the chapter resented, alleging that they had papal bulls which onsted the King from his right of patronage during the vacancy of the priory. They say the "jurisperiti" advised them that the Pope could not give away temporalities, *especially if they belonged to the King*, and therefore they ask for help from the Abp.

The power of attorney authorising a proctor at the Curia Romana to act for the chapter in the matter of the intrusion of John Wyclif and others into Canterbury College, Oxon., 1371.

An indenture made between the Prior and Chapter of Ch. Ch. on the one part, and Thomas son of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, clerk (Thomas Arundel afterwards Abp.), on the other, testifies that the former have granted to the latter an annuity of a hundred marks, to be paid "a Londres en la Eglise de Saint Poel sur les condicions "cusuantz; cest assavoir, que si le dit Thomas suit "avance a benefice de Saint Eglise de la value de "cent livers tiele que le voudra retenir par le dit "priour ou ses successors, ou par cause de eaux, ou "q'il soit cree en évesq, qe adonc la dite rente de cent "marc cesse a tous jours. Et si la dite rente de cent "marc soit adierens en partie ou en tout, &c."

Carta Johis. Tyce.

The convent grant to John Tyce and his wife Cecilia, for their joint lives :

"Duos panes conventuales, et duas lagenas corevisie melioris conventuales, quolibet die recipiendi. Et octiam eidem Johanni annuatim durante vita sua unam robam de secta armigerorum nostrorum, &c."

The prior and chapter demise to Nicholas Brember and Idonea his wife, lands at Harrow, to hold to them and their heirs for ever of the chapter, at the accustomed rents and services. 1471.

The master of Eastbridge Hospital, Cant., demises lands to John Roper on the same terms. 1471.

Obligacio cujusdam annui redditus facta Priori et conventui Scc. Frydeswyde, Oxon., de Collegio "Aula Cant." unenupato.

A part of the site of the college stood on land belonging to the adjoining priory, a rent being paid for the occupation.

Manumissio Nativi.

The deed with this title is an acknowledgment by the prior of Ch. Ch. that he has perused a deed of Abp. Witlesey "in hec verba :

"W. permissione divina, &c. Cum nuper in manus nostras omnia terras, &c. que Johannes atte Broke de Radewelde, junior, tenet de hereditate facta uxoris sue in Com. Sussex scsiri locimus, co quod dictus Johannes natus noster extitit ut accepimus, quia tamen volumus eidem Johanni gratiam in hac parte facere specialiter, Sciatis quod nos dictum Johannem cum tota sequela sua manumittimus et ab omni iugo servitutis absolvimus, ipsunque cum tota sequela sua predicta liberum et ab omni servitute quietum et liberum . . . esse volumus. 1373."

Littera missoria Duo. Archiepo. de . . . et de capitulo generali Nigrorum Monachorum.

The prior, having refused to appear to a summons calling upon him to attend a Benedictine chapter, has been heavily fined by the "presidents," and still further punishments are threatened, he therefore begs the Abp. to intervene for the protection of the liberties of the church of Canterbury.

De custodia palatii concessa Johanni Huddebovill.

The custos was housekeeper in the Archbishop's absence, and his fees were a bushel of wheat a week, and an esquire's livery gown every year.

De custodia Ostii Claustris ecclesie nostri.

The prior appoints a layman to the office, who took his payment as follows :

"De celario dictae ecclesie nostre, unum smalpeys, unum fetyus, unum justam secunde servisie, et unum ferculum de coquina. Percipiet et dictus Johannes, diebus Lune et Jovis cujuslibet ebdomade, de refectorio unum panem monachalem, et unam justam servisie conventus, et pro solidis suis per annum sex solidis et octo denariis. 1377."

Quomodo Rex presentavit Archidiaconum Cantuar. sede ibidem vacante.

The prior and chapter admit Henry Wakefield to the office to which the King, hac vice verus patronus, has presented him.

Statuta collegii de Ruschworth Norwic. dioc.

The Bishop of Norwich having officially visited the college lately founded by Edmund de Ganeville, has revised and approved the statutes. The Abp. ratified

the Bishop's acts, and signified the same to the chapter of Cant.

Littera concessa Henrico de Wodhull monacho monasterii de Abyndon.

Littera commendatoria abbatis et conventus monasterii de Abyndon.

Littera professionis Hen. Wodhull.

Henry Wodhull, a Benedictine monk of Abingdon, and a Doctor of Divinity, with the consent of his superiors, leaves his own monastery, and is received as a brother of Ch. Ch.

Littera de institutione duarum cantariorum Dni. Principis.

This is the confirmation by the prior and chapter of the foundation deed of the Chantry endowed, on his marriage, by Edward the Black Prince, whose charter is recited at length. 1362.

De materia concernente Dm. Archiepiscopum et Dm. Comitem Arundel de diversis.

This is a composition settling a long-standing dispute. The indenture testifies :

"Que come de grant temps eient este debatz entre les predeceussors le dit Ercevesq, Ercevesques de Caunterbirys, et les auncestres le dit comte, les predeceussors du dit Ercevesq demandantz des auncestres le dit comte un annuel rente de treize deymos ou corfs en temps de grece et de treize deymos ou bisses en temps de fermeson a payer annuellement ou mesmes les serons au manoir le dit Ercevesq de Slyndon. Les auncestres du dit comte dedisantz et denyantz lavandite rente estre due."

By the present compromise the Archbishop for himself and his successors releases the count and his heirs from the payment of the venison in consideration of a prompt payment to him of a hundred and forty mares, with which he may purchase land for the Church, the earl paying the costs of amortisation.

Littera de Cantaria in ecclesia de Reycolvre fundata per Dm. Thomam Nywe de Woltone.

The founder was rector of Aldington and a vicar in the church of Reclwyer. In this deed of foundation the chantry is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, and All Saints, "pro salute venerabilis in Xpo. "patris et domini Simonis Cantuar. Archiepi "et mea, Ade, Margerie, Wilhelmi, Roberti, et Lucae "de Watyndon, dum vixerimus, et animabus nostris "cum mortui fuerimus; animabus et Johannis et "Emme parentum meorum, Nicholai de Tyngewik, "Thome de Osteleye, quondam Rectorum dictae ecclesie, "dominorum meorum, Hamonis Underwalle, Johannis "Cok, Thome Emme Johannis Blower, Roberti Shep- "hurde, Kristine, Sarre, Margerie, Willemi, Johan- "nis, Jacobi, Kristine, Johannis, Henrici, Johannis, "Matildis, et omnium qui mee administrationis tem- "pore in parochia dictae ecclesie de Reclwyre decesserunt, "et qui in subsidium sequentis cantarie aliquid contu- "lerunt et conferent in futurum." 1355.

Ordinacio Hospitalis de Eastbrygg in civitate Cantuar. et appropriacio ecclesie Scti. Nicholai.

The hospital of St. Thomas of Eastbridge had at the date of the present ordination (1352) been long in difficulties. It was founded "ad miserabilium personarum "et pauperum receptionem et sustentacionem," but the masters had so far mismanaged the revenues that the founder's intentions were no longer carried out. It had even become a custom to accept a round sum from persons who wished to become inmates, and then to admit them to all the privileges of the place, with board and lodging for life. To remedy these abuses, Abp. Stratford refounded the institution, adding the profits of the church of St. Nicholas in Thancet to bring the income to a serviceable amount. A few years after the date of Abp. Stratford's intervention Adam le Eyr, a London citizen, endowed the hospital with land of the yearly value of ten pounds, in consideration of which perpetual rent, he was granted a small hall and an adjoining chamber in the hospital, and the enjoyment of the yearly ten pounds for his life.

Composicio inter nos et cives Cantuar. de Mildredesmele.

The convent owned St. Mildred's Mill, while King's Mill, some half mile down stream, belonged to the citizens. Disputes, about damming back the water, dredging of shallows, and similar matters, had gone on for a long time, and this composition was made between the parties with a view to ending them. By it the citizens undertake to :—"mundier et purgier nettement "la dictie riviere des schameies et collections de terre "et autres estures quelconques a lour propres custages. "solom lauciene cours, parente mesmes les deus "moleyns. mcccviij." This settlement was not arrived

at until the convent had brought an action against the bailiffs of the city, but, the agreement being made, the citizens loyally adhered to it, as is proved by a note which testifies that in 1431 the convent had had no cause to complain.

Corrodium concessum Thome Sprot et Juliane uxori sue. mcccvii.

Thomas Sprot, of Marsham, is hereby appointed porter of the court-gate. The daily allowance for board consisted of:—A conventual loaf, a loaf called *smalpeys*, a gallon and a half of superior ale, and a gallon and a half of an inferior sort called *cantale*. From the kitchen at dinner two commons (a third being added on all principal feasts) from each conventual dish, one being cooked with broth, being such as is served to a brother of the House, "et quodam conventus cenat" puppice, in Refectorio scilicet, percipiant sicut unus "de confratribus nostris ibidem cenantibus."

De domibus pauperum de Herbaldoune et Northgate.

The hospitals of St. John Baptist, Northgate Cant., and St. Nicholas of Harbledown had a grievance. The Archbps. were accustomed to contribute yearly a hundred and twenty pounds, and from the church of Reculver, appropriated "auctoritate Apostolica, ad men- sam Archiporum," twenty pounds more. While the see was occupied this income was sufficient for the wants of the hospitals; but when it was vacant, the temporalities being in the King's hand, the hospitals ordinarily missed their income altogether. By the present deed Abp. Islip settles a fixed competent income upon the two charities. The original deed is in the possession of the archdeacon of Canterbury, the patron of both hospitals.

Littera pro Portitore brevium.

This is the form of the credentials furnished to the messenger who carried from one monastery to another notices of the deaths of Canterbury monks. The phrases employed in the composition are so singularly like those found in Bishop Hotham's mortuary roll (Chart. Antiq. E. 191.), that there is little doubt that the composer of this letter was familiar with the Ely document. The formula runs thus:—

"Universis, &c. Quia quidam confratres et canonici et familiares nostri, quorum nomina in breviculis nostris universitati vestre inscripta transmittimus, nuper a carnis ergastulo sunt erepti, et, ut credere fas est, divina pietate opitulante, ad superne civitatis ineffabile gaudium misericorditer evocati; qui quidem illa generali et communi nichilominus includebantur sententia, quod nullus natus a sordibus nec infans unius diei, si sit vita ejus super terram, frateritatem vestram ex caritatis visceribus requiramus et rogamus, quatinus devotis orationum suffragiis, et ceteris beneficiorum adminiculis, eorum transitum apud aures divine pietatis vobis placeat commendare; necnon T. latori presentium, victualia dignemini caritative conferre, ut sic prolixioris vic spatia, vestris suffultis auxiliis, potius valeat adimplere; ac nos, imposterum obligati ad similia, pro nostre parvitatibus competencia vestris in hac parte vicem libentius rependere debeamus. Universitatem vestram salvet, protegat, et sanctificet omnis Conditor et Redemptor."

Mannmissio Thome Palmer, sacerdotis.

Abp. Islip, having learned that Thomas the Rector of Foulton, a son of one of his own *Nativi*, had obtained Holy Orders, calls him before him, submits him to an examination, and, having found him to be a sufficiently learned clerk, manumits him.

Littera signata per sigillum commune, de uno pane et una justa cerevisie concessis Magistro T. Masbury.

To Thomas Masbury, juris peritus, who has done good service to the monastery, a daily corrody is awarded for life.

Littera continens negotium concordie inter Priorem et conventum et Ballivos et communitatem de Gypeswile.

The bailiffs of Ipswich had from time to time levied toll upon the tenants of Christchurch who carried produce to the town from their farms in the neighbourhood. The convent, on the strength of many royal charters, claimed immunity from toll throughout England. To prevent all differences for the future, William of Canterbury, sub-prior of Ch. Ch., and "Monsieur Arnaud "Savage," the representatives of the convent, held a conference with John de Wynkfeld, deputed to represent the town, and agreed upon the terms embodied in this memorandum.

In 1358 Abp. Islip appointed his butler to be porter of the court-gate of the monastery; and to his head-groom (marescallus) he gave the office of keeper of the

palace. To John le Venour (venatori nostro) he gave the custody of the woods and warrens in the manor of Slyndon, Sussex.

In October 1360 Abp. Islip gave notice that he intended to make a visitation of the cathedral and its dependant monastery, upon which the prior summoned all absent monks to return home, and signified to the Abp. that he was dutifully ready to receive him.

De Cantaria de Sevenoke.

William de Cherwode and Walter de Multon refound the chapel of the Hospital of St. John at Sevenoke, finding the revenues so diminished that they were not sufficient to provide "one simple priest." They endow the restored chantry with all the lands which they acquired, apparently as trustees, from Cecilia widow of Gamaliel atte Watre, prescribing in this deed what services were to be performed in the chapel, and directing that the names of Cecilia, Gamaliel, and their kin, should be daily commemorated. 1359.

Littera licencie facta Gilberto de Hilles et Hamoni ate Halle pro Cantaria facienda (in ecclia. de Godmersham).

Littere appropriacionis ecclesie de Pagham (Collegio Cant. Oxon.). 1363.

The revised "Rentale" of 1420, which here cuts short the *business register* of Ch. Ch., has a rubricated title which states that it was compiled "anno Jubileo Sci. Thome Martiris gloriosi."

The three *compositions* which form the fourth part of this volume are but copies of those already described in the *Cartularies*.

Abp. Boniface's *composition*, forming the sixth part, has also been described.

Assisa Scaccarii, anno Domini mccc.

In this, the eighth, section of the Register are collected well written copies of the accounts of receipts and payments, drawn up by the several officers of the monastery for the audit days of the years 1252, and ten following years. At the head of each yearly report stands an *assise*, fixing the market value for the year of the several kinds of farm produce which might be offered as rent in lieu of money, and to which it was necessary that the vouchers of those who had bought or sold produce during the year should conform. Some of these accounts record only the dealings of the chamberlain, the sacrist, and others, who were *professed* monks dwelling within the precincts; whilst others contain the purchases and sales of the *servants* or farm bailiffs of the outlying manors.

From the eleven *assises* we learn the prices of a measure (seam?) of:

| | Highest. | Lowest. |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------|
| | s. d. | s. d. |
| Wheat - - - | - 9 0 | 4 0 |
| Pease - - - | - 9 0 | 4 0 |
| Barley - - - | - 7 0 | 2 8 |
| Oats - - - | - 7 0 | 3 4 |
| Horse corn - - | - 4 0 | 2 0 |
| A weight of cheese - | - 12 0 | 10 0 |
| A stoup (stoppa) of honey - | 1 6 | 1 6 |

The chamberlain debits himself with money received, and gives himself credit for the goods which he has bought for the use of the community. The articles purchased for this department consist of cloth, black and grey, linen, serge for linings, canvas, and furs, all to make garments for the brethren; white and black leather for their shoes, with grease and dripping apparently to grease them. Horses and harness come within the range of the chamberlain's bargains.

The sacrist provided incense and wax, tapers and tallow candles, to be used in the daily services. For repairing those parts of the church which were under his charge he bought lime, iron, lead, and solder; he paid wages to plumbers and smiths, and provided colours for decorations and glass for the windows. In addition to these items he yearly claimed credit for about five pounds under the head "Sonitus et ornatus;" the bells concerned in the *sonitus* required "oleum," "corde, et corium," and numberless small decorations under the title *honestas* cost money.

The cellarer's account is necessarily a long and a large one.

The serjeants (*servientes manerierum*) account for produce of land and stock, debiting themselves with the fruits of the earth and the issue (*exitus*) of the cattle, and on the other hand they claim credit for store in hand, for expenses, and for losses of cattle by accident or disease.

The treasurer winds up each annual report with what is meant for a general balance, which, arithmetically, is usually faulty. It need not be a subject for much sur-

prise if he took small pains to be quite accurate, even setting down his "sundries" at more than a hundred and fifty pounds, when at last the summa summarum had to be expressed in this form :

Summa totius debiti nostri - MMDCCCL. mare.
Et debentur nobis - c. libri.

The Custodes of the shrines and altars to which the pilgrims most resorted, here account for the oblations made at the holy places under their charge. The average of yearly offerings of the eleven years which appear in this Register were:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|
| To the shrine of St. Thomas | 71 | 11 | 0 |
| The corona | 25 | 6 | 3 |
| The altar of the martyrdom | 7 | 14 | 4 |
| The tomb in the crypt | 4 | 12 | 10 |

These were all ordinary years, but once in fifty years, when the jubilee of the saint was celebrated, pilgrims were attracted to Canterbury in very large numbers, as many as a hundred thousand in one week are recorded, and then the offerings were proportionally increased.

The ninth division of this volume is a carefully written list of rents payable to the convent, and issuing from tenements in Canterbury. The date of this rent-roll is not far from A.D. 1200. In the list of tenants hereditary surnames, as we now know them, do not occur; examples of cognomina then in use, taken from a single column of names, will show this: Odo Sutor, Will. de Cheileham, Bartholomew Cocus, Symo de Pistrino, Wlveva vidua, Salomon le Flamang, Robert le Blund, Nigellus filius Aubri, Symon Presbyter, Johannes filius ejusdem, Symo Pelliparius, Wymundus, Reginaldus Aurifaber, Johannes filius Rogeri, Snnewine, Suauus mercator, Hugo de Aula.

Reg. I. The Register marked I. is a small but thick volume, composed of 477 parchment folios, measuring 10 by 7 inches. Three distinct libelli have been bound together to form the volume, and these not having been originally all of a size, the binder has cut down the larger leaves as nearly as he dared to the dimensions of the smallest. Of the three sections of the Register, the first is a *hand cartulary*, a portable collection of many of the charters of Kings and Archbishops, and of the Papal Bulls, which have already been noticed in the large Registers A. B., C., and D. These are beautifully written, with large capitals decorated, not with colour, but with pen and ink arabesques, executed chiefly in black, with a few red lines, an original brownish compound of the two colours mixed together being employed to form a closely *hatched* ground. The latest Royal Charter is that by which King John granted free elections of bishops, in A.D. 1214; the latest Archiepiscopal Charter, one of Boniface, dated in A.D. 1250; and the latest Bull, one granted by Gregory IX. in 1271. From these facts, combined with the evidence of the handwriting, it may be inferred, that in the first part of the Register we have a handy book of reference of small size, drawn up under the superintendence of Prior Eastry, on his accession to the headship of the priory (1285); a book containing all the charters which required to be quoted most frequently, those being omitted, to lessen the bulk of the book, which were not in frequent use as *evidences*.

Attention having been drawn to this little collection, no more need be said of it, except that appended to one charter, relating to the manor of Chatham, is the candid note: "Istam non habemus, sed scribitur in 'chronicis Mariani'" also, that the index to the Papal Bulls of 13th cent. date is numbered in Arabic figures; a key to the use of them, consisting of the new numerals written under the corresponding Roman symbols, occupies an, otherwise blank, page facing the index.

The second section of the volume is occupied by an immense number of letters patent and writs, all more or less touching the property or the privileges of Ch. Ch., issued between Aa. Dni. 1290 and 1340. These seem to have been all copied by one scribe who, having formed his style of writing in accordance with the fashion of the earlier date, did not change it in his old age when it had become generally obsolete. As the dates of these writs furnish an important contribution to the Regesta of Edward I., II., and III., it will be necessary to notice them in detail.

Writ, Edw. I., Dat. Westm., 20th June 1290.

" " Dat. Northampton die Lune in fci. Augustini Epi. (Aug. 28) 1290.

Letter, Queen Eleanor, Markham, 19th Nov. 1290.

Writ, Edw. I., Esherogg, 7th Jan. 1291.

" " Cantuar., 27th July 1293.

" " Cantuar., 22nd April 1294.

Writ, Edw. I., Westm., 20th June 1290.

" " Westm., 12th July 1290.

" " Westm., 14th July 1290.

" " Teste W. Carleton, apd. Westm., 22nd July 1290.

" " Devizes, 17th Sept. 1291.

" " Guildford, 1st May 1292.

" " Westm., 28th Mar. 1292.

" " Nottingham, 12th Nov. 1292.

" " Newcastle, 6th Jan. 1293.

" " Teste J. Cobham, Westm., 28th Jan. 1293.

" " Cantuar., 1st Jan. 1294.

" " Stirling, 1st June 1304.

" " Westm., 27th May 1290.

" " York, 1st Oct. 1299.

" " Peebles, 14th Aug. 1301.

" " Teste W. de Carlton, York, 25th June 1302.

" " Newcastle, 8th Aug. 1306.

" " Teste Epo. Lich., York, 16th April 1301.

" " Edw. II., Berwick, 24th July 1313.

Dispensatio Dni. Thome de Ringemere quondam Prioris Ecclesie Xpi. Cant.

This instrument of Abp. Winchelsey contains Apostolic letters from Celestine V., allowing the late Prior Ringemere, who had already been a Benedictine, a Cistercian, and an Augustinian Eremita, to return to his first order in Chertsey Abbey.

Writ, Edw. II., Teste W. de Norwic, Westm., 16th May 1321.

" " Teste W. de Norwic, 22nd Oct. 1322.

Here the series of writs is suspended, and one consisting of ecclesiastical instruments begins.

Littera citatoria quare non debemus scribere (Regi) pro capcione excommunicati.

Abp. Peckham requires the prior to cite a late *mayor* of Canterbury, who has remained obdurate after forty days of excommunication, adding: "pro ipsius excom-
"municati capcione Majestati Regie minime scribere
"debemus."

Confirmacio indulgenciarum.

Abp. Peckham, in 1285, confirms all privileges granted to Ch. Ch. "a Dno. Rege Edwarde ac filio suo
"juvenulo Edwardo."

Procuratorium de vinis Francie colligendis.

Walter, dictus de Sco. Dionisio, is appointed agent at Poissy for gathering the "wine of St. Thomas." Another person is made protector of the liberties of Ch. Ch. at the port of Wytsand.

The see of Canterbury being vacant in 1278, by the death of Abp. Kilwardby, the chapter assumed the spiritual jurisdiction of the province, as usual. One of their first acts was the excommunication of the Archdeacon of Cant., who had infringed the liberties of the convent.

Approved forms of various kinds of letters, in frequent use in the monastic chancery, are here copied. A bishop to an abbot, asking for *dimissory letters* for a monk of the abbey, who wishes to exchange "ad arcio-
"rem ordinem;" the *letters dimissory* asked for; a request that the head of a distant monastery will give board and lodging to an agent of Ch. Ch. as long as he may require it; minatory letter to an abbot who receives a fugitive monk, &c.

Two Papal nuntii, the Cardinals of Albano and Palestina, were exacting heavy *procurations* from the English clergy at the beginning of the 14th cent. A letter occurs here from Abp. Winchelsey, directing the prior to pay the tax for a second year.

A letter from Edw. I. to Abp. Winchelsey, reminding him that the clergy in convocation at Westminster had promised him a tenth for the defence of the kingdom unless peace were made with France. The peace not being probable, the Abp. is required to assemble the clergy at Bury St. Edmund's to carry out the conditional promise. Berwick, 26th Aug. 1296.

A letter from Abp. Winchelsey, who acknowledges that the clergy are bound, if only by their own interests, to assist in the defence of the land, summoning the prior and chapter to a convocation at St. Paul's, on St. Hilary's day 1296, to discuss the matter of a subsidy to the King. On the 17th July 1297 the Abp. summons another convocation "apud Novum Templum, London," and still another on St. Edmund's day (20th Nov.) at the same place. In the meantime the prior, alarmed by the action of the Abp., and fearing that the King would seize the temporalities of the See, issued letters patent informing all men that the property of the church of

Canterbury was vested in the prior and convent, and was totally distinct from the official estate of the Abp.

Protestacio Regis E. filii Regis H. quando liberavit Dno. R. de Kilwardby temporalia Archiepiscopatus Cantuar.

The King, at the delivery, addressed the elect and others there assembled by the mouth of his clerk Iterius Bocharius, accepting the elect who had been *provided* by the Pope, but, while reciting the legal and proper method of election, giving notice that for the future he would not deliver the temporals to any papal nominee. 1272.

Littera Archiepi. Cant. (Kilwardby) ad orandum pro statu suo.

Secunda Bulla de decima Dno. E. Regi Anglie in subsidio Terre Sancte concessa.

Boniface VIII., alluding to the grant of a tenth of ecclesiastical benefices made by Nicholas IV., recites the circumstances under which the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln were first appointed collectors, and then deprived of the office. He here appoints the Abbot of Waltham and the Dean of St. Paul's to be the collectors, giving them authority to compel the payment of sums detained by their predecessors by ecclesiastical censures. Bulla de provisione Norwic elect.

Boniface VIII., taking advantage of a double election at Ely, *provided* one of the candidates for the see by his own authority, selecting Ralph Walpole, at the time Bp. of Norwich; at the same time boldly sending notice of the act to the King, "Bulla Regi Anglie de eodem," here copied, being the notice so sent. 1299.

Prima carta continens de maneris et redditibus in Hibernia venditis.

A statement of the dealings of the chapter of Ch. Ch. with the Abbot of Tynterne or De Voto in Ireland.

Carta Hamonis de Cravequer de homagio Jacobi de Tutesham.

Hamo, son of Robert de Creveceur, grants a mill at Farleigh to be held by suit and service.

Inquisitio facta in plena curia de Estreia, in festo Sci. Michis. mccciii.

An adjustment of rents, &c., settled in the Court Baron.

Terre quas Johanna que fuit uxor Walteri Culpeper tenet in Eastfarlegh de gratia Dni. Regis. mcccxxv.

Littera testimonialis de resignatione N. de Sandwich quondam Prioris Cant.

Littera pro expensis levandis Epi. Grossetani Nuncii Papalis. 1290.

Bulla recepta pro eisdem expensis.

This is the bishop's letter demanding payment, and reciting the Bull by which Nicholas IV. appointed him his nuntius to the King of England "pro quibusdam ecclesie Romanae negotiis."

Declaratio decime Dno. E. Regi concessa A^o Dⁱ nce. nonagesimo primo.

This is the letter of Nicholas IV., appointing the Bps. of Lincoln and Winchester to be collectors of the "decima" in subsidium Terre Sancte."

Declaratio decime Lugdun. concessa.

This is a long letter of instructions, given by Gregory X. to his agent in England, concerning the method by which the tenth for the Holy Land, granted at the Council of Lyons, should be collected. It is followed by the Bull of Nicholas IV., authorising the collection of the tenth.

Articuli inquisitionis de cruce signatis et de bonis legatis in subsidium Terre Sancte.

This is a list of eighteen articles, containing the inquiries which are to be made into the numbers of those who have been signed by the cross, and the amount of contributions collected for the relief of the Holy Land. Arrangements are made for commuting the personal service of those who are unable to perform their vows.

Littera submissionis pro transgressionem facta.

Nicholas de Sandwich and Walter de Valoynes have trespassed in Westwell park, the land of the Prior of Ch. Ch. They have been indicted and convicted, and now bind themselves to good behaviour in recognizances of ten pounds each.

De fugitivo monendo quod redeat ad monasterium.

This is an insulting mouition sent by Abp. Peckham to Thomas Ringmere, who, resigning his office of prior of Ch. Ch., went to Beaulieu Abbey and became a Cistercian. The great offence, however, by which he has incurred the anger of the Abp. was that, leaving Beaulieu, he went to reside at Brookwood "et habitum monachalem . . . resumpsit in nostrum et ecclesie nostre et fratrum nostrorum injuria et contempto"

De fugitivo compellendo quod redeat.

Littera inhibitionis ne quis communicet cum fugitivo.

These are other papers in the same matter, the first being issued by the Bp. of Winchester, in whose diocese Brookwood was included.

Abp. Peckham having died, and the see being vacant the usual commissions were issued.

Legitimacio et dispensacio ad omnes ordines et ad beneficium cum cura recipiendum.

John de Chut, a subdeacon, and born of divorced parents, had been refused admission to superior orders by Abp. Peckham; he therefore applied to Pope Martin IV., who gave him letters dispensing him from his disability.

Induacio clericis presentati infra sacros ordines.

A layman was inducted, by mandate from the chapter sede vacante, to the rectory of Llanccaddok, on the presentation of J. de Hasting, and in accordance with the constitutions of the Council of Lyons.

Obligacio decime deposita.

The collectors of the tenth deposited two hundred pounds with the chapter of Ch. Ch. for safe custody, and by this bond the latter pledge themselves to restore the sum when properly called upon to do so.

Bulla de concilio London celebrando, per archiepiscopum, vel capitulum eo absente.

This is the Bull of Honorius IV. describing the critical situation of the fortress of Acre, and requiring the Abp. to call a council of the clergy to devise means for relieving the Holy Land.

Littera nuncii Dni. Pape pro expensis suis colligendis.

Two instruments record how Celestine V. sent a nuntius assigning him a liberal daily salary, and how the nuntius found a difficulty in getting his money.

A copy of a bull of Alexander IV. is here inserted, it forbids the granting of holy orders or benefices to practitioners in secular law or to advocates, however distinguished they may be, unless they have other more appropriate qualifications for the priesthood.

Another document relates to the Bps. of Albano and Palestrina and their claims for procurations.

Bulla Epi. Clonfertensis de tabellionibus faciendis.

Boniface VIII., at the petition of the Bp. of Clonfert, permits him to appoint two notaries in his diocese.

Petitio capituli pro xxx. lib.

The prior and chapter at the request of the King had yielded to him the port of Sandwich, worth 60*l.* a year, and had received lands of 30*l.* with a promise of the balance, which they now press for. Gallicie.

De pondere et mensura vitri.

A calculation of the area which a hundredweight of glass of various kinds would cover. How much glass would be required for a window of given dimensions.

Littera Cleri Francie Cardinali pro subsidio Regis Francie faciendis.

Consultacio Summi pontificis ad litteram predicatam. (1297.)

In the first of these two documents the bishops of France, describing the desolation of the country, and the disasters produced by foreign invasion and internal disaffection, write to the Cardinal N., asking him to intercede with Boniface VIII., who, by the Bull "Clericis laicos," had forbidden them to raise any funds for assisting the King in the defence of the country. They point out to the Cardinal that if the King, through lack of money, is unable to repress the foreign invaders, the church in France (ecclesia Gallicana) will suffer quite as much as the laity. In the second the Pope writes that the bull was not meant to apply to extreme cases such as the bishops have described: "non tamen fuit mentis nostre intentio ipsi Regi aliisque principibus secularibus in tam arcte necessitatibus articulo positus . . . viam subventionis excludi." He then gives leave to the clergy of France to tax themselves for the defence of the realm. The date of this *consultacio* is the last day of February 1297.

De indulgentia Summi Pontificis in anno Jubileo. Declaracio ejusdem.

Boniface VIII. proclaims the Roman Jubilee of A.D. 1300, declaring each succeeding hundredth year a year of jubilee, and ratifying all the indulgences granted by former pontiffs to pilgrims visiting Rome at the appointed time. The second document states the terms upon which the indulgence may be obtained. All who die by the way, all who set out for the festival but are hindered by circumstances from reaching the end of the journey, and all who arrive at Rome after the Christmas day upon which the indulgences come to an end, are assured that, their good intentions being taken

into account, they will obtain the benefits which they have derived from a more prosperous journey.

A large part of a bull by which Boniface VIII. exempted the diocese and city of Winchester from archiepiscopal jurisdiction is here copied.

De treugis inter Reges Anglie, Alemannie, et Francie.

The Bishops of Albaño and Palestrina publish their letters of credence, in which Boniface VIII. appoints them nuntii for the purpose of proposing and concluding a truce between the Kings. He, writing in May, requires the Kings, under threats of terrible penalties, to agree to a cessation of hostilities for a year beginning at the ensuing feast of St. John Bapt. 1294. A second instrument of the same character follows, dated two years later.

Sentencia lata contra Cardinales de Columnis.

The first lines, reading as follows, declare the substance of this long document. "In nomine Dei Amen.

"Hec est sententia deponicionis Dominorum Jacobi et Petri de Columnis cardinalium lata a Bonifacio Papa Octavo Anno Dni. mccc nonagesimo septimo." This is a copy of the bull often quoted as an instance of the ungovernable vehemence of Boniface's language, and a proof of the bitterness of his hatred of the Ghibelline politics of the Colonnas.

A letter addressed "Inquisitoribus heretice pravitatis" "Predicatorum Minorum(que) fratrum ordinum," declares that the whole Colonna family are afflicted with the taint "non tam cismaticæ quam insanic," and it requires the inquisitors to take them and all their kin, wherever they may be found, and to deal with them in the most severe manner the law of the church will allow.

Declaracio (ejnsdem) pape super nova constitutione sua de immunitate ecclesiarum (in regno Francie.)

An undated explanation of the bull "Clericis Laicos," by which some of the uncompromising character of the bull is softened. It is addressed to the prelates and nobles of France.

Arbitrium Dni. Pape inter Reges Anglie et Francie.

This is a contemporary copy of the scheme for peace which Boniface VIII., to whom Philip and Edward had referred their dispute, drew up for the purpose of ending the war between the countries. The arbitrator expressly states that the question has been referred to him as being Benedict Gaetani a private person and not in his character as Pope.

De predicatoribus et confessionibus audiendis Fratrū Predicatorum et Minorum.

Boniface VIII. lays down precise rules for the conduct of the friars in their ministrations. Liberty is given to them to preach and hear confessions in almost any place, a few reservations being made in favour of bishops and other prelates of the secular clergy.

De nova exemptione Abbatīs et conventus Sci. Augustini.

Under this title is a copy of Apostolic letters of Boniface VIII., written to the Abbots of Westminster, Waltham, and Bury, to whom the publication was intrusted. He refers to the dignity and antiquity of the monastery, and relates, at considerable length, the privileges which had been conferred upon it by many successive archbishops; all of these, however, he says, were much diminished in value by the inconveniences and vexations occasioned by the claims of the abps. and bishops of a right to exercise ordinary jurisdiction over the abbey and its subjects. He therefore from the date of the letters (1299), by the plenitude of Apostolic power, totally exempts the monastery and its dependents, in whatever diocese lying, from all archiepiscopal and episcopal jurisdiction.

Breve de custodia Prioratus vacante Prioratu. West., 1 June 1285.

On the resignation of Prior Ringmere, Edw. I. seized the temporalities, claiming the same rights as he had in a vacant diocese. On the election of a new prior, he ordered his escheator, H. de Bray, to deliver all the property of the priory of which he had possession to the just-elected prior; at the same time he imposed a very large fine, upon grounds which do not appear, but afterwards he remitted it.

Writ, Edw. I., West., 1st July 1285.

" " Wintonia, 6th Oct. 1285.

" " Cantuar., 8th May 1286.

" " Westm., 28th April 1286.

Breve Regis de redditibus in v. portibus non taxandis in tallagiis.

This matter does not touch the Priory of Ch. Ch. Alexander de Balliol held some tenements in Dover from the King in capite, but he claimed exemption from tallage, relying on the privileges of the town as one of the Cinque Ports. Several writs are here copied, but not dated. They are directed to Steph. de Penchester, the Lord Warden: the first makes claim for payment of tallage; the claim becomes less urgent as time goes on, and at last Balliol is acquitted from the payment.

Carta mariscorum de Romene.

This title heads several documents relating to the extent, drainage, and boundaries of the land of the Convent of Ch. Ch. in Romney Marsh, A.D. 1280, &c.

Writ, Edw. I., Odiham, 15th Dec. 1289.

" " Woodstock, 10th April 1290.

" " Westm., 16th May 1290.

" " Westm., 26th May 1290.

Littera Regine Anglie de cumibz, et kayes, et acquitancia thelonie, et cumjubilat consuetudinis in Sandwico.

The prior and chapter having handed over to Queen Eleanor all their rights in Sandwich port and town, reserved their houses and wharfs, and also obtained from her exemption from customary payments. A writ of Queen Eleanor here occurs directed to the mayor, &c. of Sandwich. It recites that "Jehan Brithyne de Diepe amena nadgeres une navee de vins en le port de Sandwiz," for the Prior of Canterbury, who, nevertheless, refused to pay the freight. The mayor is required to summon the parties and to see justice done.

A writ, Edw. I. Yoredale, 13 Aug. 1290. In this writ, directed to his bailiffs of Rochester, the King states that the prior and chapter of Ch. Ch. have "infangenethef" et utfangenethef" throughout the kingdom, and that, notwithstanding these privileges, the bailiffs have in their prison a tenant of the chapter charged with a felony committed at Hollingbourne, within the liberties of the monastery. The prisoner, it is ordered, must be surrendered at once to the seneschal of Ch. Ch.

Forma taxacionis xv^{mo} concessa Dno. Edwardo Regi. In festo Sci. Michis. anno gracie m^{ccc} nonagesimo.

A minute narrative in French of the process of assessment of the fifteenth of lay property granted to the King by the Parliament of Clipstone. "Cest assaver ke les dens chivalers chefs assurs firent venir devanz eus, de cheskm hundred de conte, taunz e teus de plus prudes homes del hundred, des queus il poyent elire une xij. des meus vaillanz del hundred, ke meus e plus loialment savoient e voloient asscer e taxer les biens de cheskm, quel part kil furent, ansi bien en champ, com en meson, on aylurs, le jour del Saint Michel ou avant pus la egle de Anst."

The rolls were thus compiled: "Et firent les taxurs tantost comencer deus routes de la taxacion kil firent, en les queus furent contenus les Noms de cheskm ke fu taxe, e la sune dunt il fu charge del quinzime; e le un roule sua tuz jurs le autre en escripture. E de ces rolles, kamit la taxacion fu parfete, le un demura ver les deus chivalers taxurs, e le autre fut envece tantost, de-suz lur seaus, al Tresorer e as Barons. E les taxurs ne lur clers rien ne pristrent pur chapitres liverer ne pur tailles fere." The Convent of Ch. Ch. was not formally assessed to this fifteenth, a compromise was made with the Exchequer, and on the 22nd Jan. 1291 they received a general acquittance.

Writ, Edw. I., Ashridge, 24th Jan. 1291.

Apud La Bruere, 1st Mar. 1291.

A writ of the King's Bench, directed to the bailiffs of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, declares that the tenants of Ch. Ch. are free from toll throughout England, but that, nevertheless, these bailiffs had levied exactions upon the Devonshire tenants of the convent going into the city of Exeter: "tunc ab hiis districcionibus et gravaminibus . . . sine dilacione inferendis desistatis." Ashridge, 16th Jan. 1291.

Writ, Edw. I., Apud Sm. Edmundum, 10th May 1291.

" " Norham, 5th June 1291.

" " Norham, 4th June 1291.

" " Norham, 8th June 1291.

" " Amesbury, 11th Sept. 1291.

A king's writ, not dated, requires the sheriff of Kent to do right to Robert of Elstec, rector of Woudham, who has been ejected from his church, and robbed of his goods by "quibusdam malefactoribus."

A writ, issued by W. de March, Treasurer of the Realm, directs the sheriff of Kent to prevent the im-

portation of clipped and base money, and to search for and destroy all within his *hailiwick*.

The sheriff of Kent is directed to arrest William, Walter, and Peter de Valoynes, who have trespassed upon the lands and warrens of Ch. Ch. within the county. Teste Steph. de Poncester prope Cantuar., 20th Dec. 1291.

The Commissioners of Sewers (Justiciarii ad wallas et fossas juxta costerium maris) proceed against landholders who have allowed their marshes to become inundated. 1292.

Writ, Edw. I., Burton Lazars, 1st Sept. 1291.

" " Bury St. Edmund, 28th April 1292.

" " Pickering, 28th Aug. 1292.

This relates to the summoning of the officers of the forests in Essex, to appear before the justices itinerant.

Writ, Edw. I., Newcastle, 2nd Jan. 1293.

" " Westm., 6th Feb. 1292.

" " Westm., 12th June 1293.

Commissio Dni. W. de Leyburn versus Vasconia.

Dat. Westm. vij. die Jun., A. xxii. (1294).

This warrant empowers Sir William de Leybourne to impress men and ships in the Cinque Ports and elsewhere for service against the French.

Writ, Edw. I., Westm., 10th June 1294.

" " Westm., 14th June 1294.

This is the summons to the military tenants of the crown, even including ecclesiastics holding *in capite*, to assemble in arms at Portsmouth on the 1st Sept.

Writ, Edw. I., Portsmouth, 19th Aug. 1294.

" " Westm., 19th Sept. 1294.

By this the sheriff is required to release all wool and wool-fells arrested in his county, on payment of three or five marks the pack, according to the quality.

Writ, Edw. I., Aberconway, 4th Feb. 1294.

By this the King requires Ralph de Berners and David le Graunt, custodes archiepiscopatus vacantis post obitum J. Peckham, to surrender the temporalities of the see to Robert Winchelsey, archdeacon of Essex, elect of Canterbury, and approved by the King.

A letter from the Bishop of London announces that Adolphus (Rex Romanorum), with whom the King of England had formed an alliance, had not fulfilled his share in the treaty.

Writ, Edw. I., Westm., 14th Aug. 1295.

This is a writ *ad quod damnum*, directing an inquisition into the acquisition by Ch. Ch. of the house of a banished Jew in Canterbury.

Writ, Edw. I., Westm., 24th Sept. 1294.

" " St. Alban's, 30 Dec. 1295.

Ornamenta ecclesiastica de Capella Dni. Archiepi. liberata Dno. Roberto de Ellham apud Northwyc, A.D. m^{cc} nonages. liij.

This is an inventory of Abp. Winchelsey's "chapel," which accompanied him in his visitations. The great silver cross, the pastoral staff, the mitre, gloves, ring, vestments, and books, together with a sumpter horse (*summarius*) to carry all the articles, are included in the list. As a rule one single article of each kind was taken, but of some of the lighter vestments two or three are found. Some of the articles had historical as well as intrinsic value; thus the crozier and mitre had belonged to Abp. Peckham, a cope to Abp. Kilwardby, an alb, stole, and maniple were the gift of Queen Eleanor, and a chasuble, tunic, and dalmatic had once been owned by Abp. Living (Æthelstan), who lived before the Norman Conquest.

A royal proclamation narrates at great length the King's account of the disputes between himself and the Earl of Hereford and the Earl Marshal. After claiming credit for the purity of his own intentions he explains that this narrative is written: "kar akunes 'geutz purreint dire e fere entendre al peple akune 'paroles non verreyes, des queles le mesme peple porreient estre meuz de eus porter envers lur seigneur 'lige autrement ke fere ne dussent Le 'Roy sur ceo veni ke tuz en sachent la verite 'laquelle sensuyt.' If then relates how "grant 'partie de geutz dames dengleterre, les uns par priere 'les autres par sonnoise du Roy, vindrent a Landres," how, for the marshalling of the troops, he appointed a muster at St. Paul's, where the armed multitude were ordered to meet the Earls; and how, the same evening, the Earls sent a "bille," by the hands of Sir Robert Esturay, protesting against being thus forced to enter upon the performance of the duties of their offices, which they did not mean to do, and asking the King to entrust the duties to some other officer of his household. The King adds: "Et le Roy rescue la dite bille e eu 'conseil sur ceo, pour ceo kil ly sembla kil avient 'meyns aviscement maunde, e ne voleit mie kil en 'feussent surpris, envoya a eux Mons. Geoffrey de

Geynvill, Mons. Thom. de Berkleye, Mons. Jon Tregoz le Constable de la Tour, le Gardeyn de "Lundres, Mons. Roger Brabason, e Mons. Willame "de Bereford, pur euz meuz aviser sur ceo, e kil purveissent en teu maner kil ne faissent chose ke put "torner en prejudice du Roy, ne de lur estat demaigne. "E si autrement ne se vouissent aviser, ke lors, lur "fust demande si il avoient la dite bille e les paroles "ilokes conteneues; les queles il avoient, tut outre. "E kant cest avoement fu reporte au Roy, il eu sur ceo "conseil, mist en luy le comte de Hereford, Constable, "Mons. Thom. de Berkeleye, e en luy le Comte Mare- "schall Mons. Geffray de Geynvill, pur ceo ke les ditz "contes avoient requis ke le Roy comandast a autres, "si com il est contenuz en la dite bille." Then the Earls left London, but, by the intervention of Abp. Winchelsey, a meeting was arranged to take place at Waltham; when the Abp. and the Bps. went thither the Earls did not appear, but they sent Fitz-Roger and Segrave to say "kil ny pureient venir adunkz par "akunes resons." The story is then told of a safe-conduct given to the Earls in order to induce them to come to the King at St. Alban's, of which they did not take advantage, for they would hold no communication with him. The King complains that a false report had been spread, which averred that the Earls had proposed to him certain articles for the common profit of the Realm.—"Ore put estre ke akune genz unt fet en "tendant al peple ke les cuntes mostreront au Roy "certein articles pur le commun profite du peple "e du realme e ke le Rey deit aver seuse, "de quey le Rey ne fet riens." The articles are, nevertheless, discussed one by one, and it is argued that the King's acts, of which complaint was made, were all prompted by motives of patriotism. To the chief of all the articles: "pur aver le confortement de la Graunte "Chartre des franchises de Engleterre e de la Chartre de "la Forest," the King assents readily, on the condition, "sy ly graunterent un commun donn, tel com ly est "mut besoignable en poynt de ore." From the completeness of this short history it must be inferred that it was drawn up shortly after the middle of July, A.D. 1297, when the events occurred. This document is interesting as being a contemporary MS. account of the transactions of a week of events as momentous as any which have directed the current of English History. References to this narrative occur in the text-books, and a copy is to be found in Henningburgh's Annals. The last clause must have been extorted from so proud a King by pressing necessities; it reads: "E prie le Roy "tote les bone gentz de son realme ke, pur ceo ke il "al honour de Dieu, e de luy, e de eux, e du realme, e "pur pardurable pes, e pur mettre en bon estat son "realme, ad enpris ceo veiage a fere, e il ad graunt "affiance ke les bone priores de ces bone gentz ly purront mut ayder e valer a mettre ceste besoigne a bone "syn, kil voillent prier, e fere prier, entivement pur "luy, e pur ceus ky ovesk ly vont."

Writ, Edw. I., Chilton, 22nd July 1299.

" " Westm., 30th March 1300.

This, addressed to the Sheriff of Kent, orders that three knights, or other legal and discreet men of the county, shall be elected "by common consent" (*de vestro communi assensu*), to appear in a Parliament at York on the morrow of Ascension Day for the purpose of witnessing a final confirmation of the charters.

Writ, Edw. I., Blidam, 27 Jan. 1300.

The sheriff is commanded to see that all who owe the King military service shall meet him at Carlisle on St. John Baptist's Day, for the invasion of Scotland. For furnishing supplies, it is added, "preterea volumus, et "fibi precipimus, quod de bobus, porcis, et multonibus "vinis, necnon gallinis, pullis, ovis, casco, et aliis hiis "victualibus, interim providendis; et ea omnia usque "Karliolum, contra adventum nostrum, venire facias."

A corrody in Christ Church, lodging, food, and clothing, is conferred by Edward I. upon W. de Alba Nolete, "venatorem, una cum garcione sua."

Writ, Edw. I., Westm., 26 March 1300. Pollards and crocards, which by a previous proclamation the King had allowed to pass for half their nominal value, "ita, "viz, quod duo recipientur pro uno sterlingo," are by this writ utterly to be suppressed.

Proclamation, Edw. I., Graham, 20th Jan. 1300.

Writ, Edw. I., Carlisle, 3rd Nov. 1300.

Proclamation, Edw. I., Windsor, 28th January 1300.—These all relate to the circulation of Pollards, Crocards, and other foreign tokens.

Billa liberata prelati et proceribus ex parte Dni. Regis, in Parlamento suo Lincolnie, in octabis Sci. Hillarii, A.D. mccc., regni regis E. xxix.

Billa prelaturum et procerum regni liberata Dno. Regi ex parte totius communitatis in Parlamento Lincoln, anno supradicto.

The second of these titles heads the twelve articles, praying for reforms, presented to the King in the parliament of Lincoln in Jan. 1301, not, as the title has it, in 1300. The first title heads the King's answer, given at full length in the original French, and ending with the *salvo*, "issint qe sauve soit le serment le Roy, "e le lur endroit de la couronne."

Preposita ex parte Archiep. Caut. in scriptis coram Papa de mandato suo contra abbatem et conventum Sci. Augustini, xvi. kl. Feb., A.D. m^occc^o.

In this Abp. Winchelsey protests against the exemption from episcopal jurisdiction which Boniface VIII. gave to St. Augustine's. He pleads that it was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation; that the Pope's Bull professed only to be a confirmation of an ancient exemption, which, the Abp. says, never existed. Other papers relating to the same subject occupy several pages of the register.

De deposito ducentarum librarum decime. 1301.

Many instruments occur here relating to the tenth collected for the Holy Land. Two hundred pounds were given to the prior of Ch. Ch. for safe-keeping, and the withdrawal of that sum from his custody caused much correspondence.

Bulla de Translacione Sci. Lodowyci Regis Francie.

Boniface VIII., after a long biography of Louis IX. beginning at his early boyhood, recites and approves the narratives of some miracles worked by him, he congratulates the Royal House of France upon their kinship to such a king, and the people on the lustre his sanctity lends to their land, and at last, these details filling several pages of close writing, he announces: "Nos de "sanctitate vite, et miraculorum veritate, ipsius "beatissimi Lodowyci, curiose ac solempnis inquisitionis diligencia, . . . certitudinem optinentes: "Ipsum, de communi fratum nostrorum, et prelaturum "omnium, tunc apud Sedem Apostolicam existentium, "consilio et assensu, die Dominica iii^a idus Augusti "(1297), Sanctorum Cathalogi duximus ascribendum." Pilgrims visiting the new tomb at the Festival of the Translation in years to come are awarded a remission of a year and forty days "de iniunctis sibi penitentiis"; whilst to those who pay their devotions there at any other time only forty days of indulgence are granted.

Bulla Archiep. Cant. pro Scottis.

Bulla Regi Anglie pro Scottis.

Boniface VIII., hearing of the great oppression of the Scots by the agents of the King of England, informs the Abp. and the King, in two distinct instruments, that, to end the war, "negocium ad decisionem et determinationem sedis Apostolicę reduciamus, et eciam reservamus, ac decernimus irritum et inane si secus, scienter vel ignoranter, a quocunque in hac parte contigit "attemptari. Dat. Anagnine iv. kl. Julii. Anno r^o," 27 June 1299.

De capa Abbatis de Langedon.

In this letter, addressed by the Abp. to his commissary, the latter is required to demand from the Abbot of Langedon the customary gift of a cope for use in the choir of Ch. Ch., which all prelates receiving benediction there were bound to offer.

De procreatione Epi. Spoletani Nuncii Dni. Pape. A demand for procurations made in 1301.

Provocacio Dni. Archiepi. contra execucionem ecclesie de Pagham.

During the vacancy of the see the king had presented his clerk to the church of Pagham, an act which Robert Winchelsey, when he became Abp., resisted with all the force of law; hence several provocations, &c.

Bulla decime in subsidium Romane Ecclesie imposita.

The Bull by which Boniface VIII. imposed a tax of a tenth upon the clergy of England for three years, 26 Feb. 1301. Other papers, relating to the method by which the tenth was to be collected, and to the appointment of the Abbot of Faversham to the office of collector for the diocese of Canterbury, are copied in this part of the register.

Execucio contra Dm. Roberti de Burgheshe pro incarceratione Abbatis de Faversham.

A mandate from Abp. Winchelsey requiring the archdeacon of Cant. to cite Sir Robert to answer for his offence. February 1301.

Aggravacio sentencie contra eundem.

The offender, having taken no notice of the citation, incurs the sentence of the greater excommunication, March 1301.

Sentencia excommunicationis contra John de Lewes et alios presbyteros. 3rd March 1301.

Abp. Winchelsey denounces sentence of excommunication against certain priests who have celebrated in churches interdicted by him.

De quinta decima temporalium taxanda.

Edward I. explains that in collecting the fifteenth granted by parliament, goods merely spiritual are to be exempted. Roxburgh, 9th Feb. 1302.

Citacio prelaturum et cleri Francie coram papa. 5th Dec. 1301.

Suspensio gratiarum et indulgenciarum concessarum Regi Francie per Sedem Apostolicam. 5 Dec. 1301.

Bulla de subiectione Regis Francie curie Romane.

These three papers mark steps in the bitter struggle between Boniface VIII. and Philip IV. backed by his, more Gallican than Roman, clergy. The last of the three is contemptuously brief, and contrasts with this pope's usual verbosity. "Bonifacius Eps., servus servorum Dei, filio suo Philippo Regi Francie, &c. Scire "te volumus quod in spiritualibus et temporalibus nobis "subes. Beneficiorum vel prebendarum ad te collacio "nulla spectat, et si aliquorum vacancium custodiam "habes, usus et fructus eorum successoribus rescres, et "si qua contalisti, collacionem hujusmodi . . . revocamus, aliud credentes hereticos reputamus."

De Convocacione cleri apud Novum Templum Lond. in crastino Asencionis Domini. Anno Dni. mccc. secundo.

Abp. Winchelsey cites the prior personally, and the chapter by one proctor, to attend a Convocation of the clergy at the time and place above named, "efficaciter "tractaturi et ordinaturi quid ad honorem Dei et "reformationem status ecclesie . . . sit agendum." 18th April 1302.

De sepultura et oblationibus Roberti le Boursier interfecti juxta Newentone.

Abp. Winchelsey relates how, "nuper quidam Robertus dictus Boursier peregre proficissens juxta villam "de Newentone, per quendam Sathane satellitem interemptus fuisse, et in via publica postmodum vili "traditus sepulture; non post multum temporis intervallum, at publice referabatur, tot circa sepulchrum "ipsius defuncti signa et prodigia prodire, de quibus "non est nostrum diffinire, quod nonnulli ex devocione "ad locum predictum confluisse incepterunt et adhuc "pro veneratione divini numinis, sicut credimus, confluisse non desistunt." The place of burial was inconvenient, and therefore the Abp. ordered that the body should be transferred to the churchyard of the parish in which the murder took place. As there was some doubt on this point, the Abp. himself visited the spot and held an inquisition, by which it was decided that the death took place in the parish of Hartlip, and to that churchyard he ordered the corpse to be carried. Again two difficulties arose, first, the Vicar of Hartlip refused to receive it, and, next, some of the men of Hartlip had already removed it to another grave, by the roadside, in the parish of Newington. Under those circumstances it was decided that the final interment should take place in Newington churchyard, and that the vicar there should have any credit and profits that might arise therefrom. There are many points in this story which resemble the incidents in the legend of St. William of Perth, who is buried at Rochester.

Excusacio Prelaturum Francie—Littera directa per communitatem cleri regni Francie cardinalibus et summo pontifici.

Responsum Pape ad excusacionem prelaturum Francie, &c.

These are copies of the remonstrance of the French bishops, and of the pope's angry answer, dated in 1297. The documents will be recognised by the pope's description of Peter Flotte:—"Beliall ille Petrus "Flote, semiviridis corpore, menti totaliter excecatus."

Inhibicio Officialis Curie Cantuar.

This is merely a formal paper in a suit concerning tithes at Ifeld. The Rector of Northfleet sued the Abbess of Malling, and the Prior of Ch. Ch. was judge in the cause; so that when this was moved by appeal into the Court of Arches, the prior, as a matter of form, was inhibited from proceeding in the matter.

Bulla de corporibus defunctorum non eviscerandis vel membris separandis.

Boniface VIII. forbids a peculiar practice of embalming persons who die at a distance from their homes. He thus explains the process to which he objects:—"corpus, "ex quodam impie pietatis affectu truculenter exviscerant, ac idem membratim vel in frusta inhumaniter "concidentes, subsequenter aquis immersa, exponunt "ignibus dequoquendum, et tandem ab ossibus tegn-

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"mento carnis excusso idem ad partes predictas (in patriam propriam) mittunt tumulandum; quod non solum divine majestatis conspectui abominabile plurimum redditur, set, et, humane considerationis obtentibus occurrat vehementius abhorrendum."

Breve de vi laicali in ecclesiis amovenda. Westm. 14th Aug. 1302.

The Sheriff of Kent is required to put the chapter of Ch. Ch. again into possession of all the (named) lands and benefices, from which they had been expelled when the King seized the possessions of the monastery five years before.

Ordinacio prelatorum et cleri Anglie contra violatores libertatum et invasores bonorum ecclesiasticorum.

Abp. Winchelsey, writing to his commissary, sums up the penalties denounced against enemies of the church in two convocations of the clergy: one held at Hilary-tide in 1296, the other (apud Novum Templum) at Midsummer last past, that is in 1298. The general denunciation of invaders of the rights of the church, who were declared excommunicate ipso facto, was made at the first council by the Abps., the Bps. "nobis in pontificibus libus assistentes." At the second convocation the Prince, with consent of the King's council, re-affirmed the denunciations, and confirmed the charters, the King himself being "in partibus transmarinis." Orders were given that copies of the charters should be sent to all cathedral churches, where they were to be read "in the vulgar tongue, so that every one might understand their import, twice in the year." The denunciations of particular offenders were entrusted first to the bishops, and then extended to inferior prelates, and even to the vicars of parish churches, who, however, were bound to communicate with their bishop at the first opportunity after they had pronounced the sentence. The same sentence was incurred by all who laid violent hands upon ecclesiastics, although, or rather especially, if they acted by virtue of a warrant issued by a secular authority. On his own authority the Abp. adds that the "processiones sollempnes et orationum suffragia que pro statu Terre Sancte, et pace ac tranquillitate et prosperitate ecclesie, Regis, et regni, dudum salutriter ordinavimus . . . negligenter, et andivimus, ommissa sunt." He therefore orders that they shall be more diligently performed. At the King's request, as appears in the manifesto already noticed in this report, prayers were demanded "pro eo et suis in expedicione presentium quam contra hostes ipsius et regni nuper assumpsit." Edward is here said to have asked for these intercessions "per nuncios suos," as if he were still abroad, and the result of the war yet impending, but the Abp.'s letter is dated 15th July 1298, three months after the King's return. It is not impossible that the clerk who copied the letter into the register made a mistake in the dates. Dat. apud Otteford, idus Julii, A. D. mcccxviii.

Breve inquisitionis etatis R. de Kirkeby. mcccxi.

John Kirkeby held land from the Prior at Hadleigh. At his death an inquest was held to ascertain the age of Roger his heir. It does not appear that this John was the same person with the King's Treasurer and Counsellor who died in 1290.

Nova statuta regni Francie pro guerra Flandrie. Philip IV. forbids his subjects to leave the kingdom without license, putting those who disobey out of his protection, "excludantur a fructu qui onera recusant." Horses and mules (mulos magnos et parvos) are declared to be contraband of war, as are also gold and silver.

Carta Regis E. de terris adquisitis post Statutum. Westm., 14 Nov. 1302.

This is an abstract of a charter containing a long list of lands and tenements acquired by the convent of Ch. Ch. since the passing of the statute "de religiosis," which are here amortized by the King's license.

Littera cautionaria de libro accomodato restituendo.

The borrower acknowledges that he has in his possession "Glossa Hostiensis in duobus voluminibus de precio xii. marcarum," and he, with two sureties, gives this bond as a pledge for their safe return.

De auxilio non faciendo ad filiam Regis maritandam de feodis militaribus que tenentur in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Langley, 10th Feb. 1303.

De homine vinerato supervidendo si periculum mortis imminet, et de vinerato replegiando si vuleratus in notorio periculo non fuerit. Leutone, 9th April 1303.

This writ applies to a particular case, but it is drawn so as to imply that the principle is of general application.

Breve pro Archiepiscopo, de prisona capto vi et armis per ballivos Cant. infra Berthonam Priores et Conventus sibi deliberando. Guildford, 20th Jan. 1303.

This case of John Carter who, having killed a man within a manor of the convent, was arrested by the police of the city, is often alluded to in these registers.

Declaracio privilegii nove exemptionis Abbatis et Conventus Sci. Augustini Cant.

Bouiface VIII., at the petition of the Abbot, had granted to the convent complete immunity from episcopal jurisdiction, but, after remonstrances from Abp. Winchelsey, he in this explanation greatly modifies and restricts the exemption.

Sermo quem fecit Papa in puppico quam confirmavit Regem Romanorum.

This is the copy of the allocution of Boniface VIII. made on the occasion of his confirmation to Albert I. of the title of King of the Romans. After the speech of the Pope follows one made by a certain "clericus dicti Regis," who in his master's name made a complete recantation, and almost acknowledged that the dignity was confirmed by the Pope alone. The Pope's speech begins: "Scribitur in Genesio primo, fecit Deus duo luminaria magna, unum ut preesset diei, aliud ut preesset nocti. Et licet ista verba, secundum communem expositionem, possent ad diversas personas referri, nos tamen ad eandem personam referimus." Of Rudolph, Albert's father, and his good faith, he says, "dicere consequerunt in partibus illis, quod videntur aliquem suum promissum non tenere, dixerunt ipsi, 'Iste non est Rudolphus Rex Alenannie.'"

Littera de venacione concessa.

By this warrant, written in French, Will. de Broouse, Lord of the Honours of Goer and Brember, authorises his foresters in the Forest of St. Leonard's to deliver to the messenger of the Prior of Ch. Ch. eight deer "bons e gras." The warrant is dated from Canterbury on the morrow of St. Mark, 1303.

Breve de ecclesiis appropriatis Abbati et Conventui Sci. Augustini. West., 30th Nov. 1302.

The King who had, at the instance of Abp. Winchelsey, caused the convent of St. Augustine's to be despoiled of their church of Selling, now, upon further information, requires the sheriff to reinstate them.

Bulla de revocatione obligacionum, et juramentorum factorum in prejudicium Imperatoris. Anagni, 31 May 1303.

By this Boniface VIII. annuls all oaths and treaties by which the Emperor Albert I. was hampered at the time of his reconciliation with the Pope.

Forma ordinacionis pacis et confederacionis inite inter Reges Anglie et Francie.

This is a copy of the heads of the treaty of July 1303, sent up for the information of the sheriff of Kent.

Novum breve de transgressionibus factis in diversis locis. Dumerline, 6th Nov. 1603.

This writ, addressed to three of the King's Justices, tells an extraordinary story of an outrage upon Abp. Winchelsey and an official of his at some date not named. Some ruffians broke by night into the Abp.'s house at Canterbury, "ipse in eodem manso existente," and insulted and wounded his servants, carrying off some of his goods. Then without any notice in the writ there is a change of time and scene; Canterbury by night is hidden and Selling by day appears. The actors seem, though this is not certain, to be the same. Whoever they were they fell upon Robert Cristian, Dean of Ospringe, who was serving citations for the Abp., et "ipsum versus posteriora equi illius retroversum, et eandem ejusdam equi in manu sua, loco ferri, tenentem, equitate inhumaniter complerunt ipsum eciam sic equitatem per medium ejusdem ville de Selling, cantibus et choreis illudendo, duxerunt, et postea eandem illam et auriculas ac labia equi abiderunt, et ipsum Decanum in Intum sordidum proecerunt." Thus what at first appeared to be the beginning of a second Canterbury Martyrdom, ended in a piece of coarse and cruel horse-play.

Breve Regis de decima in subsidium Ecclesie Romane imposita de tercio anno levanda. Dumerline, 10th Dec. 1304.

Boniface VIII., having imposed a tax of the tenth upon ecclesiastical property, for the support of the Roman See, afterwards ceded the first moiety to the King of England, with the promise that the second moiety should also be given if he himself lived to the term appointed for its collection, or if the Sicilian war should

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come to an end. Boniface died before the time arrived, but the King, nevertheless, in this writ addressed to the sub-collectors, reproves them for remissness in gathering the money, the whole of which he claims for himself.

Bulla Benedicti Pope XIⁱ de omnibus gratiis et provisionibus Bonifacii Pape VIIIⁱ revocatis. Lateran, 6th Nov. 1301.

Pope Benedict revokes and annuls all appointments made by his predecessor.

Confirmacio Hospitalis de Maydenstane. 1261.

Copy of an old charter by which Roger, Prior of Ch. Ch., assents to the foundation and endowment, by Abp. Boniface, of the hospital of Maidstone.

Littera Dni. Archiepi. monitoria pro rebus ecclesie restituendis. 1303.

The Abp. warns certain monks and others, who have obtained possession of ornaments and other goods belonging to the Church of Canterbury, that they must restore them to the prior at once.

Littera monitoria de minutis decimis non exigendis contra privilegium Sedis Apostolice, viz. "Non absque dolore."

The rector of Smarden has demanded small tithes from tenants of Ch. Ch. in defiance of the Bull known in the Convent by the title "Non absque dolore;" and the Abbot of Faversham, who has been appointed, by the Holy See, *protector* of Ch. Ch., warns him not to do so again.

Bulla de dedecate decime, in subsidium Ecclesie Romano impositæ, Dno. Regi Anglie concessæ.

The instrument by which Boniface VIII. gives to King Edward the first moiety of the tenth alluded to.

Breve de inquisitione de omnimodis incendiis et pacis perturbacionibus. Stirling, 26th May 1304.

The sheriff is to make inquisition as to the perpetrators of homicide and arson, which have been frequent in the county.

Breve de hominibus et tenentibus Archiepi. attachiatis in Cantuar. eidem Archiepo. deliberandis. Stirling, 1st June 1304.

Processus Dni. Benedicti Pope XIⁱ contra illos qui manus violentes iniecerunt in Dm. Bonifacium VIII^m.

This is a proclamation denouncing William de Norgaret and his fellows.

Bulla de dispensacione faciendâ.

This paper in the suit between Abp. Winchelsey and St. Augustine's Abbey contains a mandate from Benedict XI., requiring the Prior of Ch. Ch. to offer a pardon, tempered by penance, to rectors and vicars of churches in the patronage of the Abbey who, following the example of their patrons, have resisted the Abp.'s authority. They are to be *dispensed* for past offences, and warned to offend no more.

Littera de pensione magistri G. de Seo. Leofardo.

By this letter under the convent seal, an annual stipend of fifty marcs for life is conferred upon a canon of Wells, who, as proctor in the Curia for the convent, has done good service to the monastery. A *mansio*, sufficient for the habitation of the proctor and his familia, is awarded to him in the precincts of Ch. Ch., together with stables for his horses, and fuel for his kitchen and chamber. The date is A.D. 1286.

Breve de iudicio de recognicione debiti—facta secundum formam Statuti de Acton Burnel, de mercatoribus et eorum debitis levandis.

This writ, although it records an actual transaction, appears to be registered here for the sake of the formula.

Writ. Edw. I., Westm. 6th April 1305.

Littera executoria super condemnatione et sententia definitiva contra Hen. de Hollane parochianum de Westelyve.

In 1305 an important parishioner had withdrawn his attendance and his oblations from his own parish church, and carried them elsewhere. He was cited before the commissary by the Chapter of Ch. Ch., to whom the church was appropriated, and by this sentence was condemned, under pain of further penalties, to make up his arrears and to abstain from offending in future.

Littera supplicatoria Dno. Pape pro electo confirmando. Cantuar. 6th June 1305.

Edward I., addressing Clement V. as "B. Archiepo. Bardegalensi in Summo Pontifici electo," asks him to confirm William de Greenfeld as Abp. of York.

Commissio pro procuracione Epi. levandâ. Oct. 1305.

Concerning the procurations of a papal nuntius.

Breve de evasione clericorum liberatorum Ordinariorum. Wynton., 12th March 1306.

Convicted clerks given in charge to the Abp. had escaped.

Bulla de ratificacione confirmacionis Dni. R. de Baldok Epi. Lond.

Bishop Baldock's election by the Chapter of St. Paul's had, in the time of Benedict XI., been appealed against in the Curia by Peter de Dene, Canon of St. Paul's; in this Bulla Clement V. announces that the appeal has been withdrawn, and that he ratifies the election.

Littera de potestate faciendi tres Tabelliones.

This letter of request is addressed by the Prior of Ch. Ch. to Bassianus de Allayato of Milan, Count Palatine.

Forma dispensacionis cum clerico illegitime nato, et littera inquisitionis super eadem.

John de Brun, a priest, born from a marriage which was canonically incestuous, has his disability removed by Clement V.; he having made a journey to Rome to seek a dispensation.

Littera cautionis Dni. Regis de xxx^{ma} sibi concessa pro auxilio ad filium suum primogenitum militem faciendum; quod non cedat prelati[s] [et] proceribus et populo in prejudicium in futurum. Westm., 30th May 1306.

Bulla executoria de provisione annue pensionis. Clement V. requires the Abbot of St. Augustine's to provide John Pakere of Sandwich, clerk, with a pension of 15 marcs as compensation for a benefice to which they had failed to present him.

Breve de Statuto Wynton. observato et observando. Llanercoast, 7th Dec. 1306.

A letter in French acknowledges the receipt from the Prior of Ch. Ch. of 5*l.* for two tuns of French wine; being 4*l.* 1*s.* for "le primer coust des vins, e. iiii. sol." "pur la nef, e. xii. d. per un curar qe vint de Burdeans."

Donum Regis E. de Ducatu Aquitanie simpliciter. Wynton., 7th April 1306.

Littera directa Baronibus et aliis subjectis Aquitanie per Regem.

These relate to the Duchy which was conferred upon the Prince when he was knighted.

Potestas procuratoribus per Principem.

Robert de Burghersh and John de Burne are appointed to exercise the powers of Seneschals in the Duchy.

Execucio de procuracione Epi. Sabiniensis, Cardinalis, Nunci.

Execucio provisionis et collacionis Archidiaconatus Cantuar. tempore Dni. Pape Clementis V^o.

The Pope appoints Bernando de Ecii de Libreto, a foreigner and a boy under age, to the archdeaconry, he being already a canon of Bourdeaux. The Bishop of Lichfield and the Abbots of St. Augustine's and Waltham are deputed to see the collation carried into effect, and to overrule the expected opposition of the Abp. and of the Prior and Chapter of Ch. Ch.; a task which they perform with offensive zeal.

Ordinacio facta per Dm. Regem et totum consilium suum pro statu Ecclesie Anglicane in Parlamento apud Karliol in octabis Sci. Hillarii, anno regni Regis E. xxxv., viz. A.D. mcccvi^o.

This is the ordinance made at Carlisle, by the King's Council, for the purpose of checking the extortions practised by W. de Testa the Nuntius, to whom the Pope committed the administration of the archbishopric of Canterbury during the time of Archbishop Winchelsey's suspension. The second part of the date in the title, "viz. mcccvi^o," which is written in another hand, and with paler ink than the rest of the title, antedates the ordinances by a year.

Statutum Regis factum in parlamento apud Karliol, anno regni sui xxxv., viz. Anno Gracie mcccvi^o.

This statute, enacted at the same time with the Ordinance last mentioned, is directed against the imposition of taxes upon English monasteries by their foreign Abbots. It also, which is more important, forbids the carrying of money so collected out of the kingdom.

Execucio contra falsos predicatorum et Questuarios. 1307.

Littera Archiepi. contra falsos, &c. 1308.

In the first of these documents William de Testa, the administrator of the see of Cant., a "Sede Apostolica deputatus," and in the second Abp. Winchelsey after his return from exile, warn the suffragan bishops of the province that: "quidam, fingentes se collectores et receptores pecuniarum que Ecclesie Xpi. Cant., in qua corpus gloriosi Martiris Sci. Thome [requiescit]; pia devocione fideliem offerunt, pro nonnullis questus et falsos colores, colligunt et extorquent; licet ad hoc a nobis et dicta

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"Ecclesia . . . nullam sufficientem penitus habeant potestatem."

Citacio Rectorum et Vicariorum pro sinodalibus et processionalibus subtractis. 1307.

The Commissary of Cant., referring to the ancient custom in accordance with which the beneficed clergy of the diocese were used to come with oblations in solemn procession to the cathedral at Whitsuntide, cites several rectors and vicars who have failed in these particulars.

Breve (Edw. II.) de bonis ecclesiasticis non taxandis ad xx^{am}. Dover, 18th Jan. 1308.

Commissio Dni. R. Archiepi. de coronacione Regis.

The Abp., from Poitou, deposes the Bp. of Winchester to crown the King. The original of this is among the Chart. Ant. Ecclesie. Xpi.

Bulla de revocatione suspensionis Dni. R[oberti] Archiepi. Feb. 1308.

Littera Pape Clementis V^{ti} Dno. Arepo. directa de eodem. Feb. 1308.

Revocacio commissionis facte Archiepo. Ebor. per Sedem Apostolicam pro coronacione Regis Edwardi filii Regis R. Feb. 1308.

Commissio (facta H. Priori Ecclesie. Xpi.) Vicario generali Dni. Archiepi. Cant. Feb. 1307 (ecclesiastical year).

Commissio Seneschalli (Arepi.).

Commissio Seneschalli libertatum.

These all mark steps in the recovery of his dignity by Abp. Winchelsey.

Breve Regis de custodia Honoris de Thonebregg. Westm., 6 June 1290.

The King takes the honour of Tonbridge into his own hand, warranting the Abp., from whom the Earl of Gloucester held it, from all damage.

De antiqua firma de Manerio de Terryng, xviii. li.

The Abp. received the 18l. of rent in money or produce at his choice. Under this title are set down the various articles: corn, cattle, poultry, eggs, &c., with the equivalent value of each.

Littera Dni. Regis directa Dno. Pape pro restitutione Archiepi. Cant.

Edward II. requests Clement V. to reinstate Abp. Winchelsey, whom he had suspended. He says that for his own part the Abp. "nobis non sit obnoxius," and that even his father before his death "injuriis quas dictus Dns. Archiepus. commiserat erga eum eodem indulserit, Salvatoris clemencia inspirante."

Carta Henrici Regis tercii de custodia de Tonebregg.

Carta Regis Edwardi de eodem. Westm., 6 June 1290.

Item de eodem. Senewhare, 18 June 1273.

Littera citacionis contra Executores Epi. Wynton. defuncti pro capta.

Littera citacionis Dni. R. Archiepi. Epo. Elyens pro capta chori solvenda.

Breve Justiciariis Wallarum de walla reparanda, et dampnis taxandis et reparandis. Westm., 23 Oct. 1274.

Bulla Hospitalariorum de subsidio Terre Sancte, et indulgentia concessa pro eodem.

Clement V., addressing the Abp. of Cant. and his suffragans, describes the capture of Acre and the miserable condition of the Christians in the Holy Land. He extols the valour and devotion of the knights of the Hospital, and, having taken counsel with the leaders of the order, proposes that an expedition under their command should pass over into Syria. He requires the Abp. and his clergy, regular and secular, to signify to their flocks, choosing especially times of confession, that money is required for this new crusade: and he empowers them to promise indulgences to all who contribute; the amount of penance remitted to be in exact proportion to the sums, large or small, contributed. Boxes are directed to be put up in prominent parts of all cathedral and parish churches for the reception of alms, care being taken to secure each box with three locks, the keys being entrusted to three separate persons. A form of prayer for the success of the expedition is concluded in the Bull.

Incipit: "Exurgat Deus et inimici, &c." Explicit: "Et vestre sollicitudinis studium palmam glorie, que causam Dei gerentibus pro digna retributione rependitur, mereatur." Dat. Poitiers, 13th Aug. 1307.

Bulla de dispensacione Clericorum pro subsidio Terre Sancte.

By this the Pope excused the clergy of Europe from contributions towards the expenses of the expedition

which the Hospitallers contemplated in the next spring, advocated in the last mentioned Bull. 13 Aug. 1307.

Bulla de commutacione abstinentie et conjuslibet peregrinationis pro subsidio Terre Sancte. Dat. nt supra.

This title explains itself.

De feoditate Dni. H. Exon. Epi.

"Memor" quod . . . anno Dni. mccc nono . . . Walterus Exon. Epus. juravit et fecit feoditatem Dno. H. Priori Ecclesie Xpi. Cant., in aula Dni. Archiepi. . . . de terra quam tenet de eodem priore in Horsleigh."

Breve si sit ad dampnum. Edw. II., West., 8th Dec. 1310.

Littera Dni. Archiepi. contra violatores jurium et libertatum Ecclesie.

This relates to pretended patrons who attempt to intrude their nominees into churches in the patronage of Ch. Ch.

De cruce Ebor. non portanda London.

Item de eodem negotio.

Two letters, one written by Abp. Winchelsey, in remotis agens, and the other by the Prior of Ch. Ch., the Abps.' Vicar General, addressed to the Bp. of London. They say that it is reported that the Abp. of York intends to have his cross carried before him in London, whither he is summoned to attend Parliament. The Bp. is warned to prevent the Abp. displaying the cross, giving benediction, or performing any other pontifical act in the southern province; also, notice is to be given to the inhabitants of places where he halts that they are forbidden to ring the church bells, or to make any show "reverencie pontificalis" under pain of the greater excommunication.

Commissio Magri. R. de Ros ad recipiendum resignationem Electi Exon. de precentoria ejusdem Ecclesie. 24th Mar. 1307.

Walter Stapledon, the Bishop of Exeter elected, had at the time of his promotion filled the office of precentor, and this could only be resigned, sede Exon. vacante, into the hands of the Abp., who was at Rome, or his commissary.

De divorcio inter Hen. de Chikewelle et Aliciam uxorem ejus.

The husband claimed the lands of his wife which Walter de Langton, Bp. of Lichfield and formerly treasurer of Edward I., had given to some one who seems to have had no title to them. The husband asserting that there had been no divorce "celebrated" in the Abps' court, this writ was served on the commissary to cause him to confirm or refute the husband's statement.

Bulla de procuracione W. de Testa.

The Pope requires the clergy to tax themselves so far as to allow a stipend of seven shillings a day, besides his maintenance, to W. de Testa, the nuntius to whom the administration of the See of Cant. was entrusted during the suspension of Abp. Winchelsey.

Breve de Molendino de Lyden. Wigton, 7 Aug. 1310.

Breve de amerciamentis et cattalis dampnatorum et fugitivorum allocandis Archiepo et Ecclesie Xpi. Cant. Lulithgow (Lydyseu), 23 Oct. 1310.

Ordinacio facta in pleno Capitulo iiij. idus April. A.D. mccc. nono.

"Omnes mensure tam bladi quam brasii . . . sint minus assisi . . . secundum Standardum Regis. Nec licet alicui de cetero hujusmodi mensuras nec etiam justam cerevisie . . . nec pondera alicue augere vel minuire . . . sub pena inferius annotata."

The regulations for the measurement of corn, &c., which occur here and there in the registers, are given in this place in a complete form, and the "Mensura Lanfranci," which was larger than the King's standard, is superseded by the smaller measure; after having been used in the Convent for two centuries.

Bulla de accusantibus Bonificium papam V^{to} non audiendis.

When Clement V. caused Apostolic letters to be written putting to silence the detractors of his penultimate predecessor Boniface VIIIth, the letters were so carelessly drawn that they did not indicate to which of the eight deceased Bonifaces they were intended to refer; it was therefore decided that this Bulla should be drawn up to explain the former. From the title it might be inferred that the Bull had really, in Ch. Ch., been supposed to relate to a Pope of the 7th century.

Breve de exclusio de Menesse reparanda. Berwick. 22 Nov. 1310.

This, at first sight, incomprehensible title refers to a sluice at Worth Minnis.

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Carta Regis Johannis de personis ecclesiasticis pro nullo delicto ntelegandis. Anno suo xv^{mo}.
Carta Regis Johannis de clericis pro quocunque crimine incarcerationis Archiepo. Cant. liberandis quandocumque per ipsum fuerint requisiti.

Littera Arepi. (Roberti) ad tractandum malefactorum.

The Abp., quoting the anathema of St. Thomas and the provisions of the council of Oxford denouncing abstractors of church goods, requires the Dean of Rochester to cite John de Hanysewh who detains two horses belonging to the Prior of Ch. Ch. 1311.

Littera Epi. Menevensis de gracia Magri. R. de Haute, Rectoris ecclesie de Westerham, sedibus Cant. et Menev. vacantibus. 1312.

The Bishop retains Haute as his standing counsel at a salary of five marks, to be continued until a benefice can be provided for him in Wales.

Littera prelatorum Anglie Dno. Pape directa pro recommendatione Universitatis Oxon. Dat. London. in concilio provinciali, A.D. mcccxi.

The Bishops in council assembled ask the Pope to assist in promoting the welfare of the University, "que a diebus antiquis pane vite et intellectu esurientes," "cibavit, et potavit scientes aqua sapientie salutaris," "et que inter lucernas Ecclesie Anglicane velud sidus irradiat matutinum."

Bulla de cassacione ordinis Milicie Templi. 6 May 1312.

By this instrument Clement V., in accordance with an ordinance of the Council of Vienne, declares the order dissolved, and directs that the members, under the supervision of provincial councils, shall be distributed in monasteries of the established orders, care being taken that only a few are placed in each house. He does not touch upon the disposal of the property of the order.

Bulla de pace tractanda inter Regem Anglie et proceres regni. Dat. in priuato de Gransello prope Malav[er]sanam in Vasconiciensi diocesi. 25 May 1313.

The Pope appoints Arnald Card. of St. Prisca and Arnald Bp. of Palestrina to be his nuntii for the purpose of mediating between the King and his nobles. These Apostolic letters are addressed to the latter.

Littera testimonialis de peregrino.

This is the blank form of the certificate which the devout obtained as an abiding proof that they had accomplished the Canterbury pilgrimage. It reads thus: "Universis pateat per presentes, quod quarto die mensis Novembris, anno Dni. mccc. duodecimo, N. de L. ad Ecclesiam Cantuar. causa peregrinationis, ut dicebat, accessit, et limina Beati Thome martiris et alia ejusdem ecclesie sanctuariorum personaliter visitavit. Et hec, omnibus quorum interest, nos, Hen. permissione divina Prior Ecclesie Xpi. Cant. predicte, tenore presencium, intimamus. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras, sigillo nostro munitas, fieri fecimus patentes. Dat. Cant., &c."

Breve quod iusticiarii reddant iudicium de molen-dino de Lyden. Berwick, 20 April 1311.

Breve de eodem.

Inquisicio de eodem. March 1311.

Inquisicio de stallis de Burgate in Cantuar. Mich^l, 1312.

The tenants of the priory had converted their houses into shops facing the city market, to the damage, as was alleged, of the dealers frequenting it.

Nova carta Quinque Portuum de confirmacione libertatum suarum.

Nova carta Baronum de Sandwyco de custodia orphanorum, &c. in portum predictum. Westm., 15 Feb. 1290.

Confirmacio Cartarum libertatum Quinque Portuum. Westm., 26th July 1313.

Three instruments in which Edward II. recites and approves his father's acts.

Breve de summonicione Itineris. 1313.

J. Morant and W. de Cleydone, "Custodes Archiepi- scopatus Cant.," transmit to the bailiffs of the convent the writ which they have received from the sheriff summoning them to meet the Justices itinerant.

Littera Dni. Comitiss Gloucestrie de bonis nostris de Merstham salvandis, 1313.

Gilbert de Clare, having bought all the cattle and corn on the manor of the convent of Ch. Ch. at Merstham for the sustenance of his house at Blotchingley, warns the King's officers not to take any of them on any pretence.

Bulla de decima sexannali de tempore Clementis Pape Vⁱ. Avignon, 1 Dec. 1312.

It tells how the tenth for the Holy Land imposed for six years at the Council of Vienne was to be collected.

Bulla de torneamentis et iustis prohibitis. Paris, 10th Oct. 1312.

Tournaments are forbidden by an Act of the Council of Vienne; not so much because they are in themselves immoral, as because they cause a waste of life and money which ought to be employed in the crusade—which did not take place.

Littera Comitiss Bolonie de acquietancia Dni. (Roberti) Archiepi. Cant. pro applicatione et trans- itu ejusdem apud Whytsand. Easter 1306.

Littera de convocacione Cleri apud Westm. in crastino Ascensionis Dni. anno, mcccxiv.

Abp. Walter transmits to the prior a writ of the King asking for a subsidy from the clergy towards the Scottish war. The summons was unusual in form, and the clergy of the diocese of Cant. objected to it in twelve articles. To these the Abp. replied on the 6th June, urging that the clergy should grant the subsidy "necessitate urgente."

Bulla de absolucione Petri de Gavaston ad cantelam. Avignon, 26 April 1309.

The Abp. and clergy of England have, as the Pope asserts, excommunicated and exiled Piers Gaveston in haste, and without giving him an opportunity of defending himself; he therefore requires them to withdraw their sentence until his nuntius, Hugh Gerald, precentor of Perigord, shall have inquired into the affair.

Confirmacio Regis E. filii Regis E. super ordina- cione Henrici de Bathon de marisco de Romenal.

This and other documents here copied deal with the embanking of Romney Marsh from the time of Henry III.

Littera Dni. Walteri Archiepi. de Parlamento apud Westm. in octab. Sci. Hillarii, anno regni Regis octavo. 1 Dec. 1314.

The writ calling on the prior to appear personally and the chapter by two proctors.

Protestacio Cleri contra formam citationis pre- dicte.

Consensus Cleri de subsidio Dno. Regi faciendo sub condicionibus infrascriptis.

The clergy, as in the previous year, objected to the terms of the writ by which they were summoned, but were persuaded to grant the subsidy with reservations as set forth in seven articles.

Littera citationis Prepositi de Wyngham pro Dno. Vitali de Testa. 13 Mar. 1314.

The provost is cited to a visitation which Prior Eastry, by authority of Guillelmus tt. Sci. Ciriaci in Thermis Presb. Card., intends to make of the College of Wyngham. The citation is written so briefly that it conveys no idea what was the connexion between the College and De Testa, and is chiefly taken up with the Prior's protest against his being thus employed; ancient papal privileges exempting the Prior of Ch. Ch. from the duty of acting as Judge Delegate.

Prohibicio Dni. E. Regis filii Regis E. facta Archiepo. Ebor. pro Archiepo. Cantuar. de baja- lacione crucis sue in Provincia Ebor. Ebor., 3 Sept. 1314.

The King tells the Abp. of York that he has summoned a Parliament to be held at York on the morrow of Christmas, and that he hears that the Abp. has made great preparations to hinder the Abp. of Cant. from entering the province with his cross carried before him. Under these circumstances the southern Abp. hesitates to attend the Parliament, his absence from which would much weaken the King's Council. Hence the King enjoins upon the Abp. of York that he in no wise molest the Abp. of Cant., but receive him with honour, and allow him to be accompanied by all the accustomed ensigns of his dignity. At the same time, letters of similar import were sent to the Dean and Chapter of York, and to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, to Earl Warrene, to Henry Percy, to the Mayor and bailiffs of York, and to the sheriff of York.

Littera Dni. Walteri Archiepi. pro processioneibus faciendis pro negotiis regni et aeris serenitate.

The year having been marked by political troubles and by weather destructive to the crops, the Abp. orders that "faciat sollemnes, cum pulsacione cani- panarum, processiones, et decantacionem soliam" "Letanie, cum missa sollempni ad id congrua ut Clerus et Populus ad expiationem excessuum et devocionem congruam, per oraciones, jejunia, cleme- sinas, et alia caritatis opera, extentur; et ira Dei per humanam denervetur ut timetur accensa hiis plac-

"bilibus hostiis mitigeur." Dat. Lambeth, 14 July 1315.

Novum statutum Regis de numero ferculorum in mensa, et de nunciis et ystrionibus non recipiendis ad mensam. Langley, 6th Aug. 1315.

The King regulates the number of courses which shall be served at the tables of his nobles and churchmen, and prescribes simplicity in the entertainments.

Breve de Assisa vini vendendi.

Indentura de mitra et baculo pastorali cedrino Dni. Johannis Archiepi. et rubeo vestimento Dni. Roberti Archiepi. liberatis Dno. Waltero nunc Archiepo. per litteras suam superscriptam.

Abp. Walter, writing from "Bocton in itinere hac die Sci. Jeronimi," asks the Prior to lend him "mitram preciosam, ac baculum pastoralium, neonem et vestimentum integrum de samito rubeo, brudatum desuper ramunculis arborum, quorum baculi et mitre bone memorie Johannes similiter et vestimenti Robertus predecessores nostri . . . successores suis usum legavit." The request was complied with, the Abp.'s clerk and messenger giving an indented receipt, and lastly there comes the memorandum, "Postea predicta omnia restituta fuerunt Duo. R. de Dovor Sacriste."

Littera (summonitio) Dni. Walteri Archiepi. pro Parlamento Lincoln. Anno mcccv.

Commissio ad eligendum de qualibet villa unum peditem pro guerra Socie. Langley, 26 March 1316.

Informacio super commissione predicta.

The commission, which is more fully explained by the *informatio*, was issued by the authority of the Parliament held at Lincoln at Hilary-tide 1315(?)

Citacio de processione pentecostali Rectorum Ecclesiarum Dovor. subtracta. June 1316.

De processionibus et oracionibus faciendis pro pace et postilencia.

The Abp. of Cant. addressing the bishops of his province requires them to again offer prayers and perform religious rites such as were usual in times of distress. He gives a harrowing description of the state of the land: "Sane regnum Anglie, quod frugum habundancia ultra cetera regna per mundi climata diffusa, quodque pro ceteris regnis pacis pulcritudine ab olim gaudere consuevit, propter aeris intemperiem aut tantam famis miseriam, tantarumque dissensionis et discordie necnon inimicorum insidancium captivitatem . . . est deductum, quod ejusdem regni populus, deficientibus alimentis, et annona tam subtracta, compellitur miserabiliter mendicare, ipsiusque populi pars non modica per famis miseriam cruciata prout, prodolor, sic necata, et pacis quietudine porsus exulata," &c.

Motiva Capituli Ecclesie Xpi. Cant. contra novam ordinationem factam de Ecclesia de Reculver.

The motion recites that in the days of Abps. Kilwardby and Peckham sundry salutary ordinances were made for the government and privileges of the Church of Reculver, which was appropriated to the maintenance of the Abp.'s table, these rules being adopted with the consent of the chapter, asked for and granted. Some new ordinances have been made, the consent of the chapter not being asked for, and against these, six articles are objected.

Anathematizacio facta in Ecclesia Xpi. Cant. per Dm. Robertum Wynchelosey Arepm. pontificalibus indutum die Dominica infra octabas Nativitatis Beate Marie A.D. mcccv., presentibus Dno. Aniano Bangor. Epo. pontificalibus induto, ac et Priore et Conventu sacris vestibus indutis, et Priore Sci. Gregorii et omnibus Rectoribus et Vicariis et Presbyteris parochialibus civitatis Cantuar. superpellicis indutis; Prelatis cereis, et aliis candelas accensis in manibus suis tenentibus.

This is the speech and formula of malediction employed by Abp. Winchelsey when he, in accordance with the constitution of Otto and Otobon, solemnly, and generally, cursed all who abstracted the goods of the Church, or assailed its liberties.

Nova ordinacio Regis facta A.D. mcccvii. de blado, equis, vel aliis bonis non capiendis.

Protects the cattle and farm produce, both of clergy and laity, against the purveyors of the royal household.

Bulla Johannis Pape XXII. de trengis inter Regem Anglie et Robertum de Buys gerentem se pro Rege Socie. Arignon, 1st May 1317.

John XXII. "ex plenitudine potestatis" proclaims (indicit) a truce to last for two years, with a view to a permanent peace. He absolves the vassals on each

side from any oaths by which they are bound to continue the war, and repeals any papal indulgence by which either party may have been promised immunity from excommunication, a privilege which would have deprived him of much of his coercive power.

Littera Dni. Archiepi. de justis prohibendis. 4 Sept. 1318.

The Abp. addressing the prior of Ch. Ch. writes: "Quidam milites, veneno invidie et rancoris ac odii successi fomite, sature zizanie procurante, justas, ex conducto, a sacris canonibus sub penis gravissimis interdictis, apud Sydingbourne facere noviter ordinauerunt; unde necesse hominum, et animarum solent pericula pervenire, et, quod summe timendum existit, regit turbacio intrinseca, que jam diu invaluit, et per Dei misericordiam creditur nunc sedari, posset, quod absit, materiam recidivi discriminis provocare." The prior is required to announce that all who assist the jousts by their presence, by the loan of arms, or by the gift of money, will be subject to the sentence of the greater excommunication, to be removed by the Pope alone.

Breve Regis pro xl. hominibus armatis de civitate Cant. mittendis in auxilium Dni. Regis contra Scottos, A.D. mcccixv., Nottingham, 12 Aug. This is addressed to the bailiffs of the city of Cant., and does not concern the convent of Ch. Ch.

Peticio pro vinis Francie.

The prior asks the Queen of England to obtain the arrears of the wine of St. Thomas: "les arrearages de . . . j. anns passez de les vins qe le Roy Lovys jadis dona a Saint Thomas a Poicy e a Triel . . . par ses lettres a la Roine de France e a Mounseigneur Charles qe il voillent estre aidantz e conseilantz au procurateurs les ditz Priour et Convent."

Breve pro Priore et de Conventu de ordinacione Prioris Dovor. Sens, 12 Aug. 1287.

Littera Dni. R. de Hengham de placito advocacionis Prioratus Sci. Martini, Dovor. 1287.

Breve de execucione judicii pro Duo. Archiepo. redditu, de advocacione Prioratus Dovor. Blankford, 11 Jan. 1287.

Staurum dimissum in Archiepatu. Cant. post Dm. R. de Kylwybar quondam Arepm. Cant., A.D. mcccxxvii.

An inventory of the stotti, boves, and carectarii founs, or the several manors of the Archbishopric after the death of A. p. Robert. They amounted to 46 cart-horses, 212 young cattle, and 414 oxen. The horses were valued at 9s. each, the stirks at 2s. 6d., and the oxen at 10s.

Liberacio facta Dno. Waltero Archiepo. Cant. per Dm. Steph. de Gravesend, London. Epm., in festo consecrationis ejusdem Epi. die Dominica, viz., xix Kal. Feb., A.D. mcccxxvii.

Besides a whole carcass of an ox, another of a pig, and another of a calf, 24 rabbits, 36 capons, 50 water fowl, and 200 larks, with six barrels of best wine, and 36 of commoner for the clerks, were provided; also large numbers of wax torches and tapers, and of candles, together with food for the horses; and for the dressing-room three new towels, each of three yards; 27 yards of white linen, and 16 of canvas. 20 marcs which, the Bp. assigned for distribution among the Abps.' servants, did not come to hand: "sed non fuerunt solute," is the note added in a firm hand and in very black ink.

Breve de obediencia Monachorum Dovor. Kirkham, 9th Apl. 1284.

Ad istud breve sic responsum fuit.

Littera comitis Lancastrie de miraculis Dni. Roberti Archiepi.

Earl Thomas, a ready patron of the monastery, had been asked to intercede with the Pope for the canonization of Abp. Winchelsey, whose sufferings at the hand of Edward I. had rendered him very popular with the liberal politicians of his day. The Earl naturally writes, and this is the second time that he has asked for information on the same subject: "Sires nous vous prions, come avamnt ces heures nous avons prie, qe vous voillez tesmoigner, par voie notoire et par voz lettres patentes, queux miracles Dieux oeuvre pur l'ercesse Robert de Canturbire qd darrein feust, et ad oever; pur ly ausi bien en sa vie come apres sa mort. Et les miracles qe mendent en escript deuant sa tombe," &c.

Carta Dni. Walteri Arepi. de finibus et exitibus hominum suorum habendis ad vitam suam.

This is a King's writ (dated Ely, 7th April 1314) giving to the Abp. the fines and americiations of his tenants, which were usually the perquisites of the crown.

Bulla Johannis Pape XXII. directa Waltero Archiepo. Cant. et aliis sex Episcopis sub eodem tenore pro statu Ecclesie. Avignon, 1st Aug. 1317. He bewails the condition of the church in England and addressing the Abp., he hopes that "verbum Dei in ore tuo, quod alligatum esse non expedit . . . specialiter carissimum in Xpo. filium nostrum Edwardum . . . ad viam veritatis et justicie . . . reducat."

Bulla J. Pape XXII. de decima annuali Dno. Regi Anglie concessa ad instantiam prelatorum Provincie Cant. Avignon, 29 May 1319. The Pope ratifies the concession, at the petition of the clergy.

Littera Walteri Archiepi. pro obolo de qualibet marca levando et colligendo ad opus Universitatis Oxon. Lambeth, 8 Aug. 1319.

The Abp. informs his commissary, with directions to take the steps necessarily consequent on the information, that when the clergy in convocation, at Easter last past, granted help to the King for his Scottish war, they also unanimously agreed that the collectors of the King's subsidy should, while collecting that tenth, also collect a halfpenny in the marc of all ecclesiastical incomes for the use of the University, which was in great straits through the general dearth of provisions.

Forma commissionis Dni. Walteri Archiepi. facte London, et Cicest. Episcopis ad inquirendum de vita et miraculis Dni. Roberti Archiepi. predecessoris sui. Harling, 14th Nov. 1319.

This commission was issued for the purpose of collecting the information asked for by the Earl of Lancaster as a preliminary step to the canonization of Abp. Winchelsey.

Obligacio Comitum de Pembrok et Warene et Hen. de Perci pro captione Petri de Gavastone in castello de Scardeburgh. Scarborough, 19th May 1312.

This is the *safe conduct*, afterwards violated, given by the Earls to Gaveston as a condition of the surrender of the castle.

Breve Regis, de Borle, de xvij^{ma} non taxanda nec levanda. Westm., 17 Nov. 1320.

De calumpnia Rectoris Ecclesie Beate Marie de Arcubus Lond., quam facit de muro nove domus nostre lapidee in Chepe.

This is a letter without address, but evidently intended for the instruction of some one who had been chosen to arbitrate between the chapter of Ch. Ch. and the parson of Bow Church. It relates that 60 years before the (not mentioned) date, the steeple of the church threatened to fall upon a house belonging to the convent. The parson of the time, and the parishioners, being warned by the convent that they would be held accountable if any damage was done to the house by their neglect, began to repair the steeple, which, however, fell, and crushed the house, killing three men. For 50 years the convent was too poor to begin the reconstruction, but when they had funds in hand they called an inquisition "des bons gentz de Londres," to settle exactly the site on which they were entitled to build. The building finished, the parson declared the churchyard had been encroached upon, and began an action for trespass. These instructions beg the arbitrator to put pressure upon the plaintiff, and on his patron, to make him withdraw his suit.

De custodia comitatus Kancie tempore turbacionis regni, anno regni Regis E. (II.) xiii^o.

This title includes (1) the commission of Edmund of Woodstock, Constable of Dover and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, empowering him to act as the King's Lieutenant in Kent; and (2) a writ requiring the Earl to summon the notables of the county to hear the King's will concerning the defence of the kingdom. These are both dated from Dover, on the 16th June and the 3rd July 1321 respectively.

Revocacio sentencie late, sede vacante, contra monachos Dovor.

The sentence had been pronounced by the commissary of Cant., and this revocation was written by the judges delegated by the Curia. London, 4 Aug. 1321.

Breve de resistencia facta Dno. Isabelle Regino Anglie ad castrum de Ledes. Anno Dni. m^occc^oxxi^o. Apud Turrin Lond., 16 Oct. 1321.

Item de eodem. Apud Turrin, 17th Oct. 1321.

Commissio Justiciariorum ad audiendum et terminandum querelas et transgressionis tangentes Dm. Barth^m de Badesmere et sibi adherentes pro detentione castrorum de Tonebregg et de Ledes contra voluntatem Regis.

Commissio altera de castro de Ledes.

These four documents relate to the offence of Barth. de Badesmere, who refused to admit the Queen to his castle of Ledes during her journey to Dover. In the first writ the sheriff of Kent is required to attend the King with the posse comitatus in an attack upon the castle. This is not found in the *Fœdera*, but the second writ, which empowers the Earl of Athol and others to operate against the fortress in the King's absence, is in that collection. Neither of the commissions of the justices is dated.

Processus exilii Dominorum H. Dispenser senioris, et H. filii sui, in Parlamento London. in quindena Sci. Johis. Bapt., A.D. m^occc^oxxi^o.

Littera Dni. Regis de remissione et quietancia concessa Comitibus et Baronibus de omnibus dampnis et transgressionibus quibuscunque factis ratione exilii dictorum H. et H.

Judicium exilii predictorum H. et H.

Processus revocationis exilii Dominorum H. et H. Dispenser, cum petitione dictorum H. et H.

Les erreurs assignez en la agard del exil.

Forma revocationis exilii predictorum H. et H.

Littera Dni. Regis de protectione Dni. H.

Despencer juniors.

These six documents, all but the last written in French, describe the coalition formed by the barons in 1321 for the purpose of destroying the power of the two Despensers. Hume, in that part of his *History of England* which narrates these transactions, gives as his reference Sir James Tyrell's *Chronicle*, who in his turn professes to have derived his information from these Canterbury Registers. It is probable that these documents and those relating to Badesmere's offence found their way into these records in consequence of the great friendship and respect which Abp. Walter Reynold, who was of course entangled in these revolutionary proceedings, entertained for Henry of Eastry, at the time Prior of Ch. Ch. Letters of the Abp. to the Prior are extant which show both the writer's perplexity, the embarrassment of a man with no strong sympathy for either side, and his respect for his correspondent's opinion.

The preamble of the articles in which the indictment against the two Sir Hughs is contained, reads thus: "Que cum le dit Sire Hugh le fiz, al Parliament 'Everwyk, feust nome et assentu de estre en le office du Chamberlein nostre Seignur le Roi, de servir en cel office cum asseroit. A quel Parliament fust auxint assentu qe certains prelatz et autres grans du roialme demorreient pres du Rei par secons del an, pour meus conseilier notr. Seig. le Roy, sanz queux nules groces besoignes ne se deveroit faire; le dit Sire Hugh le fiz ad tref a lay Sire Hugh le pierre, qe ne fist meint assentu ne accordee 'Parl' de demoirer ensi pres du Roi, et entre eux deux accrochant a eux roial poer sur le Rei, ses ministres, et le guiemet du roialme, a deshonour du Roi . . . ent compassantz de esloigner le coer notr. Seig. le Roi des Piers de la tere, pour aver entre eux deux soul 'gouvernement de la tere."

The misdemeanours laid to the charge of the favourites are digested into twelve articles, the greater part of them being accusations of rapacity and avarice (*couveitise*). It is distinctly stated that the Prelates and the Commons joined in the prosecution; and one charge, which states that the accused denied bishops, abbots, and priors elect their usual access to the King, could only have proceeded from the clergy, the barons having no interest in the grievance. A speech is inserted in the *processus* spoken by some advocate of the King, who promises that a deliberate statement of the wishes of the council of nobles shall be obeyed. Then the nobles restate their case in a more statesmanlike manner than before, charging the Despensers with violations of constitutional law as it was then understood.

The judgment decrees that "Sire Hugh le fiz, et Sire Hugh le pierre soient desherites a touz jours come 'desheriteurs de la corone et ennemis du Roy et son poeple, et qe ils soyent del tot exiles hors del reume sanz retour en nul temps. Et les donoms port a 'Douvre et nule port allours a voider et a passer hors 'del realme," &c. The King's indemnity to the prosecutors, followed almost immediately by the *processus* of the recall of the exiles, then come in their turn.

It will be remarked that, whilst noticing the instruments of a public nature, such as relate to the policy of the kingdom and not to the concerns of the monastery of Ch. Ch. alone, few or no references are made in this report to the collections of Rymer, Wilkins, &c. The reason of this is that those documents which do not occur in those collections so greatly out-number those

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which do, that it has not been thought necessary to draw attention to the exceptions.

The same Register "I," whose contents have here filled so large a space, bears farther record of the interest which the revolution of 1320 to 1327 excited in the Canterbury monastery; but the examination of these matters must be left for another report.

J. BRIGSTOCKE SHEPARD.

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THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CHESTER.

Few provincial cities possess archives so numerous and valuable as those which, after suffering severely from curious misadventures, have been lately re-arranged and deposited in the Muniment Room of the new Town Hall of the city of Chester. Consisting of charters, municipal books, letters and corporation accounts, civic grants and leases, and upwards of fourteen hundred sets of filed documents, the entire collection may be roughly computed to have in its several divisions more than two hundred thousand separate writings.

The historical value of the majority of the matters to be found in so large an accumulation of writings is of course comparatively trivial; but whilst a considerable minority of the documents claim a certain measure of consideration from students some of the more ancient manuscripts are especially interesting and important.

Beginning with a curious writ, addressed by Henry the Second to his bailiffs of the city of Durham, the charters cover a period of more than seven hundred years; and some of the earlier concessions, in this remarkable series of historic evidences, deserve particular attention. The charters of Ranulph earl of Chester (Randle Blunville, the 4th Earl of Chester of the De Meschines family) afford some curious illustrations of the dependence of the burghers on the earls of Chester in the 12th century. The three charters of King John to the citizens of Chester, for their protection and freedom of trade in Ireland,—two of the instruments having been executed before the Earl of Moreton's accession to the English throne,—are important items in the list of our records touching the intercourse of the peoples of the sister islands in the times of Richard the First and his brother. Especial attention may also be invited to those passages of the charter of 1 Richard II., which describe the state of the river Dee and the commercial condition of Chester at the opening of the king's reign, and for sixty years earlier; it being equally strange and significant that this beautifully written and perfectly preserved record should have escaped the observation of the authorities, who are chiefly accountable for the general misconception that the Dee was navigable for vessels of ordinary burthen up to the city's walls till an early date of the seventeenth century, and that the port of Chester had in former times experienced no serious inconvenience from gradual depositions of mud and silt in the channel of the river.

Another series of writings to which much importance may be assigned is the collection of mayors' books and sheriffs' books, beginning with the remains of registers that were penned in the time of Richard the Second. Though they are not deficient in data for the general historian, the mayors' books will be chiefly serviceable to local chroniclers. More may, however, be said of the sheriffs' books, which afford us means for estimating the populousness and prosperity of the city from the time of Henry the Fifth to the time of James the First, and add considerably to our knowledge of the relations of England and Ireland in the days when Dublin looked to West Chester for official dispatches and the latest news from the sovereign's court, and when English troops ordered on Irish service were sent from their respective counties to the havens of the Dee for embarkation. The value of the remarkable body of correspondence, which is so striking a feature of the Chester archives, is also in a large measure due to the official relations which the north-western city maintained through successive generations with Westminster on the one hand and Dublin on the other. Of the 539 letters and miscellaneous notes, described in the ensuing catalogue, a considerable proportion may be designated as papers touching Irish affairs, from the accession of Elizabeth to the last years of James the First.

Though it would be unjust to charge them with indifference to the value of their multifarious records, or with a culpable disregard of their obligations to defend such interesting memorials from destruction, the people

of Chester cannot be congratulated without reserve on the present condition of their writings. Fortunately the charters are in a fairly good state, with the exception of two or three parchments that have suffered much from neglect or mischance. A few of the evidences of royal grants have altogether escaped defacement. For instance, the just mentioned charter of 1 Richard II. is as clean as a new glove, and as legible as it was on the day of sealing. Nor is there much to regret in the general condition of the letters, most of which were rescued from moth and moisture by a former town clerk of Chester, and put in the two stately folios of the Great Letter Book. But a large proportion of the municipal grants and leases have suffered greatly from long exposure to damp and dirt, and in some cases have been rendered altogether or partly illegible by the action of fire and water. A yet worse account must be given of the mayors' books and sheriffs' books. The number and greatness of the gaps in the series of the two sets of volumes are indicated in the ensuing catalogue; and whilst many of the books have perished utterly, neglect and misusage have reduced as many of them to a few packets of detached leaves and pieces of leaves. In surveying the moth-eaten and rotten remains of this extremely entertaining division of the city's records, one is divided between thankfulness that so much has narrowly escaped destruction, and regret that so much has altogether passed away.

The fact is that the people of Chester have been less remiss than unfortunate in the custody of their records. Before my visit to Chester the writings had been systematically examined and re-arranged by at least three able antiquaries, working separately at three distinct times, since the opening of the present century. Twice within the last thirty years they have been put in order; and twice in the same short period they have been thrown in confusion and put in jeopardy by mischance. On the first occasion of misadventure the injured muniments were drenched with rain that entered a room which, through some misapprehension or neglect of orders, had been prematurely unroofed by a builder's workmen. On the second occasion the manuscripts were exposed to fire as well as water,—the fire which destroyed the old Town Hall of Chester in 1861, and the water that was used to put out the conflagration. In the confusion attending and immediately consequent on this accident, the writings were taken to the old City Gaol, and put away in a room that was neither dry nor properly ventilated; and there they lay in moisture and disorder, covered with dust and nursing the seeds of slow decay, till the Town Council of Chester applied to the Deputy Keeper of the Records in the summer of 1878 for advice and assistance.

In consequence of suggestions made by the late Sir Thomas Hardy, only a few weeks before his death, the documents were conveyed from the building in which they had been lying for seventeen years, to the large lecture-room of the new Town Hall, where they were laid in piles on five long tables, made of planks and trestles, from the foot of the dais to the bottom of the stately chamber. Before my arrival at Chester much had been done for the classification of this large accumulation of records by Mr. Orme, a choir-singer of Chester Cathedral,—a man of much intelligence and exemplary zeal, who had been employed by the Town Council to remove the manuscripts. But it was beyond the power of a man who could not read ancient handwritings, to classify the rolls and files that had lost their descriptive labels, the hundreds of blackened documents that had escaped from their proper bundles, and the large number of volumes that bore on their covers no clearly legible statements of their contents. On one table there appeared a pile of unlabelled rolls that contained a dozen different kinds of records. On another table there had been built up a wall of volumes, that on examination was found to consist of mayors' books, sheriffs' books, pentice court books, passage court books, rentals, treasurers' account books, assembly books, and several other kinds of municipal registers, put together by porters, without any regard to their differences of age, form, and contents. Having taken a preliminary view of the two folios of the letter books, I set to work on the undescribed and indescribable piles of books and documents; and whilst I was slowly performing this needful but unpleasant task, workmen brought into the lecture room more boxes and crates filled with historic manuscripts and literary rubbish. Though it was no part of my instructions that I should arrange the disordered documents for the benefit of the corporation, I soon found that it would be impossible for me to examine systematically and effectively so large an accumulation of manuscripts without reducing

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them to something like order. The magnitude and unlooked for difficulties of the task that lay before me were at first slightly depressing. But things gradually assumed a brighter appearance; and when the records had been relieved of their confusion the annoyances of uncougeual toil were forgotten in the pleasure of studying the more interesting matters noticed in the following lists.

(a.) *Charters and Letters Patent.*

(1.) Henry II. Licence to the burgesses of Chester to buy and sell at Durham, as they were wont to do in the time of Henry I.—Henricus Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie baluis suis de Dunclina, salutem:—Precipio quod Burgenses Cestrie possint emere et vendere ad detaillum (or doraillum) apud Dunclinam habendo et faciendo easdem consuetudines quas faciebant tempore Regis Henrici aui mei et easdem ibi habeant rectitudines et libertates et liberas consuetudines quas tempore illo habere solebant. Teste, Willelmo filio Aldi dapifero. Apud Wintoniam.

(2.) Charter of Ranulph earl of Chester to his men of Chester and their heirs.—Rannulphus Comes Cestrie Constabulario, Dapifero, Justiciario, Vicecomitibus, Baronibus, Militibus, Balliis et omnibus hominibus suis presentibus et futuris:—Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse dominicis hominibus meis Cestrie et eorum heredibus quod nullus aliquod genus mercimonii quod ad ciuitatem Cestrie per mare aut per terram venerit emat aut vendat nisi ipsi aut eorum heredes aut per eorum gratum nisi in nundinis assisis in nativitate Sancti Johannis Baptiste, et in festo Sancti Michaelis. Quare uolo quod predicti homines mei et eorum heredes habeant et teneant antedictam libertatem de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum libere, quiete, honorifice et pacifice. Et prohibeo super forisfacturam meam decem librarum ad opus meum capiendarum ne aliquis eos super dicta libertate impediatur aut grauetur. Testibus H. tunc Abbate Cestrie, Philippo de Orrebi tunc Justiciario Cestrie, Guarino de Vernum, Guillelmo de Venab', Petro clerico, Rogero de Menilgar, Hugone et Thoma dispensariis, Alredo de Suligny, Guillelmo pincerna, Normano pantul', Ada de Yeland, David de malo passu, Jolteram de Kellew, Ricardo de Kinglega, Hugone et Galfrido de Dutton, Magistro Hugone, et multis aliis.

(3.) Charter of Ranulph earl of Chester to his citizens of Chester.—Rannulphus Comes Cestrie constabulario suo et dapifero et omnibus baronibus et balliis suis et omnibus hominibus suis Francigenis et Anglicis tam futuris quam presentibus salutem:—Notum sit vobis omnibus me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse omnibus ciuibus meis de Cestria Gildam suam mercaleam cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas illi vngquam melius et liberius et quietius habuerunt temporibus antecessorum meorum in predicta Gilda. Et prohibeo super forisfacturam meam x. librarum ne aliqui eos inde disturbet. Testibus hiis,—Rogero Constabulo o Cestrie, Radulpho de Monte Alto senescalio Cestrie, Radulpho de Menilwar', Willelmo et Roberto Patrie, Philippo de Orrebi, Ricardo et Willelmo de Boidele, Ricardo Phitone, Liulpho de Twamlawa, Radulpho de Danenh', Warino de Vernum, Roberto filio Picoti, Petro clerico comitis, Ricardo Piscce, Herberto de Pulford, Willelmo de Verd', Thoma clerico comitis presencium scriptore, et multis aliis.—Apud Cestriam.

(4.) Charter of Ranulph earl of Chester to the citizens of Chester.—Rannulphus comes Cestrie Constabulario, Dapifero, Justiciario, Balliis et omnibus Baronibus et omnibus hominibus suis, Francigenis et Anglicis tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem: Notum sit vobis omnibus me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse omnibus ciuibus meis de Cestria omnes liberas consuetudines quas illi vngquam melius et liberius aut quietius habuerunt temporibus aliquorum predecessorum meorum, et nominatim quietanciam et relaxationem recognitionis et proportionem in ciuitate Cestrie in perpetuum. Et quod si ciuis aliquis de predicta ciuitate mea moriatur, ejus testamentum rationabiliter factum ratum et firmum habeatur, vbiunque ipse moriatur. Et quod si ciuis fecerit empionem aliquam de clara die et coram testibus, et sequela postea venerit de Francigenis vel de Anglicis qui possit rationabiliter emptum disracionare, ciuis qui illam empionem fecerit quietus sit de me et Balliis meis, perdendo tantummodo et reddendo quod emerit, si aliter non possit vendicanti satisfacere. Si vero sequela enererit de Wallense qui possit rationabiliter rem emptam disracionare precium rei empte ciui reddat quod idem ciuis rationabiliter

poterit demonstrare se dedisse pro re empta. Et quod si ciuis in ciuitate predicta de cattallis suis cuiquam comodaerit, licet ei namum capere in ipsa ciuitate pro cattallis suis recuperandis sine licencia postulata a vice comite uel ab aliis balliis meis. Et si aliquis ciuis de predicta ciuitate in seruiuo meo occisus fuerit, de cattallis suis fiat ac si ipse rationabile testamentum fecisset. Has omnes libertates predictas et has consuetudines predictis ciuibus dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmaui eis et heredibus suis, habendas et tenendas de me et de meis heredibus libere et quiete et pacifice in perpetuum. Et prohibeo ne quis eos inde disturbet aut heredes eorum super forisfacturam meam de xx. libris. Hiis testibus, Rogero Constabulario Cestrie, Radulpho de Monte Alto senescalio Cestrie, Radulpho de Menilwar', Willelmo et Roberto Patrie, Philippo de Orrebi, Ricardo et Willelmo de Boidell, Ricardo Phitone, Liulpho de Twamlawa, Radulpho de Daneh, Warino de Vernum, Roberto filio Picoti, Petro clerico comitis, Ricardo piscce, Herberto de Pulford, Willelmo de Verdum, Thoma clerico, et multis aliis apud Cestriam.

(5.) Richard I. Charter of John Earl of Moreton to the citizens of Chester.—Johannes Comes Moretonie et dominus Hibernie omnibus Justiciariis, Constabulariis, et aliis balliis et fidelibus suis de tota Hibernia salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse ciuibus de Cestria omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas habere consueverunt in terra nostra de Hibernia tempore domini Regis Henrici patris mei, et Ideo nobis precipio quod omnes illas libertates et liberas consuetudines eis habere permittatis sicut carta domini Regis patris mei testatur quod habere debeant, et nobis firmiter prohibeo ne super hoc eos in aliquo nexetis, uel aliquam injuriam uel molestiam eis inde faciatis uel fieri permittatis. Testibus Rogero de Plan, Rogero de Arundeuille, Stephano Ridel cancellario meo. Apud Lutegashalle.

(6.) Richard I. Charter of John Earl of Moreton to the citizens of Chester.—Johannes Comes Moretonie, et dominus Hibernie, Justiciario, Constabulario, et omnibus balliis suis de tota Hibernia salutem. Precipio vobis quod custodiatis et protegatis ciues de Cestria, et omnes res et possessiones eorum, et non faciatis uel fieri permittatis eis aliquam injuriam uel molestiam, et si aliquid forte cepertis de rebus uel cattallis eorum, uidete quod ad rationabile forum illud capiat, eos ita bene pacetis uel in denariis uel in mercaturis ad gratum suum quod inde clameos non audiam, et quod ipsi non disturbentur de itineribus suis pro defectu pacamenti nostri, et precipio quod ipsi libere et quiete possint emere et uendere infra bargum et extra sine omni vexatione et gravamine et molestia, saluis inde rationabilibus consuetudinibus meis. Testibus, Stephano Ridel cancellario meo, Rogero de Plan', Rogero de Arundeuille, Ricardo de Vernon. Apud Lutegashalle.

(7.) 3 May, 3 John. Charter of King John to the Citizens of Chester.—Johannes Dei gracia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hybernie, &c. &c., omnibus Justiciariis, Constabulariis, et aliis Balliis et fidelibus suis de Tota Hybernia, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse ciuibus de Cestria omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas habere consueverunt in terra nostra de Hybernia tempore domini Regis Henrici patris nostri. Et ideo precipimus quod omnes illas libertates et liberas consuetudines eis habere permittatis, sicut Carta domini Regis patris nostri rationabiliter testatur quod habere debeant, et nobis firmiter prohibemus ne super hoc eos in aliquo nexetis uel aliquam injuriam uel molestiam eis inde faciatis uel fieri permittatis, sicut Carta nostra quam eis fecimus dum essemus Comes Moreton rationabiliter testatur. Testibus H. Sarr' episcopo, T. filio Petri comitis Essex, Willelmo Marescallo, Hugone Bard', Symone de Pateshull, Radulpho de Stok', Eustacio de Fauch'. Datum per manum S. Wellensi Archidiacono apud Merlebridge, iii. die Maii anno Regni nostri tercio.

(8.) Henry III. Charter of John Le Scot earl of Chester and Huntingdon, to the citizens of Chester.—Johannes comes Cestrie et Huntendon' Constabulario suo, Dapifero, Justiciario, Baronibus, Militibus, Balliis suis et ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis presentibus et futuris, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hanc presenti carta mea confirmasse omnibus ciuibus mei Cestrie quod nullus mercator aliquod genus mercimonii quod ad ciuitatem Cestrie per mare aut per terram venerit emat uel uendat, nisi ipsi ciues mei Cestrie et eorum heredes uel per eorum gratum, nisi in nundinis assisis, scilicet in Nativitate Sancti Johannis Baptiste et in festo Sancti Michaelis. Item concessi et hanc presenti carta mea confirmari eisdem ciuibus meis

Cestrie, quod si cuius fecerit empconem aliquam et coram testibus, et sequela poster venerit de Francigenis uel de Anglicis qui racionabiliter possit emptum illud disracionare, cuius qui empconem illam fecerit quietus sit de me et de Ballinis meis, perdendo tantummodo et reddendo quod emerit, si aliter non possit vendicanti satisfacere: si nero sequela uenerit de Walense, qui possit racionabiliter rem emptam disracionare precium rei emptę cui reddet, quod idem cuius racionabiliter poterit demonstrare se dedisse pro re emptā. Item concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui dictis ciuibus meis Cestrie Gildam suam mercalem habendam et tenendam adeo libere, quiete et honorifice, sicut eam habuerunt in tempore aunculi mei domini Rannulphi comitis Cestrie et Lincolnie. Item concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui prefatis ciuibus meis Cestrie, quod nulla capcio fiat in ciuitate Cestrie preterquam ad opus domini comitis et Justiciarii sui dum fuerint ibidem, et hoc si tresdecim denariati pro duodecim denariis, nisi tantummodo de cernisia scilicet quatuor sextarii de et esse iiii^o denar., et nullus habeat capcionem illam cernisie preterquam dominus comes et Justiciarius, et illa capcio fiat per ordinem in circuitu ubi fieri debet. Preterea concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui memoratis ciuibus meis Cestrie omnes libertates et omnes liberas consuetudines quas illi melius et liberius aut quietius habuerunt de aunculo meo Rannulpho comite Cestrie et Lincolnie secundum tenorem magne carte quam eis dedit quum fuit comes Cestrie et Lincolnie: In qua carta ad maiorem securitatem eis faciendam sigillum meum simul cum sigillo aunculi mei Rannulphi comitis Cestrie et Lincolnie apposui. Has vero prenomatas et superscriptas libertates et liberas consuetudines omnes concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui dilectis et fidelibus meis, scilicet, omnibus ciuibus meis Cestrie, habendas et tenendas illis et heredibus illorum de me et de heredibus meis in perpetuum libere et quiete, pacifice et honorifice. Quare uolo et firmiter precipio quod super dictis libertatibus et consuetudinibus nemo illis unquam faciat impedimentum aut grauamen super forisfacturam decem librarum; set omnes balliui mei ipsos et eorum libertates et liberas consuetudines et iura protegant et manuteneant. Ego siquidem et heredes mei omnes prenomatas et superscriptas libertates et liberas consuetudines sepedictis ciuibus meis Cestrie et heredibus illorum contra omnes homines warantizabimus, et in huius rei testimonium presentem cartam sigillo meo muniri. Hiis testibus. Ricardo Plit^o Justiciario Cestrie, Henrico de Adichel, Hugone Phitone, Willelmo de Lai, Willelmo de Malo passu: Willelmo de Venables, Guarino de Vernon, Walkelino de Arderne, Rogero de Memgaric, Hamone de Masci, Willelmo Patricio, Rannulpho de Paeris, Ricardo de Sibache, Hugone de Cholmundele, Ricardo de Kingest et multis aliis.

(9.) 8 December, 22 Henry III. Charter of Insuperimus and Confirmation by Henry the Third to the citizens of Chester; confirming the charter "De relaxatione recognitionis et proportamenti in ciuitate Cestrie," &c. &c., of Rannulph Earl of Chester. The clauses of confirmation and attestation being "Nos igitur hanc donationem et concessionem ratam et gratam habentes eam pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et sigillo nostro confirmamus, sicut carta predicta Comitibus Cestrie racionabiliter testatur. Hiis testibus, Johanne Comite Lincolnie Constabulario Cestrie, Simone de Monte forti, Amaurico de Sancto Amando, Johanne de Plesseto, Ricardo filio Hugonis et aliis. Datum per manum Venerabilis Patris R. Cycestris episcopi cancellarii nostri apud Westmonasterium octauo die Decembris, anno regni nostri vicesimo secundo."

(10.) 8 December, 22 Henry III. Charter of Insuperimus and Confirmation by Henry the Third to the citizens of Chester. Confirming the charter of Rannulph Earl of Chester, whereby the said earl granted to the said citizens "gildam suam mercalem cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas illi unquam melius et liberius aut quietius habuerunt temporibus antecessorum meorum in predicta Gilda." The clauses of confirmation and attestation being, "Nos igitur hanc donationem et concessionem ratam et gratam habentes, eam pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et sigillo nostro confirmamus, sicut carta predicta Comitibus Cestrie racionabiliter testatur. Hiis testibus, J. comite Lincolnie constabulario Cestrie, Simone de Monte Forti, Amaurico de Sancto Amando, Johanne de Plesseto, Ricardo filio Hugonis et aliis. Datum per manum Venerabilis Patris R. Cycestris episcopi Cancellarii nostri, apud Westmonasterium, viii. die Decembris anno, regni nostri vicesimo secundo."

(11.) 23 October, 23 Henry III. Charter of Insuperimus and Confirmation by Henry the Third to the citizens of Chester; confirming the Charter of Rannulph Earl of Chester, whereby the said earl granted to the said citizens "quod nullus aliquod genus mercimonii quod ad ciuitatem Cestrie per mare aut per terram uenerit emat aut vendat, nisi ipsi et eorum heredes aut per eorum gratum, nisi in nundinis assisis in Natuiate Sancti Johannis Baptiste et in festo Sancti Michaelis." The clauses of confirmation and attestation being, "Nos igitur predictam concessionem ratam habentes et gratam, ipsam pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus. Hiis testibus, Ricardo comite Pictavie et Cornubie, Johanne de Lacy comite Lincolnie et constabulario Cestrie, Hunfrido de Boun comite Essex et Hereford, Stephano Segane, Willelmo de Cantilupo, Bertramo de Criol, Amaurico de Sancto Amando, Petro de Malo Lacu, Galfrido Dispensario, Johanne de Lexington, Johanne Tubant, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, tercio die Octobris anno regni nostri vicesimo tercio."

(12.)—12 June, 28 Edward I. Charter by Edward the First of Insuperimus and Confirmation of the charter whereby Henry III. in the 22nd year of his reign confirmed the charter of Rannulph earl of Chester, granting amongst other things to the citizens of Chester "quod tanciam ac relaxationem recognicionis ac proportamenti in ciuitate Cestria;" and also of Insuperimus and Confirmation of another charter, whereby Henry the Third in the 23rd year of his reign confirmed another charter of the same Rannulph earl of Chester, granting to the citizens of Chester for ever the monopoly of all marketable things in the same city, "nisi in nundinis assisis in Natuiate Sancti Johannis Baptiste et in festo Sancti Michaelis."—With divers other concessions to the same citizens, viz., (a) the free-farm of the said city and its liberties at an annual rent to the king and his heirs of one hundred pounds for ever; (b), the privilege of electing from themselves coroners, with power to discharge all the functions of coroners within the city of Chester; (c) the grant "quod habeant placita corone nostre de hiis que infra eandem libertatem emererunt coram Maiore et Balliis dicte ciuitatis in curia nostra eiusdem ciuitatis placitanda, et amerciamenta ac omnia alia que ad nos pertinent in hac parte percipiant sicut nos ea prius percipere consueuimus;" (d) the grant for ever to the same citizens, "quod habeant Sok Sak Tol et Theam Infangenthet et Utfangenthet," with quitance for ever, "per totam terram et potestatem nostram de theolonio passagio festagio muragio panagio pontagio et tallagio Leue et de Danegeld Geywit et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus tam in Anglia quam in omnibus aliis terris nostris;" (e) freedom from arrest for themselves and their goods, "pro aliquo debito de quo fideiussores aut principales non existerint debitores;" (f) the concession "quod ipsi cives nostri pro transgressione aut forisfactura seruientium eorum bona aut catalla sua in manibus ipsorum seruientium inuenta seu alicubi locorum per ipsos seruientes deposita quatenus ea sua esse sufficienter probare poterunt non amittant;" (g) the grant that after death, whether they left wills or died intestate, the goods of citizens should not be confiscated by the king or his heirs, but should pass in their integrity to their heirs, executors, or nearest friends;" (h) the concession "quod nullus balliunus vel minister noster alius quam Balliui eiusdem ciuitatis summoniciones attachiamenta vel districtiones aliquas infra libertatem ciuitatis predictę faciat seu officium balliui exerceat nisi in defectum eorumdem ciuium vel balliuorum predictorum;" (j) the concession that on being arrested for any matters whatever citizens should be taken forthwith to the gaol at Northgate, and to no other gaol, and be there imprisoned and nowhere else, until they be delivered from the same in accordance with the law and custom of the same city; and (k) the concession to the same citizens of the vacant ground within the liberties of their city.—Dated at York, "per manum nostram;" and witnessed by the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the bishop of Carlisle, Roger Bigod earl of Norfolk and marshal of England, Otto de Grandi Sono, Walter de Bello Campo, the steward of the king's household, John de Mettingham, Peter Mellor, William Haward, John de Merkes, Peter de Tadington, and others.—Also a duplicate of this same charter, with the great seal attached to it.

(13.)—16. Edward II. Indenture of the agreement between the mayor and citizens of Chester and John Clypeston, for the building of the New Tower, com-

monly called the Water Tower.—At the present time, legible only in a few places.

(14).—25 December, 1 Edward III. Letters Patent by Edward the Third of Insuperimus and Confirmation of the charter touching the franchises and privileges of the citizens of Chester, dated by his grandfather Edward the First at York, on the 12th of June, in the 25th year of his reign.—Dated at Worcester “per manum nostram.”—Also duplicate, sealed with the seal of the Exchequer of Chester, of this same charter bearing the Great Seal.

(15).—25 Edward III. Writ by Edward Prince of Wales (the Black Prince) to the Mayor and citizens of Chester, on his grant for life to Richard earl of Arundel of the fee-farm of one hundred livres yearly, coming from the said city to the said prince.

Edward eisnez filz au noble Roi Dengleterre et de France, Prince de Gales, Duc de Cornewaille et Comite de Cestre, A noz bien amez Maier et citeins de nostre dit citee de Cestre salut.—Pour ceo que nous auons grauntez a nostre cher et bien amez Monsieur Richard Comite Darundelle la fee ferme de cent livres quels vous nous estes tesnuz par an a paier de nostre dit citee, a auoir et tenir a terme de vie et qil peusse destreindre par mesme la ferme a quel hure quil soit aderere com apiert par vne endenture entre nous et le dit comite sur ce faite. Vous mandons que a dit Comite et as ses attournez soiez entendantz et respoinantz en le paiement de la dite ferme soloint le purport de nostre dit graunt, siq' nulle covenante parente nous et le dit comite faite ne pourra estre enfreinte en defaute de vostre noun paiement. Et ce ne lesser. En tesmoignance de queiue chose a cestes nos lettres patentes anous mys nostre seal. Don a Londres le vnsyisme de Novembre, lan du regne le Roy Edward tiercz apres le conquest Dengleterre vintisme quinte, de France duzisme.

(16). 9 March, 28 Edward III. Charter by Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, of Insuperimus and Confirmation of the charter of Insuperimus and Confirmation whereby his father Edward the Third, in the first year of his reign, confirmed at Worcester the charter of Insuperimus and Confirmation, touching the liberties of the citizens of Chester, dated by Edward the First at York, on the 12th of June, in the 25th year of his reign. Confirming anew the above-named charters, and all charters confirmed by them, this charter, dated by the Black Prince at Chester, states precisely the limits of the liberties of the said city, Ordaining—“quod diuise mete et bunde ciuitatis predictae et libertatis eiusdem decetero teneantur et obseruentur infra limites et loca subscripta, et pro diuisis metis et bundis ciuitatis predictae exunc in perpetuum habeantur et teneantur, et quod libertates ciuitatis eiusdem infra eadem loca et limites et vsque ad ea iuxta vim formam et effectum concessionum de eisdem libertatibus per predecessores et progenitores nostros et nos dictis ciuibz factarum absque impedimento nostro vel heredum nostrorum Justiciariorum Camerariorum Vicecomitum Escacorum aut aliorum quorumcumque ministrorum nostrorum aut heredum nostrorum perpetuis temporibus exerceantur, videlicet a Clauerton Lodex opposito pontis ferrei et sic ascendendo per quoddam sicheum vsque Grenediche similiter vocatum le Meredyche sequendo illud fossatum vsque quandam viam que ducit de Bromfeld vsque Cestriam vsque Oldediche iuxta quandam marleram et sic sequendo fossatum illud vsque partem bolaiem vsque ad quandam viam que ducit vsque partes occidentales inter terram Roberti de Bradesford et terram Michaelis Scot vsque ad capud fossati illius, et sic sequendo terram predicti Roberti de Bradesford vsque ad terram Prioris et monalium Cestrie, que quidem terra fuit prius Thome Damers et deinde sequendo quoddam sicheum vsque ad quandam viam que ducit de Cestria vsque Kynarton, et vltra illam viam vsque ad villam de Bache, et sic per medium ville illius ex parte boreali vsque Le Londpal in Salteney similiter vocatum le Bakelup, et sic sequendo illud pul vsque ad aquam de Dee, et deinde ex transuerso aque illius vsque ad quandam riunlum ex altera parte eiusdem aque de Dee descendente in eandem aquam apud le Pulbrige et sic sequendo riunlum illud vsque ad le Stanenbrugge et deinde vsque le Bachepul, et sic sequendo filum aque de le Bachepul vsque ad quoddam sicheum vocatum Flokeresbrok et sic sequendo Flokeresbrok vsque Dispediche, et sic sequendo illud vsque partes orientales et postea sequendo illud fossatum vsque partem australem vsque viam que ducit de Stanfordbrugge vsque Cestriam, sequendo viam illam vsque ad quoddam fossatum ex parte orientali capelle de Boghton

“et deinde vsque viam que ducit de Cestria versus “Torperleggh” sequendo viam illam dimittendo grangeam Leprosorum ex parte orientali vsque in le “Holgheway que ducit vsque Potherhache subitus montem aque de Dee, et sic sequendo ripam aque illius vsque Huntynndon-Wode, et deinde vsque ad pontem “ferrenum predictum.”—This charter (of a writ addressed to the bishop, &c., &c., and all the prince's lieges of his whole county of Chester) is witnessed by R. the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Bartholomew de Burghessh, junr, the Prince's Justice of Chester. John de Wynsfield, Nigel Loryng the Prince's chamberlain, Edmund Wanney steward of the Prince's household, Hugh de Venables, John de Legh, Peter de Thorneton, knits, John de Brunham junior chamberlain of Chester, and others.

(17).—Edward III. Claims of Robert of Eton in respect to the Serjeantry of the river Dee.

(18).—10 April, 1 Richard II. Charter for the remission for ten years to the citizens of Chester of the yearly payment of seventy-three pounds ten shillings one penny and one half-penny, part of the one hundred and three pounds ten shillings one penny and one half-penny, due every year to the king and his heirs, for the yearly fee-farm of one hundred pounds due from the same citizens by virtue of a charter dated by Edward the First, and from a further rent of seventy shillings one penny and one half-penny due to the king and his heirs “pro costumali redditu Camerali redditu et longigable rent et pro aliis libertatibus et entumis concessis certis occupationibus et artificis infra dictam ciuitatem nostram.” In the statement of the considerations occasioning this large remission of yearly dues, it is observed that the humble petition of the citizens of Chester have informed the king how, when the aforesaid rents were fixed, and long afterwards, “erat bonus portus ad dictam nostram ciuitatem, ad quem portum multi ac diuersi mercatores tunc temporis dicte ciuitatis nostre Cestrie existenciam, ac alii huius regni nostri Anglie et aliorum regnorum ac terrarum communem cursum ac recursum transitis ac redditus cum manibus ac mercimoniis suis ad dictum portum dicte ciuitatis nostre habebant ibidem portum sui salutaris facientes ad dictorum ciuitatis cinium nostrorum ac inhabitancium ibidem existencium grandia proficua ac diuiciarum incrementa. Et qualiter nunc taliter existit quod per spacium sexaginta annorum iam ultimo preteritorum grandis aque cursus dicti portus per quem dicti mercatores nostri cursum ac recursum vsque et a dicta ciuitate cum nauibus ac mercimoniis suis habebant per sabulorum maris vrectum quotidie cadentem ac multiplicentem in chanelia ibidem subtrahitur, adeo quod dictus portus penitus destruitur ac recuperari non potest, ita quod nulla nauis mercatoria per duodecim milliaria ac magis dicte ciuitati appropinquare possit, sic quod nulla nauis mercatoria dicte ciuitatis nostre pertinens est nec per longum tempus erat, sed ille in defectu portus predicti penitus destruitur ac deaustantur ad dictorum ciuitatis ac cinium grandia detrimenta, desolacionem ac depauperitatem; ac vterius vbi illi de marchia Wallie quotidie accustomati erant emere ac vendere ac adquirere suum panem et serueiciam ad dictam nostram ciuitatem, modo causa capcionis theologie ad nostras portas ibidem ab antiquo tempore accustomati se subtrahunt, que fuit ac adhuc est ad magnum detrimentum ac depauperitatem dicte nostre ciuitatis ac cinium, ac theolonarum ac custumarum nostrarum adminutacionem ibidem, eo quod predicta ciuitas stat ac se adiungit super marchiam Wallie predictae.”—Teste meipso apud Cestriam.

(19).—10 December, 3 Richard II.—Letters Patent of Insuperimus and Confirmation of the charter aforementioned, touching the liberties of the citizens of Chester and the boundaries of their city, dated at Chester by the king's father, Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, on 9 March, 28 Edward III.—Dated at Westminster, “per manum nostram.”

(20.) 25 July, 11 Richard II. Remission of the murage hitherto paid to the king by the city of Chester, and also of the king's profits from the passage of the river Dee, until the ruined bridge over the same river shall have been restored.—Ricardus, &c. Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali et ad supplicationem ligoorum nostrorum comitatus ville nostre Cestrie ac per considerationem quod quamplures de ligeis nostris dicte ville nostre venientes et alii abinde transientes in aqua de Dee submersi extiterunt postquam pons ejusdem ville vltra aquam predictam dirutus extitit et confrac-

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tus, accciam quod eadem villa ea de causa maxime depauperata prout sumus informati, concessimus fabricæ et reparacioni pontis predicti omnia proficua passagii aque predictæ apud Cestriam et muragium quod pro muris ibidem concedi solebat, habenda eisdem fabricæ et reparacioni quousque pons ille recte et racionabiliter perficiatur, &c., &c. Teste me ipso apud castrum nostrum Cestrie vicesimo quinto die Julii anno regni nostri undecimo.

(21.) 31 March, 18 Richard II. Letters Patent of a precept, under the seal of the king's exchequer of Chester, addressed to all his bailiffs, faithful subjects and tenants in the counties of Chester and Flynt; enjoining them to pay all murage, still to be collected from them within the city of Chester during the next four years, to such collectors as the mayor and commune of Chester may see fit to appoint to receive the same; the king having been moved by the humble supplication of the said mayor and citizens to grant them the murage, to be gathered in Chester during that term, for the repair of the city's walls and pavements. Dated at Chester.

(22.) 19 July, 22 Richard II. Letters Patent of Insuperimus and Confirmation of the charter, touching the liberties and boundaries of Chester and the privileges of its citizens, dated at Chester on 9 March, 25 Edward III., by the king's father Edward the Black Prince. This charter is an exact transcript of the Letters Patent of Insuperimus and Confirmation of the Black Prince's charter, dated by the king at Westminster on the 10th of December in the third year of his reign, from which earlier document, bearing the Great Seal, it differs only by having the seal of the principality of Chester appended to it, instead of the Great Seal, and by having the following words added to the transcription, "In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes sigillo Principatus nostri Cestrie signatas. Datum apud Cestriam, decimo nono die Julii, regni nostri vicesimo secundo."

(23.) 23 February, 2 Henry IV. Letters Patent (in the form of a writ addressed to the prince's bishops, abbots, &c., and faithful men of his whole county of Chester) by the Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester of Insuperimus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent of Insuperimus and Confirmation dated 10 December in the 3rd year of Richard II. at Westminster, whereby the said king (Richard the Second) confirmed the charter, touching the liberties of the citizens of Chester and the boundaries of their city, dated by his father Edward the Black Prince at Chester on 9 March, 25 Edward III. Dated "per manum nos tram apud Kenyngton."

(24.) 3 November, 5 Henry IV.—Pardon to all and each of the king's lieges of the town of Chester of all treasons, insurrections, rebellions, and felonies committed by them "contra nos et ligeanciam suam cum Henrico Percy filiz iam defuncto et aliis rebellibus nostris de assensu ipsius Henrici Percy ante hec tempora," with remission of all outlawries and forfeitures consequent on the said offences. In the preamble it is stated that this pardon is granted at the supplication of the king's most dear son Henry Prince of Wales, and because the "maior et communis ciuitatis Cestrie nobis concesserunt quandam finem trescentiarum marcarum per ipsos nobis soluendarum, et quod ipsi ad custus suos proprios inuenient eskippamentum sufficienti pro hominibus ad proficiendum in obsequio nostro per mare pro presenti rescussu castri de Beaumareys ordinatis et ordinandis ac victualia sufficiencia pro eskippamento hominum predictorum."—Teste me ipso apud Cirencestriam.

(25.) 5 March, 8 Henry IV. Grant for five years to the mayor and citizens of Chester, by Henry Prince of Wales and earl of Chester, of all the profit and emolument "de prisæ et capione muragii infra ciuitatem nostram antedictam qualitercumque penencia prout et sicut idem muragium ante hec tempora melius et plenius aliquo tempore capi et percipi solebat in emendacionem et sustentacionem murorum ciuitatis nostre predictæ, Promisso omnino quod una medietas muragii predicti super muros antedictos, et altera medietas eiusdem super complementum et perfectionem Turreis super pontem de Dee, per ministros et officarios Castri nostri Cestrie tempore Ricardi nuper Regis Anglie secundi post conquestum incepte."

(26.) 20 November, 4 Henry VI. Letters Patent by Henry the Sixth of Insuperimus and Confirmation of the charter of Insuperimus and Confirmation dated 23 February, 2 Henry IV., whereby the father of the said king (Henry the Sixth), when he was Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, confirmed the Letters Patent, dated

10 December, 3 Richard II., whereby the last-named king confirmed the charter, dated by his father the Black Prince at Chester on 9 March, 25 Edward III., respecting the liberties of the citizens of Chester and the bounds of their city. With re-confirmation of all charters confirmed by all or any of the aforesaid charters. Dated at Westminster.

(27.) 4 August, 23 Henry VI. Letters Patent of release add quietclaim, for a term of fifty years, to the citizens of Chester, of the yearly payment of fifty pounds, being one half of the annual rent of one hundred pounds at which the citizens of Chester hold the said city with all its liberties in fee-farm, by virtue of a charter from Edward the First. The considerations occasioning this remission are said to be the depression of the city consequent on the gradual destruction of its port, and the further distress and depopulation consequent on a certain insurrection and rebellion in Wales. The statement of decadence of the business of the port and the gradually silting up of the channel of the river is an almost exact repetition of the statement in the charter of 1 Richard II. respecting the same matters. As to the effects of the Welsh rebellion the charter says, "Et postquam dictus portus taliter destructus fuit, quedam insurreccio et rebellio in Wallia contigebant, qua rebellione durante nemo dicte ciuitatis nostre victualia seu aliqua alia mercimonia cum nullo Wallico vendere vel emere andebat nec potera. Set dictam ciuitatem nostram vt homines guerre a Wallicis ad tunc rebellibus existentibus indies ac noctanter enodire (sic), ubi dicti Wallici ante rebellionem cum dictis ciuibz nostris tam victualia quam omnimodo alia mercimonia ad grande incrementum dictorum ciuitatis et ciuium nostrorum emere ac vendere vtebantur: Que victualia et mercimonia subtraherentur pro rebellionem que erat et est non modicum detrimentum et depauperas dictorum ciuitatis et ciuium nostrorum pro eo quod predicta ciuitas stat et adijungit super marchiam Wallie predictam, pro quibus causis ante repetitis multi cines et alii dicte ciuitatis nostre inhabitantes a dicta ciuitate nostra subtrahuntur et in aliis huius regni nostri partibus causa sue firme onerum magnorum et importabilium sunt inhabitantes, ita quod dicte nostre ciuitatis maior pars vastata, desolata, ruinosa, et minime inhabitata existit."

(28.) 20 November, 35 Henry VI.—Letters Patent of pardon and release to John Southworth and Henry Kyrr, late sheriffs of the city of Chester, and also to James Hurlston and Richard Hawardyn, late sheriffs of the same city, and also to Richard Massy and Richard Raynford, late sheriffs of the same city; and also to Robert Rogerson and Thomas Gerard, late sheriffs of the same city; and also to John Troghford and Ralph Mareschall, late sheriffs of the same city; and also to John Gosnour and John Barowe, late sheriffs of the same city; and also to Thomas Kent and William Hankyn, late sheriffs of the same city, in respect to a certain sum of twenty-five marks due to the king from the said city in each of seven successive years, but neither paid to his use nor levied by the sheriffs aforesaid during their respective shrievalties. From the preamble to the pardon it appears that the king had in former time remitted and quietclaimed, for a term of fifty years, to the citizens of Chester fifty pounds yearly of the fee farm of the said city, and the seven several sums of twenty-five marks were due to him by virtue of the Act of Resumption, enacted by Parliament on the 6th of November, in the 28th year of his reign, by which Act twenty-five marcs per annum of the remitted fee farm had been resumed into his hands.

(29.) 21 March, 1 Henry VII. Letters Patent of remission for ever to the citizens of Chester of eighty of the one hundred pounds of annual rent at which the same citizens have from ancient time held their said city at fee-farm from the king's predecessors; so that henceforth the said citizens and their successors for ever may hold the city in fee-farm from the king and his successors at an annual rent of only twenty pounds. The said remission being made in consideration of the extreme poverty of the city, almost a fourth part of which is said to be in a state of destruction and desolation.—Dated at Chester.

(30.) 6 April, 21 Henry VII.—The Great Charter of Henry VII. to the citizens of Chester, made out of pure affection, &c., "ac in consideracione boni gestus et grandium sumptuum et expensarum ciuium eiusdem ciuitatis, necnon gratitutorum seruiciorum nobis per ipsos contra aduersarios et rebelles nostros multipliciter impensorum."—Granting, amongst other things, that henceforth the whole land of the city (the king's

castle of Chester situated within the walls of the same city being excepted) be exempt and separate from the county of Chester; that the same city be henceforth styled the county of the city of Chester; that the citizens may henceforth yearly elect 24 aldermen and 40 common-councillmen; that one of the aldermen may be elected to the office of Recorder by the aldermen, sheriffs, common council; that the citizens may yearly elect a mayor in a way and under conditions set forth; that the mayor may be Escheator and Clerk of the Market; that the citizens may yearly elect two sheriffs for the coming year, in manner and under conditions precisely set forth; that the sheriffs may hold a monthly county court on Monday like other sheriffs, "Et quod predicti vicecomites civitatis Cestrie et eorum successores imperpetuum curias suas ibidem similiter teneant, videlicet diebus Martis, Jouis et Veneris qualibet septimana, et omnia plicita et assisas per querelas sine breui nostro coram ipsis de omnibus contractis et casibus infra civitatis predictae preiunctis et limites eiusdem emergentibus modo et forma sicut ante hec tempora habere et facere consueverunt;" that out of the king's presence the mayor of Chester may carry his sword, or cause it to be borne before him, with point erect; that the sergeants of the maces of the mayor and sheriffs of the city may bear their gilt or silver or silver-plated maces, adorned with the royal arms, as well in the presence of the king and his heirs as in the presence of his consort; that the mayor of Chester may yearly elect two citizens to be coroners, who shall have power to discharge all the functions of the office of a coroner within the same city; that the mayor and citizens may yearly elect two citizens to be surveyors of the walls of the city, with the name of "muragers," and with power to collect and receive "quoddam subsidium siue custumam in dicta ciuitate vulgariter vocatum "murage" prout ab antiquo in dicta ciuitate leuatum fuit propter sustentacionem et edificacionem murorum predictorum;" that no steward or marshal or clerk of the market of the king's household, or of the household of any of his heirs, may do ought in the way of his official duty within Chester; that the mayor and citizens may hold plea of lands, &c., as well as trespass, &c. by plaint without the king's writ before the mayor and sheriffs of Chester; that citizens of Chester be not liable to be impleaded elsewhere for lands, contracts, covenants, trespasses, or demands arising within the city; "et quod habebant curiam suam vocatam le portmote et coronmote coram maiore ciuitatis predictae pro tempore existente, tenendam eisdem modo et forma quibus antiquitus teneri consueverunt;" that the mayor for the time being, the Recorder, and those aldermen who have been mayors be justices of the peace without any other commission; that the justices of the peace of Chester, or four of them, of whom the Mayor and the Recorder for the time being are to be two, be the justices of the king and his heirs "ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum tam de ciuitate predicta quam de libertate, suburbis, hamelettis, terris, &c., ejusdem per quos Rei Veritas melius sciri poterit de tempore in tempus quociens et quando eis melius videbitur expedire de quomodocumque felonis, transgressiouiibus, forstallariis, et regrataris ibidem de tempore in tempus factis et perpetratis, de quibus cumque conuenientis contra pacem et in perturbacionem populi nostri, &c., &c."—Altogether releasing the citizens from the obligations of their ancient feefarm of the city, and remitting to them all arrears of payments due from them to the king's exchequer in respect of the said fee-farm, the charter grants to them for ever the whole city of Chester, its hamlets and its suburbs, with all lands, tenements, profits, and the ancient custom called murage, and all other things pertaining to the same, at an annual rent of twenty pounds of silver. Dated at Chester.

(32.) 20 February, 30 Henry VIII. Copy of a Grant of Pardon to William Danyson, David Midelton and others, merchants of the city of Chester, for ignorantly and without evil intent shipping and exporting from Chester certain and "sundry dikers of leather," in violation of the provisions of the enactment of the king's twenty-seventh year touching the shipment and exportation of leather.

(32.) 13 July, 20 Henry VIII. Charter of a grant for ever by the Friars Minors of Chester of the nave and three aisles of their church to the merchants and sailors of Chester, for a place in which to store and repair sails and things requisite for their ships.—Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus gardianus fratrum minorum Cestrie et ejusdem loci conventus salutem in Domino sem-

piternam:—Sciatis nos prefatos gardianum et conventum dedisse et concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse marchatoribus et nautis civitatis Cestrie naue ecclesie nostre quum construxerunt una cum tribus ejusdem ecclesie isalis ad predictorum marchatorum et nautarum perpetuum usum pro velis et aliis rebus necessariis ad naves suas pertinentibus componendis et reficiendis, quocienscumque opus fuerit sicuti hactenus consueverint eadem condicione quod prefati marchatores et nautae suis propriis expensis ejusdem ecclesie et insularum reparacione seruant. In cuius rei testimonium nos prefati gardianus et conventus huic presenti scripto nostro sigillum nostrum commune apponi fecimus. Datum in domo nostra capitulari, xiii. die mensis Julii, anno regni regis Henrici octavi vicesimo.

(31.) 4 May, 20 Henry VIII. Letters Patent by Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lisle, K.G., Vice-admiral of England and Lieutenant of Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset and earl of Nottingham and Lord High Admiral, to the mayor and citizens of Chester. Approving, ratifying and confirming the certificate of the said Vice-admiral's Commissary General and Special, John Wodhall, certifying that, by virtue of grants made by Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, and confirmed by successive kings, all lands and ports within the liberties of the city of Chester are exempt from the Lord Admiral's jurisdiction, and that the citizens of Chester, and all farmers, tenants, and other men within the same liberties, enjoy the same exemption. Dated in London, and sealed with the Vice-admiral's seal of his said office of Admiralty of England.

(34.) 4 June, 38 Henry VIII. Letters Patent of Inspecimus and Exemplification of a decree made by the king's council in the Star Chamber, and sent at his order into his chancery, authorising the citizens of Chester to assemble in common hall on the 11th instant, and elect (in the ordinary way of electing mayors of the said city) an *interim* mayor to serve in the place of William Holcroft the lately deceased mayor, who was elected to the said office by virtue of Henry the Seventh's charter, which ordained that the mayor of Chester for every coming year should be elected on Friday next after the feast of Saint Dionysius, and omitted to make provision for the election of another chief magistrate in case of a mayor dying during his term of office. It is ordered by the decree that the mayor elected in place of the deceased John Holcroft shall hold office only till the Friday after the next feast of St. Dionysius, when another election of a mayor is to be made in accordance with the directions of Henry the Seventh's charter.—Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium.

(35.) 3 April, 1562. Articles and Orders appoyntyd and set forth by M^r John Cowper, mayor of the city of Chester, and his Worshipful Brethren to be observed and kept at the Gardyn Buttes of the Backsyde of the Mausion Howse of John Bellingham the joyner without Eastgate of the said citie. Seven orders on a skin of parchment, signed "John Cowper, Mayor."

(36.) 14 June, 16 Elizabeth. Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth to the citizens of Chester, of Inspecimus and Confirmation of the Great Charter of Henry VII., dated in the 21st year of his reign; with Further Grant, amongst other things, that, in the case of the Mayor or one of the Sheriffs of Chester dying within his term of office, the citizens may elect another person in a manner and under conditions precisely set forth to serve in the place of the deceased mayor or sheriff until the end of term, for which the same deceased mayor or sheriff was elected; and that the mayor and citizens and their successors may have the custody of the persons and estates of the orphans of the said city. Dated at Westminster.

(37.) 11 October, 20 Elizabeth. Warrant of Edward earl of Lincoln, baron of Clinton and Say, K.G., Lord High Admiral, for the release from arrest and immediate discharge of a certain ship of the port of London, named the Greyhound, and now lying under arrest in the port of Chester. The immediate liberation of the vessel is ordered, anything in a previous warrant for its arrest, dated on 6 Sept. ult., notwithstanding. On the dorse a memorandum of the execution of the warrant. Also, on the dorse, in modern hand-writing, a curious misdescription of the document by a scribe who mistook it for a warrant to arrest the vessel in question. The same misdescription appears in the Index of the Chester muniments.

(38.) 3 October, 23 Elizabeth. Bond of John Robinson, merchant of Chester, James Wilkinson, officer of Sir Francis Walsingham, knt., farmer of the queen's customs of the port of Chester, and Robert Thornton,

gentleman, in the sum of 100*l.*, to hold the Mayor and citizens of Chester, Thomas Tetlowe and Thomas Lynaker, the sheriffs of Chester, Thomas Throp, water-bailiff of Chester, and Thomas Ripon and Thomas Richardson, harmless in all suits respecting a seizure of a cargo of corn made on a warrant of the earl of Derby, lieutenant of cos. Lancaster, Chester and the city of Chester, in execution of orders for restraining the exportation of corn beyond seas.

(39.) — 30 Elizabeth. Warrant of Charles lord Howard, baron of Effingham, Lord High Admiral, to Vice-admirals, sheriffs, and others, for the execution of a decree of Julius Cesar, Doctor of Laws and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, in the suit of John Hendeman and Everard Shrowder, of Breme, against Roger Darwall, Thomas Bagnalle and Geoffrey Cooke, of the city of Chester, condemning the said Roger, Thomas and Geoffry in the amount of one hundred marks to be paid to the said John Hendeman and Everard Shrowder; viz., forty marks to be paid by Roger Darwall, forty marks by Thomas Bagnalle, and twenty marks by Geoffrey Cooke or his surety Robert Evans, of Chester.

(40.) 30 May, 1590. Commission by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury appended thereto, appointing John Darbye, of the city of New Sarum, in the county of Wiltes, to be an apparitor of the said court, and to discharge all the functions of that office in Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Berkshire.

(41.) 4 May, 44 Elizabeth. Indented certificate that Owen Jones, mercer and citizen of Chester, duly appointed for the matter under consideration by John Ratcliffe, mayor of the said city, has received from Vincent Skynner, esq., one of the officers of the Receipt of the Exchequer, and had out of the Treasury of the same Exchequer "one standard bushell, gallou, quarter " and "pinte of brasse," and has duly paid the various charges for the same measures.

(42.) 7 February, 2 James I. Letters Patent, by James the First to the citizens of Chester, of *Inspecimus* and Confirmation of the Letters Patent, dated 14 June, 16 Elizabeth, of *Inspecimus* and Confirmation of the charter dated in the 21st year of Henry VII. to the same citizens, with further grant of power to the citizens of Chester for the election of a mayor or sheriff in a case of a mayor or sheriff of Chester dying during his year of office. Dated at Westminster.

(43.) 25 May, 12 James I. Indented certificate that James Bingley, esq., auditor of the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, has given to John Blanchard, a citizen of Chester, duly authorised to act for his city in the business under consideration, and that the said John Blanchard has received from the said James Bingley "one standard brasen bushell having his Hightnes " style and armes embossed thereon," and stamped at the bottom with the Exchequer stamp, to be kept in some convenient place of Chester, and there used as a standard bushell measure, in lieu of a certain other standard bushell measure delivered out of Queen Elizabeth's Exchequer in the 44th year of her reign, to the mayor and citizens, and no longer fit for use between buyer and seller.

(44.) 14 March, 15 James I. Grant during pleasure by Charles, Prince of Wales and earl of Chester, to Henry Harpur, gentleman, of the mastership or keeping of the St. Giles's Hospital for infirm people of Boughton, outside the east bar of the city of Chester, (*magisterium sive custodiam Hospitalis Infirmorum Sancti Egidii de Boughton extra Barras orientales ciuitatis nostre Cestrie*), together with all the profits and perquisites of the same office, even as Peter Maynewaringo or Henry Coney or Thomas Harpur, or any other previous master of the said office, held and received the same, — *Teste mcipso apud Cestriam*.

(45.) 19 September, 8 Charles I. Commission to the Mayor and Sheriffs and the other "head officers" of the city of Chester, to collect contributions from benevolent persons within the said city and its liberties, for the repair of St. Paul's cathedral in London.

(46.) 20 December, 9 Charles I. Another commission addressed to the Mayor, Sheriffs and other "head officers" of the city of Chester. For the collection of contributions from benevolent persons within the said city and its liberties, for the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral. Dated at Westminster.

(47.) October 1635. Warrant of the Vice-Admiral's Court to all sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, &c., to cause all seamen, fishermen or others of the port of Chester, to appear on Friday the 9th inst., before Matthew Anderson, bachelor of laws and Judge of the Admiralty

Court or his deputy, at the house of John Tilston, of Eastgate Street.

(48.)—10 January, 17 Charles I.—Commission addressed to the Mayor and to the Recorder of Chester for the time being, and also to Charles Walley, William Gamwell and Robert Harvey, aldermen of Chester; authorising them "to tender and administer to all and " every commander and commanders, officer and officers, " souldyer and souldyers whiche shall passe bye or " through our said citye or the lymittes or precinctes " thereof to serve in the wars against the Rebels in " our realme of Ireland the oath of supremacy " in a certain statute of 1 Elizabeth, and the oath of allegiance contained in a certain act of parliament of 3 James I. —Dated at Westminster.

(49.)—23 June 1655.—Grant by Oliver Cromwell, by the grace of God Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, &c., of the patronage and care of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, of the city of Chester, to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the same city; with further grant of the office of keeper or warden of the same hospital to the Major of Chester for the time being, to have and hold the said office during his mayoralty and no longer, and in like manner to every succeeding mayor for the time being.—Dated at Westminster.

(50.)—6 June, 16 Charles II.—Letters Patent of Charles the Second to the citizens of Chester. For the renewal and confirmation of the liberties and powers granted by a charter of 21 Henry VII., and another charter of 16 Elizabeth; and for their enlargement in a few particulars.—Dated at Westminster.

(51.)—26 November 1670.—Indented certificate that Thomas Willcock, mayor of the city of West Chester, has received at the Court of the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer several measures of brass, for the use of the people of Chester, from the Commissioners and chamberlains for the Treasury.

(52.)—4 February, 37 Charles II.—Letters Patent of Charles the Second to the citizens, for the re-constitution of the corporation of the county of the city of Chester. Containing the following clause, no table for the names of the excepted persons, "Et quod cives et inhabitantes " civitatis predicte (Rogerio Whitley, armigero, Thoma " Whitley, filio ejusdem Rogeri, Johanne Manwaring, " armigero, Willelmo Williams, nuper Recordatore " civitatis predicte, Georgio Booth, Willelmo Streete, " Georgio Manwaring et Michaele Johnson tantummodo exceptis) sint una Communitas et corpus corporatum et politicum in re et facto per se."—Dated at Westminster.

(53.)—15 September, 4 James II.—Letters Patent of James the Second for the re-incorporation of the citizens and city of Chester, as a corporation to be henceforth styled and known as the county of the city of Chester, with a mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriffs, common councillors, and divers subordinate officers. Appointing Thomas Stanley, bart., to be the first mayor; Richard Leving, esq., to be the first recorder; the same Thomas Stanley and Richard Leving, and the beloved Major-General Robert Werden, Peter Shakerley, Thomas Simpson, Roger Whitley, George Booth, Thomas Whitley, John Manwaring, George Manwaring, Peter Edwards, Henry Lloyd, John Anderson, Richard Wright, Thomas Cooper, Richard Bridge dyer, Thomas Wright, Thomas Hand, Michael Johnson, Robert Murray, Thomas Fernehagh, Benjamin Crickley, Robert Huett, Robert Denteth and Lewis Williams to be the first aldermen; and John Wright, Richard Bridge, Nathaniell Basnett, Joseph Basnett, John Pugh, Thomas Minshall, Ralph Wally, Timothy Deane, John Kineston, Thomas Boulbourne, Charles Leech, Robert Anderson, Edward Boroughs, Samuel Kerkcs, Henrie Hall, Arthur Bellend, William Bristow, Thomas Bolland, John Holland, Samuel Gerard, Richard Minshall, Henry Pemberton, Robert Spark, William Mercer, Randal Aston, Philip Williams, Randall Wilson, Henry Bennett, Richard Higginson, Peter Pemberton, William Crew, Nathaniell Beaven, Peter Lloyd, John Hilton, William Cockayne, Samuel Farington, John Kerkcs, Thomas Young, Thomas Jackson, and Edward Hnicks, to be the first common councillors; Timothy Deane and John Kynaston to be the first sheriffs; Thomas Simpson to be the first town-clerk; Thomas Whitley and John Mainwaring to be the first coroners; George Mainwaring and Peter Edwards to be the first surveyors of the walls of the city; Roger Whitley and George Booth to be the first treasurers; Thomas Jackson and Edward Hnicks to be the first "leave lookers" of the city; Joseph Lingley to be the first sword-bearer; Powell Williams to be the first mace-bearer; Edward Farry to be the first yeoman of the pentice; and John Warmingham, gentleman, to be the first crier or hall

keeper of the said city, under the same new charter. It is especially provided that the said mayor, recorder, aldermen, common councillors, and other officers and their official successors, are and shall be under no obligation to take the oath of supremacy set forth in a certain statute of 1 Elizabeth, or the oath of allegiance set forth in a certain statute of 3 James I., or the oaths prescribed in the statute of 13 Charles II. "for the well-governing and regulating of Corporations," or to take the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in accordance with the rite of the Established Church, or to make any declaration or subscription required by the aforesaid statute of Charles or by a later statute of 25 Charles II., entitled "An Act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants."—Dated at Westminster.

(54).—26 October, 4 James II.—Letters Patent of Pardon to the mayor and citizens of the city of Chester, in respect to an indictment against them in Hillary term, of 35-36 Charles II., and in Trinity term of the 36th year of the same king: with remission of all forfeitures, pains, and penalties consequent thereon.

(55).—5 September, 1 William and Mary.—Commission to William Street, esq., mayor of the city of Chester, Edward Wynne, esq., George Booth, Richard Levings, esq., William Ince, George Mainwaring, John Anderson, Peter Edwards, Richard Wright, aldermen, Michael Johnson, Robert Murray, and Joseph Basnett, gentlemen, and to the member of parliament for the city of Chester; to put in execution the act lately made in parliament, granting to their Majesties "an aid of twelve pence in the pound for one year for the necessary defence of their realms."

(56).—12 February, 8 William III.—Commission to Henry Lloyd, Thomas Hand, Benjamin Crutchley, Robert Murray, Michael Johnson, aldermen of the city of Chester, Mr. Timothy Dean, grocer, Mr. John Holland, draper, and Morgan Whitley, esq., to be commissioners in the said city for putting in execution the lately made Act of Parliament "for granting an aid to his Majesty as well by a Land Tax as by several subsidies and other duties payable for one year."—Dated at Westminster.

(57).—5 March, 12 William III.—Commission of Gaol Delivery for the city of Chester, addressed to William Earl of Derby, chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester, Joseph Jekyl, knt., justice of Chester, Salathiel Lovell, knt., serjeant-at-law, recorder of London, another justice of Chester, William Bennett, esq., mayor of the city of Chester, and others.

(58).—24 July, 3 Anne.—Commission by Hugh Lord Viscount Cholmondeley, Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester, to John Hurleston, esq., to be captain of a company of the militia of the said county.

(59).—20 October, 17 George II.—Grant to John Dutton, of Englishcomb, co. Somerset, of the custody of the person with the government of Samuel Catherrall, late of Oriel College, Oxford, who has been duly found to be a lunatic by a commission de Lunatico Inquirendo. With further grant to Frances Catherrall of the city of Chester, spinster, of the custody and management of the said lunatic's manors, messuages, tenements, and other estate, under the inspection and direction of the court of Chancery.

(60).—7 November, 44 George III.—Grant to the mayor and citizens of Chester that the mayor of the same city for the time being may appoint as his deputy any one of the aldermen for the time being who shall have served in the office of mayor of the said city.

(61).—27 February, 6 William IV.—Grant that a separate Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace shall continue to be holden in and for the borough of Chester.

(b.) Books.

(1.) Act of Parliament (A.D. 1825) (printed) for erecting an additional bridge over the River Dee in the city of Chester.

(2.) Alehouse-Keeper and Victuallers' Recognizances Books for years 20 James I.; A.D. 1653; 9 to 33 George II.; 1 to 4, 11 to 28, 39 to 48 George III.; 59 George III. to 1 George IV.; and 2 to 5 George the Fourth.

(3.) Annuitants' Receipt Books (A.D. 1765, 1766, 1772). Containing acknowledgments of the payment of annuities by the Corporation of Chester to divers persons, annuitants of the said corporation by virtue of a bond under the seal of the Mayor and Citizens of Chester, bearing date 24 December 1757.

(4.) Apprentices' Indentures' Book (A.D. 1690 to 1794.

(5.) Assembly Books. Being the Books of minutes of proceedings at Assemblies in Common Hall of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, for the transaction of municipal business.

1. Assembly Book for years 1539 to 1624 inclusive. This volume suffered greatly from exposure to damp in a cellar in Bloomsbury Square, London, whither it had been brought in an early year of the present century, together with other records from Chester, so that it might be in the custody of a solicitor for purposes of evidence touching matters then in litigation. On this lawyer's removal from Bloomsbury Square to another part of town, the Chester writings appear to have altogether escaped his recollection. Anyhow they were left to rot in the cellar for several years, when they were fortunately discovered and restored to their rightful owners by Mr. Walker, the present town-clerk of Chester. The book would at this date be in still worse condition, had it not shortly after its recovery fallen into the hands of Mr. Black, the archaeologist, who was authorised to repair the injured leaves and take measures for the preservation of all that remained of so interesting a record, —containing, with other matters,

(a.) An Index to the contents of the volume.

(b.) A list of the Mayors and Sheriffs of Chester, beginning in an early year of Edward the Third, and continued by various writers to the year of our Lord 1784.

(c.) Two statements of the bounds and limits of the city of Chester. One of them, entitled "The meyzes and boundes of the circuite of the liberties of the citie of Chester, newly viewed by Henry Gee, mayre of the same citie, by the adynse and consent of his most ancient and discrete brederne in the second tyme of his Mayoraltye, and as the same now be known and cauled;" the year of Henry Gee's second mayoralty having been in 31 and 32 Henry VIII.

(d.) List of the streets and lanes of Chester in the time of Edward III., headed, "Hereafter folowthe the names of all the streets and lanes within the Citie of Chester and suburbs of the same, as they wer named in the dayes of kinge Edward the thridde and afore by the recorde therof in wryting in a table, and copied herin by the commandment of the Worshipfull Rychard Dutton, mayor of the said citie."

(e.) An Account of the several wards of the city of Chester, headed, "Item, Hereafter folowth all the wardes of the citie of Chester, viewed and set out by the worshipfull Henry Gee, Mayre of the said citie, as appereth by a tabull made of the same."

(f.) A Rental described thus, "Hereafter folioith the Gabul Renthes which the sherreffes be charged with, vewyd and sett forth in the tyme of the worshipfull Henry Gee in the first tyme of his mayraltie, anno Domini 1533, in the xxv. yere of the reigne of King Henry the eyght."

(g.) Table of customs, described thus, "These customos folowing be receued and taken within the citie of Chestre most commonlye amongst othe customes herein not named by the officers underwrytton according to the graunt of the said citie, and veed tyme out of mynde to be taken as folowth hereafter by the commandement of Henry Gee, mayre." The underwritten officers being the muryngers, sherreffes, recorder, lenelokers, bontys or lyghtners, carters, and porters of the city.

(h.) Table of the varions fees due from divers sources and on varions occasions to the mayor, swordbearer, serjeant of the peace, four serjeants of the mace, yeoman of the pendice, the sheriffs' two yeomen, the crier, wall-bailiff, and bellman of the city of Chester, under the following heading—"Here after folioith the Feis belonging to officers of this citie as the be yoused in the secunde tyme of the worshipfulle Henry Gee, beyng mayre anno Domini 1540."

(i.) Table of the various fees accruing from their offices to the recorder and to the clerk of the pentice of the city of Chester, under this heading, "Memorandum that it is orderyd at Asemble in the Pendice holdyn the vth day of Octobre in the xxxii. yere of kynge Henrye the Eight by Henry Gee, mayre of this citie, the sherreffs and aldermen and commyn counsell of the same for the feys of the Recorder in the cortwes in the Commyn Hall or elswher before the mayre, and also for feys belonging to the shireffes clerke in the courte of the Pendice of the said cytye, providyd alwayes that the feis hereafter wrytyn may be addyd or mynysshed by the mayre, sherriffes, aldermen, and the common counsell from tyme to tyme."

(k.) Memorandum respecting the form and manner of calling the watch on Christmas-eve and two following

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with a list of certain customary tenants bound to render homage to the city of Chester, 34 Henry VIII.

(l.) Rental of the city of Chester under this heading,—
“The Rentalle of the common rentes and rents of Assie belonging to the cite of Chestre by yere, renouate and made by Henry Gee, draper, maire of the same cite, in the first yere of his meyrealte aswell by dyserse old reutalles by his diligens with other of his brethern to vici the same the xiiith day of Auguste in the xviith yere of the reign of King Henry the eyght.”

(m.) Order of Assembly, made 21 November, 31 Henry VIII., that no one exercise a craft within the liberties of Chester unless he be free of the city.

(n.) Order of Assembly, of the same date, that none but freemen be officers of the mayor and sheriff's of Chester.

(o.) Orders of Assembly, made in the same year, for discouraging vagrancy and idleness, and punishing dishonest beggars.

(p.) Orders for the regulation of the corn-market. It is directed that no corn be offered for sale before the ringing of the market-bell; after which signal ordinary householders of the city may buy corn for their proper use till one o'clock, when bakers may buy till two o'clock—
“And then at ii. of the clocke it shalbe lawfull to all and every the comon people to come into the saide markyt and ther to bye at ther libertez till iii. of the clock all manar of corne and grayne.”

(p.) Orders, made in the 31st year of Henry VIII., for the encouragement of archery and the regulation of the sports on Shrove Tuesday. The Shrove Tuesday sports took place in the presence of the Mayor and Aldermen, and owed their success in a great degree to the drapers', saddlers', and shoemakers' companies. It is recorded in the memorandum, “That the said occupacions of shoumaeres, which alwaye time out of maner remembrance hane genen and deliuered yerely vpon tuesday comonly cauled Shrofe tuesday, otherwysse Gowdnesday, at afternone of the same, vnto the drapars afore the mayre of the cite, at the Cros vpon the Rode-hee, one bale of leather cauled a fount baule, of the value of iiii. iiiii.d. or above, to play at from thens to the comon haule of the said cite. And further at pleasure of enille disposed persons, wherefore hath ryssen grete incouenyence, &c.—Fromhensforth shall yerlye vpon the said Tuesday gene and deliuer vnto the said drapars afore the mayre of the said cite for the tyme being, at the said playes and tyme, six gleaunes of siluer, to the value of enery of them vi.d. or above at the discretion of the drapars, and the Mayre of the said cite for the tyme being, To whom shall run best and furthest vpon foot before them upon the said Rode-hee that day or anye other daye after at the Drapers pleasure, with the ouersyght of the Mayre for the tyme beyng; and also that the said occupacion of saddlers within the said cite which be all the same tyme of no maner remembrance hane genen and deliuered yerely the said place and tyme enery master of them vnto the said drapars, afore the mayre for the tyme being, a payntyd baule of wood with floures and armes upon the poynte of a spere, being goodly arayd vpon horsbak accordingly,—from hensforth shall the said tuesday houre and place gyue and deliuer vnto the said drapars afore the mayre for the tyme beyng vpon horsbak a bell of syluer to the value of iiii. iiiii.d. or above, to be ordred as is aforesaid by the drapars and the mayre of the said cite for the tyme being to whome shall runne best and furthest vpon horsbak before them the said daye and tyme and place; and that also every man that hayth bene maryed within the said cite sithens Shraffs tuesday last past, shall vpon the said Shraffs tuesday next to come, at the said tyme and place, gene and deliuer vnto the said drapars afore the mayre now being an arrow of siluer, to the value of fyve pence or above, in value and recompence of such baule of silke or veluet.”

(q.) Curious order, made in 32 Henry VIII., against excesses of feasting and expense at the churching of women after childbirth: whereby it is ordained that “from hensforth ther shall be no such dishes, metes and wyues vsed to be brought to eny woman at childbed nor at churching, nor also that no woman except the mydwife shall go into the house with hur that is churched, but to bryng hur home to the dore, and so to departe, vpon payne of fortyfour of v.i.s. viii.d. to be leuied ageynst the person that ouith the house, and iiii.s. iiiii.d. of enery other person offending the said order as oft as anye of thaym shalbe found giltye in the same. Provided that the moders and systers

“with the systers in lane of the woman so churchid may lauffely enter and go into the house with the mydwife.”

(r.) Order, made 32 Henry VIII., for correcting and putting an end to irregularities amongst women in the wearing of caps, kerchiefs, and hats; whereby it is ordained, “That after the eyght day of September next comyng, no manar single or vmaryed woman within the saide cite shall weyn vpon hur hede eny whyte cap or of other colour vnder payne of iiii.s. for every tyme so offending, nor that eny wyfe, wedo, or other woman or mayde wythin the same cite after the daye aforesaid shall weare eny hatt of blacke or other colour onles it be when she rydes or els goith on walking abroad into the foldes or country, under payne of iiii.s. iiiii.d., and every tyme so offending this ordinaunce. Provided allwayes, that all women being very aged or diseased with grete sickenes may for ther bealthe and necessary comfort of ther healtthe vse hattes and capes as they hane done aforetyme.”

(s.) Order, made on 4 September, 35 Henry VIII., for building a new Town Hall; whereby it was ordained, “that ther shalbe a new Comen Hanle erectyd, builded, and made within the Northgate Strete of the saide cyte, that is to wyt in Saynte Nicolas Chapill, nygh vnto Sent Werburge of the said cite; and towards the belldinge of the same, at the said Assemble, by the advyse of the said mayre, the said aldermen, and comen counsell of the same cytie and frelye gyfte and the grant their partie and porcion of a comon bargayne of lii. tones of ierne lately discharged wythin the said cytie by Senceo Dermiche, hyspaniard, and the said Mayre being hedd of the occupacion of Iron-mongers gaue three tonne of Iron, which amounteth to the somme of xxiii.li. sterling, frely to the bellding of the said comen haule; and emedyatly set workemen to frame and belde the same hall in the yere “aboute sayde.”

(t.)—Copy of Earl Ranulph's charter for the nuns of Chester:—Ranulphus comes Cestrie episcopus, &c., &c. Sciatis me dedisse et in perpetuum elemozinam concessisse Deo et Sancte Marie, et monialibus Cestrie nostris in Christo sororibus, illas croftas quas Hugo filius Olinori de dominio meo tenuit concessione et bona voluntate ipsius Hugonis, ita quod illas clamavit quietas coram me et Comitissa et plurimis baronum meorum, liberas et immunes ab omnibus secularibus serviciis et omnimodo subiectione ad edificandam ibi ecclesiam in honore Dei et Sancte Marie, in Remissionem peccatorum et ad fundamentum sui edificii. Volo igitur et precipio quod ecclesia ista in Elemozina mea fundata de tolneto et omni exactione seculari libera sit et quieta, et curiam suam et dignitatem ac libertatem in omnibus, et per omnia prout libera existit elemosina habent. Quare vobis mando diligenter et in Domino obsecro (quatenus predictam ecclesiam et moniales ibidem Deo et Sancte Marie servientes cum omnibus ad illas pertinentibus pro Deo et communi salute mee videlicet anime et vestrarum, manteneatis et protegatis, et ne patiamini quod elemosina mea depravetur neque moniales in ea manentes ab aliquibus vexentur. Testibus, Johanne filio comitis Fulconis de Brichsand, Radulpho Mansell, Ricardo pincerna. Apud Cestriam.—Also, copy of a charter of Insepimus and Confirmation of the charter whereby Hugh earl of Chester confirmed to the nuns of the Blessed Mary of Chester all the privileges conferred on them by his father earl Ranulph or others.

(u.)—Order, made 30 May, 17 Elizabeth, “That the plaies comonly called the Whitson plaies at Mid-sommer next comynge, shalbe sett furth and plaied in such orderly manner and sorte as the same hane bene accustomed, with such correction and amendement as shalbe thought convenient by the said Maior, and all charges of the said plaies to be supported and borne by th inhabitants of the said cite.”

(v.)—Several orders, made on 13 May and 1 June, 26 Elizabeth, for rendering due honour to the Earl of Leicester on the occasion of his coming to Chester. One of the entries running thus, “at which day” (i.e., the first of June) “mociun was made whether more convenient in stid of the former banquet appoynted at the laste former Assembly to be prepared for the Erle of Leicester, to hane that faire standinge cupp, which Mr. John Tillson nowe hath bought, and that cnp with xl. angels of goodle to be presented to his Honor, which cupp is valued after xviii. li. or there aboutes, yet wilbe had for lesse, as is supposed. And vpon consideration and good adviement therof had and vpon understandinge that his honor delyteth not in banquettes, neyther shalbe occasioned to stay the

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"tyme thereof in this city. It is at this Assembly fully concluded and agreed vpon by the saide maior and aldermen, sherifes and common counsaile of the saide cite, That the saide banquet shalbe spared, and that the saide cupp and number of Angelles shalbe his presented to honour."

(w.)—Order of Assembly, made 26 June, 26 Elizabeth, respecting the Earl of Leicester's letter, begging that a certain Mr John Edwards, a wealthy man, might be admitted to the franchise of the city of Chester. After much debate the Assembly reluctantly determined to refuse the earl's petition, and to deny the franchise of their city to Mr. Edwards, in consideration that he was much too rich for a city of poor traders. "The conveyence and inconvenience thereof," it is recorded, "was duly considered of, and albeit the whole incorporation was moste desyrous to accomplysh his honours suche requeste, yet consideringe what hurte and hinderances he, the saide Edwards, might doe the occupiers of euery occupation in this citie, being a man of greate substance, and by that substance would take all the whole trade vnto his own handes, and thereby vndoe the roste of the sayde occupacions:—It is nowe by the saide maior, aldermen, and sherifes and comen counsaile fully determined that the said John Edwards is no fytt person to be receyued into the franchises of this citie. And to that ende a letter vnto his honour's lordship signefying the same, and most humbly besceching his honours patience in that behalf."

(x.) Orders, made 18 April, 31 Elizabeth, touching the embroiderers and weavers of Chester. "And at the same Assemblie," it is recorded, "the imbroiderers exhibited the supplicacion againste the weavers, which is red; and for a newe graunte. . . . And also the said weuers exhibited the supplicacion againste the saide imbroiderers for that they kepe a silke weaver, which the weavers affirme belonge to them, workinge with reed and shuttle. It is ordered that the same shalbe further considered of."

(y.) Order made 9 July 1589, "That suche as be nowe meare marchauntes there for the trade of Spayne and Portugall, and all other free citizens of that cite that are or hereafter shalbe of that societie or company, or otherwise vse the trade of merchandize there, shall or maie together with there trade of marchandize vse the benefit of retayling in some one trade, to wit, either to be a draper, mercer, vintner, ironmonger, or suche like, beinge noe manual occupation; and so to contynue to theym selves, their widowes, children, and apprentices without alteration after once choise by them so made. And alsoe that all retaylers within the said cite, aswell those which haue not heretofore vsed the trade of marchandize, as those which heretofore haue vsed it, and suche as hereafter shalbe retaylers and willinge to vse the trade of marchandize shall and may likewise be at there libertie to vse the trade of merchandize."

(z.) Order touching the barber-surgeons, made 19 October, 35 Elizabeth. "And moreover," it is recorded, "at this Assembly the Barbor surgeons haue exhibited their bill againste forren surgeons, prayinge that they may be excluded, or ells to enter into bandes not to trade their occupacions within the saide cite hereafter: It is nowe at this Assembly fully ordered that all such offenders shall be called before Mr. Maior, and constrained to shewe their lycens of admittance or ells be restrayned."

(aa.)—Order, made 30 July, 11 James I., touching the appointment of "waites" for the city. "And finallye, at this Assemblie," it is recorded, "George Callie, musician, exhibiteth his petition, desiringe that he and his felowe musitians may be admitted waytes of this citie in steed of the Waytes now absent, fyndinge instruments of his owne charge to performe the service; which is deferred to be graunted vntill it may be vnderstoode what are become of the old waytes."—Also, under the same date, a complete list of the Trained Soldiers of the city of Chester.

(bb.) Order, made 20 October, 13 James I., touching the use of the town-hall by stage-players:—"Moreover, at the same Assemblie consideration was had of the comon brute and scandall whiche this citie hath of late incurred and sustained by admittinge of Stage Plaiers to acte their obscene and vnlawfull plaies or tragedies in the Comon Hall of this citie, thereby conuertinge the same, beinge appointed and ordained for the iudiciall hearinge and determininge of criminall offences, and for the solempne meetinge and concourse of this howse, into a stage for plaiers and a receptacle for idle

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persons; and consideringe likewise the many disorders which by reason of plaies acted in the night time doe often times happen and fall out to the discredit of the government of this citie, and to the great disturbance of quiet and well disposed people, and beinge further informed that men's seruantes and apprentices neglectinge their masters' busines doe resort to Inn howses to behold such plaies, and there manie times wastefullie spend their masters' goodes:—For avoidinge of all whiche inconveniences, It is ordered that from hensforth noe Stage Plaiers vpon anie pretence or colour whatsoever shalbe admitted or licenced to set vp anie stage in the said Comon Hall or to acte anie tragedie or comedie or any other plaie by what name soever they shall terme yt, in the said hall or anie other place within this citie or the liberties therof in the night time or after vi. of the clocke in the eveninge."

(cc.)—Order, made 20 October, 17 James I., touching a controversy between the clothiers and weavers of the city of Chester:—"Also where the Company of Clothiers petitioned to the whole Assemblie that they might haue libertie for the settinge vpp of loomes within the citie for weaueing of such yarne as they themselves made, or else that they weavers within this citie would content themselves with their ancient pryces, as formerlie and of late itt hath bene accustomed by them to be taken; Itt was thereupon ordered that the companie of weavers should see this petition and give their answer therevnto, either at the next Assembly or else to Mr. Maior and his brethren in the Pentence, when and where it should bee further considered vpon."

II.—Assembly Book for years 1624 to 1684 inclusive. The most noteworthy of orders entered on its leaves being those that relate to measures for the defence of the city of Chester during the civil war between Charles the First and the Parliament. The volume contains also some interesting entries respecting the prevalence of the plague in and about Chester in the 7th year of Charles the First, and the disputes between the mercers, silk-weavers, and linen-draperies, in the 10th year of the same king.

(a.) Order, made 6 September, 18 Charles I., "on consideration of the present and imminent dangers that are vpon the land," for the collection by assessment from the inhabitants of Chester of the sum of one hundred marks "for the reparation of the gates and fortification of the said city."—Also, order of the same date for strictly levying all "magazin money," heretofore assessed on the same inhabitants, but as yet unpaid, for the purchase of powder and shot.

(b.) Order, made 28 September, 18 Charles I., for collecting by assessment from the inhabitants of Chester the sum of 300l.; two of the same three hundred pounds to be given to the king, and one to the Prince of Wales.

(c.) Order, made 21 October, 18 Charles I., for raising and arming three hundred soldiers, in addition to the trained band already in arms, for the defence of the city.

(d.) Orders, made 11 November, 18 Charles I., for the defence of the city:—viz., for keeping eight soldiers on guard day and night at the East, North, Water, Bridge, Fore, and Cowlane Gates, at each gate, four of them being musketeers and four halberdiers; for keeping day and night a guard of two musketeers and two halberdiers at the New Gate; for maintaining day and night at the High Cross "a court of guard" consisting of twelve persons, appointed to direct the guards at the several gates; for the selection of eight men from the trained band to instruct the soldiers of the watch in the use of their arms; and for providing the same soldiers with adequate weapons and proper payment. At the same time order was given for a general muster on the following Monday of all the soldiers, volunteers as well as trained handmen, of the city.

(e.) Record of a resolution, made 6 December, 18 Charles I., "That wee shall ioyne together in a mutuall association for the defence of this city against all forces whatsoever that shall come in any hostile manner for to invade this city or to disturbe the peace thereof." With orders of the same date for a general contribution from the inhabitants of the city towards the charge of making an adequate provision of arms and ammunition, constructing outworks and planting ordnance. It being "further ordered by the said Assembly that Mr. Maior, Captain Gamul, Alderman Throppe, Mr. Owen Hughes, Mr. John Whittell, Humphrey Lloyd and Daniel Greatbatch shalbe overseers of the said worke; and that Mr. Robert

“Wright, Mr. Richard Bradshawe, Mr. Edward Hutton, and Mr. Thomas Mottershead shall be collectors of the said contribution and moneys.”

(f.) Order, made 3 February, 18 Charles I., for levying by rate from the citizens and other inhabitants of Chester of the sum of 500*l*. for making the fortifications and carrying on the defence of the same city.

(g.) Order, made 17 February, 18 Charles I., for the strict and punctual collection by the constables of the moneys appointed to be levied for military exigencies, so that the soldiers may be paid their weekly wages every week:

(h.) Order, made 19 July, 20 Charles I., for levying moneys by weekly payments for the repair of “the mudwalls;”—Justices of the peace being taxed twelve-pence, other aldermen tenpence, sheriffs eightpence, common-councillmen sixpence each per week for the said work; all other inhabitants of the city being assessed for the same purpose, in proportion to their means.—“And further at this Assembly it was likewise ordered that the sum of fifty pounds shall be forthwith assessed upon the citizens and all other inhabitants of this city, for the speedie repaying of the citie gates, making of Perculles, cleansing of the dicke by the Eastgate, and other things requisite for the good and safety of this garrison.”

(j.) Order, made 3 September, 20 Charles I., for levying from the citizens, residents, and wealthier soldiers of the city, the sum of one hundred pounds per week for the maintenance of the garrison; 60*l*. of the said weekly tax to be levied on the citizens and ancient inhabitants of Chester, and the other 40 “to be assessed” and levied upon such nobilitie, gentrie, clergie and others, which are come for protection into this citie.”

(k.) Order, made 3 September, 20 Charles I., for the abatement of a nuisance near the draw-bridge recently constructed at the East Gate for the defence of the city.—“And lastly, at this Assembly, Mr. John Adlington and others of the inhabitants neere the Eastgate preferred their petition, thereby shewing that since the erecting of the Drawe-Bridge at the same Gate the said petitioners’ sellers (when any raine falls) are drowned, and such noysome smell procede thereby, that they are not able to abide in their houses, much lesse to make vse of their said sellers, and the reason is for that the Drawe Bridge ditch is dampned and choaked vp with filth, having noe way to evacuate; and therefore they humbly besought this Assembly that some course might be thought upon which the defects aforesaid might be amended for the prevention of infection; which petition being taken into consideration, it was by general consent ordered that the said ditch shalbe cleansed, and a perculles made for the Eastgate aforesaid, and for to oversee the said workes Mr. Robert Harvie, alderman, is by this house desired to take the paines, and therein to follow such directions as he shall receive from the Governor of the Citie.”

(l.) Order, made 31 January, 20 Charles I., “That as much of the antient Plate of this city as will amonte to the sum of one hundred poundes shalbo forthwith converted into coyne for the necessary vse and defence of this city and towards the payment of the cities debts.”—Also, an order for stringent measures to be taken against those citizens and other inhabitants who, to the great prejudice of his Majesty’s service, have neglected to pay their proportion of the weekly tax of one hundred pounds, and of a certain other tax for the city’s defence.

(m.) Order, made 18 February, 20 Charles I., touching “Prince Rupert’s foot regiment.—“At which Assembly it was motioned by the Right Worshipfull the Maior of this citie, that some course might be thought upon for the speedie raisinge of moneys for his Highnes Prince Rupert’s foote regiment now resident in this garrison; whereupon Information was given by his Majesties Commissioners for sequestring of delinquents’ estates for the mayntenance of the said garrison that severall summes of money was to them due (for the use of the said garrison) for delinquents’ estates, from the persons hereinaft mentioned; it was thereupon agreed and ordered by this Assembly (together with the said Commissioners), that fortie poundes out of the said delinquents estates shalbe transferred over to Serjant-Major Michel, to be levied and gathered by such as the said Maior shall (in that behaffe) appointe, for the vse of the said regiment, from the said persons mencioned and expressed (in parte payment of such summes as are by them due to the aforesaid Commissioners for the use afore-

said); that is to saye from Mr. Edward Russell twelue poundes, from John Grey tenn poundes, from Docto Maiuwareing tenn poundes, from Mr. William Allen foure poundes, and from Sir Hugh Calveley foure poundes; and it is further ordered that Alderman Parnell and Alderman Broster (Treasurers for this citie) shall fourthwith repaire to the said gentlemen to acquainte them with this order, to the ende they may provide for the payment thereof.”

(n.) Order, made 20 October, 21 Charles I., for levying two hundred poundes or thereabouts . . . for the mayntenance of the soldiars and the other necessaries belonging to the garrison.”

(m.) Copy of the Order of the Parliament, made at Westminster, 1 October 1646, for the better government of the city of Chester, now that it has been reduced to the authority of parliament. Beginning.—“Whereas the Citie of Chester hath bin from the beginning of these vnnatural wars vnder the power of the enemy, and many aldermen, sherriffes peeres, and common counsellmen of the said citie have taken vp armes or otherwise bin violent fomenters of these vnnatural wars against the Parliament; and the said citie being now by the Providence of God reduced to the obedience of the Parliament, And whereas Charles Walley, mayor of the said citie, Nicholas Ince, and Randall Holme the younger, Thomas Cooper, Thomas Thoppe, Sir Thomas Smith, Francis Gannall, and Robert Breewood, recorder, Richard Dutton, and Robert Sproston, aldermen and justices of the peace of the said citie, James earle of Darby, John earl Rivers, Richard Broster, and Thomas Savage, aldermen, Humphrey Phillipps, Edward Hutton, Thomas Weston, Richard Wright, Humphrey Lloyd, Richard Tailor, and Arthure Walley, sherriffes peeres, and common-councillmen of the same citie have taken vp armes or bin violent opposers of the parliament and their proceedings, Bee it therefore ordered and ordained by the Lords and Commons of Parliament assembled, that the said Charles Walley, maior, &c., &c., shalbe removed and discharged, and hereby are removed and discharged of and from their respective places of mayor, recorder, sherriffes, aldermen, justices of the peace, sherriffes peeres, and common-councillmen, &c., &c.”

III.—Assembly Book for the years 1684 to 1724, inclusive.

IV. Assembly Book begun in the year 1805, as a Register of orders of Assemblies, and used subsequently as a Minutes Book by the City Land Committee, Finance Committee, and other committees.

(6.) Assize of Bread Order Book (A.D. 1767–1768). A record of weekly orders, showing the variations in the price of bread during thirteen successive months.

(7.) Common-Place Book of matters relating to the Corporation of Chester, begun in the year 1801, and ending with “An Account of Expired Leases and Grants put into Boxes in the Record Room, with the number of the division contained on each box, the 29th August 1806.” The numerous deeds of this collection of writings are classified under the following headings:—First Division, Without the Bars Second Division, Bridge Street and Skinners Lane, &c.; Third Division, Eastgate Street; Fourth Division, Foregate Street; Fifth Division, Handbridge; Sixth Division, Northgate Street; Seventh Division, Without the Northgate; Eighth Division, Watogate Street; Ninth Division, Without the Watergate; Tenth Division, Lauds in the country; Eleventh Division, Hospital Lands.—This volume contains also a summary of Orders of Assemblies from 20 January 1624 to 19 September 1798.

(8.) Drawers of the Dee.—Book of the Company and Occupation of the Owners and Drawers of the Deo (A.D. 1572 to 1712). Containing the orders of the company for the government of its members, and the regulation of the fishing of the Dee by nets; with records of admissions into the company, and annual accounts of moneys received and expended by the alderman and stewards of the guild.—The record for A.D. 1572 opens thus:—“Anno Domini 1572, William Crosse, alderman; Robert Hey and Richard Meales, stewards. It is ordered that noe skarman shall travell vpon Dee Water at after day light withe boate, excepte that he be by the consent of the whole company licensed to drawe at any tyme, vpon payne of iii*l*., iii*d*., and also that noe boate shall travell vpon Dee Water in the morninge at any tyme afore foure of the clocke in the morninge, vpon payne of forfeiteure for every defaulto iii*l*., iii*d*.. And alsoe that noe free man nor skarman of the same occupation shall not draw any fishe with a draughtnet in the water of Dee betwixe

"the Bridge of Dee and the Rockes beneath the new Tower, but at the hower appointed by the mooste election of the same compenye. And there shalbe noe hower set at after fyve of the clocke vpon Saterdaie in the aftermoone, vpon payne of forfeiture vi.s. viii.d. for every defawlte. . . . Item it is agreed vpon that if eny skarmor or skarmen doe at any time take eny trowtes or salmond frey with there draught netes and doe not caste them into the water againe, the saide skarmor or skarmen so offending shall paye iii.s. iiiii.d. apece."

(9.) Genealogies of Earls of Chester, drawn and emblazoned, temp. Elizabeth. A Book of six richly emblazoned genealogical charts on vellum; exhibiting the lineage of the earls of Chester from Hugh Lupus, and the pedigrees of Scot earl of Chester, Quincy earls of Winchester, Lacy earls of Lincoln, and Mortimer barons of Mortimer, Richard's Castle, and Chirke, and earls of March. One of the six charts is imperfect, the labels being without inscription, though the emblazonments and the numbers of those labels show that the sketch was prepared for a genealogical table of the House of Lancaster during the civil wars. The pedigree of the Mortimers is a copy of a genealogical table long preserved at Wigmore Abbey, and is illustrated by the following explanatory note by the heraldic draughtsman: "This Hugh lord Mortimer had the leading of the vaward in the battaile that Willm. Conqueror gave to Edgar Atheling and Swane the son of the kinge of Denmark at Yorke the 3 yere of his raigne. This Hugh Lord Mortimer fownded the Abbey of Wigmore, where the original of this descent was truly kepte and recorded in the booke of the foundation of the same Abbey, which booke remayneth with me Clarencieux Kinge of Armes, and this descent is a trew copy thereof." The scribe's penmanship shows him to have been of the Elizabethan time. On the dorse of the first chart appears this inscription, "William Howard 1610—Ex dono domini Willelmi Howard de Naworth." This same chart is embellished with a richly coloured picture of an Earl of Chester sitting enthroned in parliament, with his barons and spiritual lords, an engraving of which appears in Ormerod's Cheshire.

(10.) Jury Book (A.D. 1750 to 1779). Consisting of lists of the jurors who served on grand or other juries in the city of Chester during the said period.

(11.) Lease-Ledger (folio), A.D. 1574 to 1705. Containing, together with copies of indentures for leases and other grants, various memoranda touching local events, some of which deserve notice from collectors of materials for social history.

(a.) Copy of a letter, dated 10 November 1575, from John Savage:—After my right hartie comendacions, Where it hanthe bene enformed to the Prevey Counsell that I caused the plays laste at Chester to be sett forwarde only of my selfe, whiche yourselves do know ap- the contrary, and they were by Comon Assemblie pointed as remayneth in recorde. For the easinge and qualeyfyng all controuersies growen abowte the same I am moste hartely to desyre you to sende me a certificate vnder your handdes and seale of youre cite to testefy that the same plays were sett forwarde as well by the counsell of the cite as for the common-welth of the same: whereby their honors may be the better satisfied thereof, and hopinge thereby to reduce all suche matters quiett as are risen nowe againste me and Mr. Hankye, whom you muste make mencyon of in the certificate as well as my self, whiche I pray you may be sente me with as muche convenient speede as is possible. So for this tyme I bidd you farewell. At London the xth of November 1575. Your loveing frende, John Savage.

(b.) Memorandum of regulations for the Chester Horse Races, temp. James I.; not dated, but entered, by the scribe employed to keep the record in that king's time, and an extract from the will of Robert Shingleton, esq., dated 12 August 1612. The rules were probably entered in the ledger just before the Chester Races of April 1613, and may have been originally drawn from those races.

Articles to be performed for certain orders touchinge the runninge of a race for twoe bells and likewise for a cuppe to be runne for at the Ringe vpon Saint George his day, being the three-and-twentieth of April, as followeth,—

First, it is agreed vpon that the race for the bells and runninge at the Ringe for the cuppe shall be houlden and kepte vpon St. George his day, except it fall out to light vpon Saturday or Saboath day. Then they shalbe runne vpon Monday next followinge, and the

warninge by the drum and cryer shalbe vpon Saturday or the day next before St. George day not being the Saboath.

Secondlie, every man that bringeth in his horse for the race shall put in for to runn for the Bells xx.s., except him that bringeth in the best bell, which shall pay but vis. viii.d., and him that bringeth in the second bell xiii.s. iiiii.d. And he that winneth the firste bell shall have twoe partes of the money that is laid down. And he that winneth the second bell shall have the third parte, which is the residue of the money that is putt in. And every one that rydeth shall waye or be made in weight just tenne stone waight. And to be wayed vpon the Roodey in a paire of scales which shall be set vpp neare unto house where the Maior and his brethren standeth.

Thirdlie, averie one that runneth at the ringe for the cuppe shall put in i.s. vi.d. a man, excepte him that bringeth in the cup accordinge to his covenante by bounde at the tyme appointed, whose shall put nothinge in for three times runninge at the ringe. And whoe- soever doth take it the first three tymes shall have the vse of the cupp accordinge to the covenantes, and soe much money as was put in. And if none doe take it the first three times, then shall all loose their money that they put in at the first, and the said money to be given to the Maior for the tyme beinge for the vse of the poore and prisoners of the Northgate. And they all or as many of them as please to put in newe money, viz., i.s. vi.d. euerie man as before is mencioned, to haue all the last money that was putt in and the vse of the cupp as afore is expressed. Provided alwayes that he that shall winne the game shall pay and give to the prisoners of the North Gate v.s. to the clerke for wrighting of their names downe i.s. vi.d.

Fourthlie, the that winne the Bells shall give to the prisoners in the Northgate x.s., viz., he that winneth the best bell shall give vis. viii.d., and he that winneth the second iiii.s. iiiii.d., if they runne above three horses, and if they runne but three they shall allowe but vis. viii.d. to be paid equalle amongst them.

Fiftie, he that winneth the said bells and cuppe shalbe bounden to the Maior and Citizens of this cite to bringe in the said bells and cupp every yere with one or twoe sufficient surties for the deluery of the said bells of the same waight and goodness as they were when they received them vpp to the Maior or his depute for the time beinge vpon St. George his day, in the Inner Pentice of the said cite of Chester, before twelue of the clocke at noone vpon the same day, beinge the three and twentieth of April, vpon payne of forfeiture of their boundes. Alsoe, they shall pay to the clerke when they doe enter into boundes for making their boundes xii.d. for every bounde.

Lastlie, for givinge of the starte, either Mr. Sheriffes for the time being, or whom Mr. Maior will appointe. And that noe horses, geldinges, or mare shall come vpon the Roodey, but onlie those that doe runne, untill the race be ended. And alsoe that the ryders shall not offer one to another any foule play in their ridinge vpon payne of ymprisonment. And these articles and orders to be kept and performed vnioliated, vpon payne of punishment and forfeiture of the boundes and covenantes.

(12.) Letter Book: Two large folio volumes. Containing nine-tenths of the epistles, petitions, notes and other writings, described in a later section of this report, under the head of "Letters."

(13.) Mayors' Books. An imperfect series of Mayors' Books from the year 16-17 Richard II. to 3-4 William IV., consisting of municipal year books for the following years: 16-17, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 22-23 of Richard II.; 6-7, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 14-15 of Henry IV.; 2-3, 7-8 of Henry V.; 27-28, 30-31, 31-32, 32-33, 33-34, 34-35, 36-37, 37-38 of Henry VI.; 1-2, 2-3, 6-7, 8-9, 9-10, 14-15, 15-16, 16-17 of Edward IV.; 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 6-7, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 14-15, 15-16, 16-17, 17-18, 19-20, 20-21, 22-23, 23-24 of Henry VII.; 24 Henry VII.—1 Henry VIII., 2-3, 12-13, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 22-23, 23-24, 24-25, 25-26, 28-29, 30-31, 32-33, 33-34, 34-35, 35-36, 36-37, of Henry VIII.; 38 Henry VIII.—1 Edward VI., 1-2, 2-3 Edward VI.; 6 Edward VI.—1 Mary, 1-2 Mary, 1 and 2-2 and 3, 2 and 3-3 and 4 Philip and Mary; 5-6, 11-12, 12-13, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 24-25, 25-26, 29-30, 31-32, 32-33, 33-34, 34-35, 36-37, 37-38, 38-39, 39-40, 40-41, 41-42, of Elizabeth; 3-4, 4-5, 6-7, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 13-14, 15-16, 20-21, 21-22 of James I.; 4-5, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13 of Charles I.; 3-4, 12-13, 15-16, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 22-23, 23-24, 24-25, 28-29, 29-30 Charles II.; 2-3, 3-4 of James II.; 4 James II.—1

William and Mary; 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6 of William and Mary, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 13-14 of William III.; 1-2, 2-3, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 11-12, 12-13 Anne; 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 5-6, 6-7, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13 of George I.; 2-3, 5-6, 11-12, 16-17, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 23-24, 24-25, 25-26, 26-27, 27-28, 28-29, 29-30, 30-31, 33-34 of George II.; 3-4, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 13-14, 14-15, 16-17, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 23-24, 24-25, 25-26, 27-28, 28-29, 29-30, 31-32, 35-36, 36-37, 37-38, 38-39, 39-40, 42-43, 43-44, 44-45, 47-48, 48-49, 51-52, 53-54, 54-55, 55-56, 57-58, 58-59 of George III., 60 George III.—1 George IV.; 1-2, 2-3, 8-9 of George IV.; 1-2, 2-3, 3-4 William IV.

It having been the ancient custom for the Mayor of Chester to enter upon his office on the Friday next following the feast of St. Dionysius, the Mayoral year began and ended on that day.

Kept and made up, as some of their covers and fly-leaves inform the reader, by successive clerks of the Pendice Court of the city of Chester, these books give the names of the aldermen, common-councillors, and subordinate officers of the corporation, together with lists of the bakers and butchers licensed to follow their callings within the liberties of the city. Chiefly useful in former time for their records of admissions to the Merchants' Guild and municipal franchise, their entries of verdicts and judgments delivered at Assizes of Bread and Ale, and their brief reports of pleas and other proceedings in courts of Portmote and Crownmote, they are especially entertaining and valuable at the present date for their numerous memoranda of civic movements, and their occasional references to matters of wider interest. It may not, however, be imagined that these annual registers have escaped the injuries which neglect and exposure to damp are wont to inflict on manuscripts. Indeed no division of the Chester archives has suffered more cruelly in these later years from mould and rot than these curious volumes. Decay and violent misusage have reduced some of the older books to a few detached sheets or fragments of leaves; and in many cases the writing has almost completely faded from the pages which mischance has not diminished. A better account may, however, be given of the condition of several of the books, which, though they may not be altogether free from stains and defacements, are sound throughout, and only a few degrees less legible than they were three or four centuries since, on coming fresh from the hands of their producers.

The following extracts from a few of the older books will indicate the style and quality of the occasional memoranda.

(a.) 17 Richard II. Inquisicio capta coram Gilbert. Trusselle maiore Cestrie die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi decimo septimo, per sacramentum Willelmi de Wybunburg, Johannis de Laghton, Ricardi le Fourbour, Hugonis de Hokenhulle, Willelmi le Fourbour, Willelmi de Jus, Johannis de Tyldesley, Thome de Tappourley glouer, Johannis de Salesbury mercer, Thome de Fulsagh glouer, Simonis de Lokeswelle coraysarii et Willelmi Hondeson fyssher juratorum. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Willelmus de le Goldesmyth de Cestria, Johannes Logganer spyer et Johannes Lukes per assensum affinitatem et confederaciam inter eos factos die Veneris proximo post festum Ascensionis Domini anno regni regis Ricardi secundi sexto-decimo in Cestria de nouo ordinauerunt, fabricauerunt et contrafecerant numisma siue eugnum domini Regis Anglie et fecerunt falsum metallum simul mixtum cum argento cupro, plumbo et alkenamy pro bono ad vendendum diuersis hominibus tam civitatis Cestrie quam patrie et de eodem falso metallo ita nequitur mixto contrafecerunt operauerunt et fabricauerunt monetam regiam videlicet denarios falsos dictos grossos, grossos et obolos, ac zonas, chapas et loketes, ac plura alia heresia inabilia secreta de die in diem et nocte in noctem contiue infra dictam ciuitatem a predicto die Veneris vsque festum Sancti Jacobi apostoli tunc proxime sequens, et illos falsos denarios dictos grossos, grossos, obolos, zonas chapas et loketes delibauerunt pacauerunt et venderunt quampluribus hominibus populi domini Regis pro bono et abili argento, in deceptionem et nocumentum tocius populi et prejudicium corone dicti Regis Anglie.

(b.) 22 Richard II. Inquisicio capta apud Cestriam coram vicecomitibus Cestrie die Veneris in crastino Corporis Christi anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xxii., per sacramentum Ricardi de Daycote, Johannis le Glouer Henrici le Coryser, Willelmi Mody, Johannis

Russelle portour, Willelmi de Hulfeld couper, Johannis Chirche coryser, Ricardi Short shippemon, Andree le Fremon, Roberti de Theuwall skynner, Willelmi le Tayllour et Ricardi del Halgh, juratorum, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Willelmus de Wybunburg senior, Henricus de Felday webster, Thomas Bragot webster, Willelmus de Stretton walker, Thomas le Challoner de Estegatestrete, Thomas de Brynstache heuster, Ricardus de Werburton webster, Willelmus Tay challoner, Rogerus le challoner de Foregatestrete, Hugo de Thurstanton weuer, Ricardus del Hope weuer, Henry Hurtebache, Willelmus Shaghe webster, Ricardus Whyte walker, Willelmus Bull heuster, Ricardus Byme webster, Johannes le Erls challoner, Ricardus Gardeyn walker, Willelmus Bryn walker, Willelmus Porter walker, Ricardus de Hale, Willelmus Thomassone heuster, Johannes Howelle webster, Hugo Bargeyn, Hugo de Legh, Johannes de Ince senior, David Bron webster, Johannes Mair walker, Willelmus le Sherman, Nicholas le Sherman, Johannes le Sherman, Thomas Jakos sherman, Johannes de Shottam sherman, Johannes le Challoner de Saint Joneslane, Willelmus le Challoner, Ricardus Gretegoe webster, Willelmus Haslore webster, Thomas le Spencer walker, Henricus Senys webster, Johannes le Webster de Castellane, Symon le webster de Hawardyn, Johannes de Frodesham, Willelmus Capemaker, et plures alii magistri textores venerunt vi et armis cum polaxes, baculis punctis, baslardis, et aliis diuersis armaturis cogitatione premeditata die Jouis in festo Corporis Christi anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi xxii^{do}, exposito ecclesiam Beati Petri Cestrie pariter congregati insultum fecerunt Willelmo de Wybunbur Juniore, Thome del Dame et aliis complurimis seruientibus suis vocatis jourmaynen in magnam affram tocius populi ciuitatis contra pacem domini Regis, &c., &c.

(c.) 37-38 Henry VI. Computos Ricardi Raynford et Radulphi Marshall Thesaurariorum ciuitatis Cestrie factus coram Bartholomaeo Loyalton, Rogero Ledesham, Roberto Bruyn, Henrico Hirn, Thoma Cotyngham, Thoma Fernys, Johanne Herford et Thoma Waltham auditoribus assignatis per Johannem Sottheworth maiorem eiusdem ciuitatis, pro anno sui maioratús ibidem, et per xliiii^{to} et xlviii^{to} homines dicte ciuitatis ad computum predictum audiendum de omnino receptis in eodem officio a die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Dionisii, anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti 37, vsque eundem diem Veneris anno regni ejusdem Regis xxxviii.

Arreagia

OMNIS COMPITUS.

In primis onerant se de xliiii^{to} v.s. iii^{to}.d. de communi redditu dicte ciuitatis recepto per tempus predictum prout patet per Rentale eiusdem.

Item onerant se de x^{to} xlii^{to}.s. iii^{to}.d. de personis intransibilibus franchisesiam dicte ciuitatis infra tempus predictum.

Item de vi^{to}.s. viii^{to}.d. de demariis receptis pro errore corrigendo de Johanne Dymock infra idem tempus.

Summa totalis Recepte per tempus predictum, xxv^{to} li. v.s. iii^{to}.d.

PETITIO ALLOCANDI.

Item computantes petunt allocari de Solucionibus subscriptis factis per tempus idem.

Nicholao Danyell maiori per idem tempus, xi^{to} li. vi^{to}.s. viii^{to}.d.

Item, Johanni Hawardyn pro consilio per idem tempus, x^{to} li.

Item, Radulpho Bold, pro consilio suo per idem tempus, xx^{to} s.

Item, Ricardo Carlyle, pro consilio suo per idem tempus, xlii^{to} s. iii^{to}.d.

Item, Thome Godefelow, pro consilio suo per idem tempus, xlii^{to} s. iii^{to}.d.

Item, Hugoni Dutton gladifero per idem tempus, x^{to} li.

Item, Johanni Stycher seijeant per idem tempus, x^{to} li.

Item, cisdem Thesaurariis pro labore suo per idem tempus, xlii^{to} s. iii^{to}.d.

Item, pro reparacione domus Thesaurarii eiusdem ciuitatis, xx^{to} s.

Item, pro vino domino Stauley, v.s. iii^{to}.d.

Item, pro tenementis Johannis Maynwaryng in decasu in lane, xvi^{to} d.

Item, pro Philippo Aldersey, iii^{to}.d.

Summa totalis petitionis allocandi, xxi^{to} li. xlii^{to}.s. vii^{to}.d.

Et remanet in manibus Thesaurariorum, iii^{to} li. x^{to} s. viii^{to}.d.

(d.) 16-17 Edward IV. "Haue iu mynde that where "as on James Dokray of Droghda marchaunt boght of

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"on Clement Bagot of Bristowe marchaunt certain marchandise, wech in valewe amounted to the summe of xx. marcs, for which duty the seid James was bounden in an obligacion to the seid Clement paialle at a certain fest theyn specified, and the seid Clement sende the seid obligacion to William Stanmere of Chestre, whom God parcion, and made hym his attorney to receyve the same summe, for which summe of xx. marcs the seid James Dockray in the presence of Hugh Masey squier mair of the cite of Chestre, Henry Berymyncham and Roger Lightfote shirrefs of the same, Richard Sharpe, Robert Noturville, Richard Huxley, Rauf Daneport, and mony other in the Pentice of the seid cite upon Wenesday next after the fest of Seint Myr Magdelyn in the xviith year of the reign of Kyng Edward the Fourth made faith, and toke it upon his charge as he should answere afore Jesu Criste at the dredefulle howre of dome. That he send ouer see to the seid William Stanmere at on tyme v. buttes of samon, and at a nother time on butt of samon, in full contentacion and paisment of the same summe of xx. marcs. And for more playne certainty of the trouthe of the promyse, the seid James hereby praide and requyred the seides Maire and Shirrefs and alle other persounes afore specified to do so myche for hym as to walke with hym to an impotentis mon howse which is called Thomas Marshall of Chestre, which at that tyme of the receyte of the seid samon was servant with the seid William Stanmere. And at his seid request thay so did, and therupon the seid Thomas Marshall was desired by the seid James Dokray to confesse and say in the presences aforespecified the truthe what he knewe thereyn. Whereupon the seid Thomas Dokray declared and said that he was at the receyte of v. buttes of the seid samon in Chestre, and hit afterwarde was send to Shrowebury by the seid William Stanmere, and there solde to the vse and profite of the seid Clement Bagot by the meane of the seid William Stanmere. Whiche declaracion by the seid Thomas made the persenes, he toke upon his charge was true. For which duty the seid James saith that he hath a quytance of the seid Clement, which obligacion after the decesse of the seid William Stanmere by his executours was fonde in his tresorye, and as it is seyde now is in the keypge of one William Wynterbothome of Chestre mason, executour vnto one Margarete late wif vnto the seid William Stanmere, be vertue of which obligacion the seid William Wynterbothom hath openly noyosed and enslamdert in diuers places with lme the seid citee, that afore this tyme he caused to areste the seid James Dokray in the seid cite for the seid summe of xx. marcs comprehendet in the seid obligacion, For which duty the seid William Wynterbothom saith that the seid James entretid with hym and desired hym to respite hym at that season, and he shuld have sufficient surety therfore. Whereupon the seid William Wynterbothom saith and noyseth openly that Robert Norturville of Chestre mercer became his surety for the seid James, that he the seid James shuld well and truly content vnto hym the seid summe of xx. marcs. The seid James heryng of this noyse and solander aswelle made upon hym as upon the seid Robert Norturville by the seid William Wynterbothome in the presence of the seide maire shirrels and alle othere persounes aforesaid rehersed in the Pentice the day and yere afore specified made faith upon the holy euangelist, and toke it upon his charge as he shuld answere afore Jesu at the dredefulle howre of dome, that he neuer desired nor entreted the seid Robert Norturville to be his surety for the seid duty of xx. marcs, nor for no parcelle therof, nor that the seid Robert by his owne frewille nor otherwise became surety therfore. Moreouer that he neuer cunyned with the seid Robert of the same matter nor thought to do. Which othe of the seid James the seid Robert Norturville in the presences aforesaid made faith upon the seid holy Euangelist was gode and true, and that he neuer became surety for the same sum of xx. marcs nor any parcelle thereof to the seid William Wynterbothom at the instance of the seid James nor of no other persoune.

(c.) 2-3 Richard III. "Memorandum quod xxii. die Junii anno regni regis Ricardi tertiū post conquestum Anglie secundo mariona uxorem Ricardi Hoghton seruientis Ricardi Oldone Abbatis monasterii Sancte Werburge Cestrie et Episcopi Sodorensis apud Cestriam et in le Northgatestrete juxta comitum Sancte Werburge et infra libertatem dicte civitatis insultum fecit super Elizabetham Tame seruientem

"Cicilie nuper uxoris Henrici Wermyncham goldsmyth, et dictam Elizabetham adtunc et ibidem super caput pugno dextro percussit, et per crines suas traxit, et in facie scilicet quod sanguis abundanter effudit, vi et armis et contra pacem domini nunc regis. Et super hoc Johannes Savage sen^r, miles pro corpore Domini Regis, maior civitatis predicte, mandavit virtute officii sui Johanni Norres et Hugoni Hulton vicecomitibus dicte civitatis, et unicuique eorum, quod ipsi attacharent dictas Elizabetham et Marionam, et eas deliberarent custodi Oliuieri Hepyay custodi gaole de Northgate, ibidem liberandas et moraturas quousque ipsi sufficienter invenerint securitatem de firma pace domini Regis ferenda alteri et omnibus ligeis Domini Regis. Et dicti vicecomites prout eis ex parte dicti maioris preceptum fuit fecerunt et perimpleverunt, et dictas Elizabetham et Marionam, scilicet xii. die Junii anno supradicto, scilicet die Jovis proximo ante vigiliam Natiuitatis Johannis captas deliberancere Oliuero Hepyay apud le Northgate predictam, &c."

(f.) 3-4 Henry VII. A copy of the last will, drawn in Latin, of William Bentele of Chester, made 3 July 1483, and proved by his widow and executrix 30 April 1484. For his spiritual welfare the testator makes arrangements in the following words, "In primis lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti, beate Marie et omnibus Sanctis, corpusque meum sepeliendum in ecclesia parochiali Omnium Sanctorum in Breadstrete in navi ecclesie coram beatissimo salvatore nostro Jesu Christo crucifixo; Item, do et lego vnam libram cere ad comburendum super altare principale coram sacramento servico durante diuino in festiuis diebus per vnum integrum annum ea condicione quod cum vnus cereus sit combustus alius succedat illuminandus; Item lego alium cerum comburendum coram crucifixo et tres ceries coram Sancto Georgio modo predicto in illuminatione, combustione et successione observando; Item concedo et do vnum torche magno altari comburendum in diuinis misteris, et duo torchess altari beate Marie extra chorum, et vnum torche altari Sancte Trinitatis in eadem ecclesia; Item lego pauperibus in cleemosinam xlii. s. iiii. d.; Item lego fabricie ecclesie mee predicte pro sepultura mea xx. s.; Item volo vt post decessum meum tricesimo die proxime sequente fiat vnum trigintale Gregorianum pro salute anime mee et pro animabus Nicholai patris mei et Alicie uxoris sue, similiter in die Anniversarii mei vnum trigintale Gregorianum."

(g.) 12-13 Henry VII. "Memorandum, that the Wenesday next before the feste of Seynt Michell the Archangell in the xlii. yere of the reign of King Henry the VIIth Sir Hugh Raynford chapeleyn, Gervis de Vuldre, Edward Dalby, and Elizabeth wyf of John Taillour, taillour, come before Thomas Barow maior of the cite of Chestre in the Pentice of the seid cite, and Thomas Smyth oon of the Shirrefs of the cite aforesaid, Richard Legh, John Masey, John Gremesdich and other beyng ther present, and then and ther thay sworne vpon the holy Euangeliste not coacted ne constrained, That thay were presente with John Crosse of Luerpole in the countie of Lancastre gentilman vpon Monday next before the foresaid Wenesday, and herd hyme swere and say that he deliuered to Edmundre More a گردelle that was my ladye Dame Alice sometyme wif of Sir Thomas Dutton knyght, and that the corse therof was rede damaske werke, and the grounde thereof was golde and of a honde brede brode; and also upon Thursday next after William Frodesham of Elton gentilman come before the said maior and shirreff, and he in likewise swere and sayed that he was present when the seid John Crosse swere as is beforesaid; and the foresaid Sir Hugh, William, Gerys, Edward and Elizabeth swere also that the said John Crosse bade thaym swere that this is truthe, and that he wolde discharge before God hise sole for theire at the dredefulle day of Dome."

(h.) 19-20 Henry VII. "It is ordur by the Maistre Maire and hise brethir that no man shall supporte no carders in hise howse, betwix the day of making the ordeunaunce and the Nativite of oure Lorde next cummyng, nother for money, wyne nor ale, vpon the payne to echon of the xxiiii. iiii. s. iiii. d., and to ichon of the citezns iiii. s., and the pleiers to prisone at the Maire is pleasure as often as it maye be prouid.

"Also it is ordent by Maistre Maire and his brethir that enerye Wyne-Taurner and Ale seller and Ale howse shalbe shitt in at ix. of the clogke vpon the payne of euery man doying the contrary, vls. viii. d. Also it is ordur by Maistre Maire and hise brethir

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"that every man that hath byn maire or shurrieff of
"Chestre and also all Inne-keepers aswell, thai that
"have no signes as thai that haue signez, shall haue
"hanging at chaire dures a lanterne with a candille
"brennyng in it ill ix. of the Cloke, fro the fest of All
"Seyntes vnto the feet of the Purificacion of our lady
"then next following, vpon the payne of enyere man
"doynge the contrary, iiii.s. iiiii.l."

(k.) 30-31 Henry VIII. The Book of Danid Middleton, gentleman, mayor of the city of Chester, containing a memorandum that Fernando de Ebarra of the city of London, merchant and stranger, and Ralph Manewaryng of the city of Chester, draper, appeared before David Mydleton, mayor of the last-named city, in the Exchequer of the Appentice of the same city, and were bound to the king in the sum of one hundred pounds sterling; the memorandum being followed with this explanation, "The condicion of this recognisance is such that were our said souverain lorde the kyng to thentent that the price of ledder shold nott be enhaunced but rather mynyseid and growth donne for the comen welth of his graces subiectis, hath made generall restrant and geyn commandement no ledder shall be bowthe to be caried out of his realme, &c. And the said Fernando beyng a stranger with one Peter Salsedo ano other stranger very latly comyn into this contrey hath reportyd and openly shewnd vnto the peopple, that onre said souveraign lorde hath geven vnto hym his graces plakerd or lycence to bey grett substance of ledder contrary to the said restrant, and by meane therof hath conyned with the Tanners as wellle within this citie as in dyuerse other places in the contris and sheres abrode for grett substance of ledder, and bargained with theym for the same secretly within there howses out of eny open faire or market, and also for suche lether as is not redy nor sufficiently tanned, All whiche ledder, as it is said, he entendet to shippe and transport att suche havens and places whereas he shold pay litylle or no costome for the same, By reason whereof he entendet nott only to defraude the kynges grace of his lawfull costome and dutes, and to transport and contenne his laudable statues in that by halfe, but also by occasion aforesaid the price of ledder wase and is resyn and enhaunced within this space of vii. or viii. daies above the comyen price that it wase at before by viii.s. in a dyker: Vpon notus wherof att complaynt of they comyn peopple, the said maire send for the said Fernando and demaundyd of hym sight of the licence aforesaid; and he affirmed that he had one; but first he said he wold not show it; and afterward he said the same lycence was at Brystoll, that he cold not then show it.—If the said Fernando from hensforth do not bargin transport nor lode eny leder by themselves no non other within the liberties of the citie aforesaid vnto suche tyme as he hanc shewed to the said Maire or his successors, the kynges graces licence or a letter or other discharge from my Lord Privy Seale in that behaffe, and also be forthcomyng to answer and declare and discharge hymselfe to the kynges grace and his counseile for suche thynges as he lade to his charge concernyng the premises, &c., &c."

(14.) Memoranda Book (A.D. 1639 to 1665) of David Lloyd, clerk of the Pentice of the city of Chester, and successive town clerks of the same city. Containing copies of protested bills, and affidavits of seamen respecting losses at sea, and notes touching other personal matters. Some of the seamen's protests against tempestuous weather are curious specimens of the draughtsman's art. "By this publike instrument of protest," runs one of these statements, "Bee it knowne and manifest vnto all people that on the eighteenth day of January one thousand six hundred and sixtie (stile Anglie) Before me Raphe Dancourte Towne Clerke for the citie of Chester and in the presence of the witnesses after-named personally appeared George Barthwipp Master of the St. George Catch of London, burthen twentie tannes or thereabouts, and did and doth protest, That whereas hee the said master with the said vessell vpon the fourth day of January last past laden with wines, prunes, ringer, and rozen, did sett sail from Burdeux in France, intending with the said vessell and goods (by the blessing of God) to haue sailed to the river of Chester, and there in good safetie and well condicioned to haue delivered all the said goods vnto Richard Bird of the citie of Chester merchant, his factors or assignes, But it pleased God that vpon his voyage with the said vessell and goods from Burdeux aforesaid vnto the said river of Chester,

"there happened great windes tempestuous, and variable winde and weather, Insomuch that the said vessell and goods were in much danger to bee lost or to receiue great prejudice by the sea. Therefore the said Master did and doth protest these presents against the sea for all losses and damages which the said goodes haue or shall sustaine by reason aforesaid. This was thus protested in the citie of Chester in the presence of William Avery the said master's mate and Joshua Bradshaw and Thomas Cage two of the said vessell's company, Witnesses hereunto called and required."

(15.) Minutes of the Trial (1827) of the canse of the King v. George Harrison at the Shrewsbury Lent Assizes, on 29 and 30 March, 1827, before Mr. Baron Vaughan and a Special Jury: counsel for the Crown,—Mr. Campbell, Mr. O. Russell, and Mr. J. Jervis; and counsel for the defence,—Mr. Taunton, Mr. Serjeant Peake, Mr. Cross and Mr. Tyrwhitt. On an Information in the nature of a Quo Warranto filed at the petition of Richard Dutton against the defendant George Harrison, for usurping the office of Mayor of the Corporation of Chester.

Murage Books :—Four Volumes.

(16.) (a.) The Book of receipts and payments of William Thomasson and William Snede, muragers of city of Chester for an entire year (17-18 Edward IV.); with portion of the account of Robert Nostrevile and William Thomasson, muragers for another entire year in the same king's reign. Imperfect, unbound and disarranged.

(b.) Account-Book of successive muragers of the city of Chester from 6 Edward VI. to the end of the reign of Philip and Mary. Unbound and disarranged.

(c.) Account-Book (1618-1801), containing the annual accounts of receipts and disbursements by successive muragers (i.e. custodians and conservators of the City's Walls) of Chester from the 16th year of James I. to the first year of the present century. A notable volume in good condition.—The several entries of payments for "potations in the penthouse" show that the erroneous derivation of Pentice (a corruption of Pendice) from Penthouse was current and approved amongst the people of Chester as early as the time of Charles the First.

(d.) Account Book (1801-1818) of moneys received by successive muragers, and expended by them on cleansing and repairing the City Walls.

(17.) Passage Court Books (Libri Passagiorum), containing records of pleas and proceedings in the Passage Court of the City of Chester. Twenty-four volumes for the following years, 5-6, 20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 23-24, 24-25, 25-26, 26-27, 29-30, 33-34, 34-35, 36-37, 37-38, 39-40, 40-41, 42-43 of Elizabeth; 6-7, 7-8, 10-11, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 20-21 James I.; and 22 James I.—1 Charles I.

(18.) The Pentice Chartulary begun (18 Elizabeth) during the mayoralty of Henry Hardware, under circumstances set forth in the following terms in the preface thereof: "Forasmuch as by the sight of the charters, grantes and confirmacions of the citie of Chester heretofore graunted, it appeareth parts thereof to have been somewhat defaced, defyled and the letters worne owte thyngho the often readinge lookinge on and persvall therof, hardlie in some part to be trulle copied owte, and the reste so litle perused and sene and so close kepte as the valydite and contentes therof are scarcely knowne to the magistrates, much lesse to the reste of the citizens; and for that alsoe dyvers of the Records and oulde auncient lawfull constitucions, orders, vsages, customes and presidens were word by word copied out of an old booke called the Blackbooke conteynyng xxx. leaves, and translated oute of Latene and Frenche into Englyshe by the comandemente of the Right Worshippfull Thomas Gee in the second tyme of his mayoraltie being in the xxxii. yeaere of Henrie theight late kinge of Englande, and contened and writen in ano other paper booke then made and deuised, and being in paper not like longe to endure, and dyvers others the recordes, laudable constitucions orders and presidentes of the said citie remainyng in sucho generall and sundrie sceduls, papers and books as overtodeous at every suche tyme as the sighte thereof shalbe required to trauell vpp into the Treasure Howse of the saide citie for such persvall thereof; Therefore the Right Worshippfull Henry Hardware now maior of the citie of Chester aforesaid, in the eighteenth yeaere of the raigne of our soveraigne lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of Englande Fraunce and Irelande Queene defendour of the Faith, &c., beinge in the second tyme of his mayoraltie, forseeinge

"the saide inconvenyences, and mynding the preser-
"uacyon of the saide charters, grauntes, confirmacions,
"records, constitucions, orders and presidentes, and to
"the intente that the same may be manifested and
"known as well to the Magistrates of the saide cite
"as also to the reste of the citizens thereof, and readie
"at all tymes to be shewed furthwith as nede shall
"require, that he commaunded and appointed this Book
"of Parchements to be boughte for the saide cite by
"Richarde Bayaund and William Wall, Treasurers of
"the same, whiche coste vii. li. iiii. s. iiii. d., and in this
"same booke hath caused to be conteyned and written
"woorde by woorde trulie copied oute all the saide
"charters, grauntes and constitucions and the presi-
"dentes conteyned in the saide Booke taken oute of
"the said Black Booke and dyners others good presi-
"dentes to shewe and prone what manner of other
"plees, suites, orders, constitucions, customes, vsages and
"privilleges heretofore of oulde tyme haue bene vsed
"and hadd, and the Charters, grauntes, confirmacions,
"records, originall orders and constitucions commyttyd
"in sauf custodie surely laide ypp and kepte in the
"treasure howse of the saide citie there to proue this
"booke thereof copied oute to be true; And this Booke
"alwaie to remayne in the Inner Pentice of the saide
"Citie in a certayne Cheste or Cofer vnderlocke,
"Wherevnto the Mayor and the Recorder of the same
"citie for the tyme being and others the magistrates
"of the saide city may hane contynuall concourse at
"their pleasuries, In whose tyme were of this Booke
"written, besides the Table thereof, the number of lxxii.
"leaves, the writinge whereof coste fine poundes tenne
"shillings; and this book containeth foure hundreth
"threscore and twelue leues."

Bound in thick boards, covered with leather, studded with brass points, and provided originally with clasps, which have been torn away and lost, this volume, together with its occasionally careless and inaccurate transcripts of charters described elsewhere in this report, and many other documents of inferior interest, contains the following matters:—

(a.) Copy of a charter (no longer to be found amongst the Chester muniments) of Walter de Lasci, remitting to the citizens of Chester the customary twopence heretofore paid to him by them on every cargo of white corn in his land of Ireland; with liberty to the same citizens of entering and leaving his port of Droghda and all his other ports of Ireland, and of buying there "omnia genera bladi et brasii et farine;" and lading there ships with the same, free of the duty aforesaid. His testibus, domino Ranulpho comite Cestrie consanguineo nostro, Philippo de Orrebi tunc Justiciario Cestrie, Petro clerico domini comitis Cestrie, Gulelmo Talebot, Eustachio de Graulla, Roberto Faget, Petro capellano meo, Ricardo de Fahy camerario meo, Gulelmo Haketi, Henrico Labbe, Ricardo clerico de Kagworth, et multis aliis.

(b.) Copy of a writ of Precept (no longer found amongst the Chester muniments) addressed by Henry the Sixth on 8 November in the thirty-ninth year of his reign, to the mayor of Chester, for the due publication within the same city of the agreement made between the aforesaid king and his cousin Richard duke of York, that settled the crown on the said duke after the said king's death.

(c.) Copy of a writ (no longer found amongst the Chester muniments), dated by Henry the Eighth under his signet at the manor of Richmond, on 29 March in the 14th year of his reign, and addressed to the mayor of the city of West Chester, on information that the said "city standeth open in the daunger of enemyes." Forbidding the mayor to allow any person, by virtue of letters patent heretofore granted by his Highness, to withdraw citizens or other inhabitants from Chester until further notice, as the city requires the presence of all its usual inhabitants "for its safety and defence."

(d.) Copy of a writ, dated 30 May, 31 Henry VIII., and addressed to the sheriffs of Chester, for the sufficient publication of a proclamation, discharging the city of Westchester from being a place of sanctuary, privilege, and union of offenders and malefactors. The considerations for thus, in accordance with powers conferred by the last parliament, determining the sanctuary of malefactors at Chester, being set forth in the following terms:—"And for that nowe it appeareth vnto vs by credible information in that the saide cite of Westchester, which not onely standeth nere the borders of Wales, by means whereof such offenders and malefactors might lightlie for their safeguarde and tucyon passe and goe from the saide cite vnto the partes of Wales, so that Justice shuld not be hadd of

"the saide offenders; But also that the saide cite is a "porto Towne nere the see, and vnto the same city "greate resort of merchauntes estraungers from tyme "to tyme, by means whereof such offenders and "malefactours for theyr tucyon and safeguarde may "by shipp saile from the saide cite of Westchester "vnto the parties of Scotland and Irelande."—"The same proclamation discharged Manchester and Stafford from being places of sanctuary and privilege for malefactors.

(e.) Indentures of an agreement between the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Lincoln on the first part; John the Prior and Convent of St. John the Baptist of Lamd, co. Leycester, of the second part; and the Mayor and citizens of Chester of the third part. Whereby in consideration of 300*l.* paid to them by the said bishop, dean, and chapter, the said prior and convent engaged to pay an annuity of ten pounds to the mayor and citizens of Chester, which yearly sum the said mayor and citizens undertook to apply to the payment of a master of a free grammar school at Farnworth in Lancashire. Dated 20 July of 22 Henry VII.

(f.) Escheator's certificate of the finding at an inquest taken at Chester in compliance with a writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, touching the lands, &c., of which Margaret, formerly the wife of Fulke of Penlruge, knt., cousin and heir of William Trussell of Cumberland, knt., possessed on the day of her death. It is found amongst other things that she was seised in her demesne as of fee on the day of her death of "the manor of Barnardeshall within the liberties of Chester, together "with the bailiwick and issues of the keeping of the "estgate of the citie aforesaid and all thapprinances "with howses and buildings above and beneath the "said gate."—Dated 1 November, 2 Henry IV.

(g.) The return of an inquisition respecting divers assaults committed within the abbey of Chester on Friday next following the feast of St. James the Apostle, and on four following days, in the year 18 Richard II.: The Jury saying that on the said day Baldwin of Radington, knt., John Hert, William Herte, William Lapbam, Griffith Reynald, Roger of Hall, with all their howseholdes, came with force and armes, with swords, bucklers, bowes and arrowes and other armure came to the abbey of Chester, and the dore of the seller called the wyne-seller, the dore of the inner hall, the dore of the chamber of the persones of Asturie, and many other dyners doores of the chambres of thablot of Chester within the abbay aforesaid, by stronge hande and against the peax of our soueraigne lord the kinge, with swordes and formes and ladders wickedlie and malicously they brake, three tunnes of Gascoyne wyne they founde they tooke, and wasted also the howseholde, beddes, and many other thinges ryotously, of the men and seruantes of the same abbott in their chambers being they put oute and caste oute, and many other hurts and grievous damages ther foure dayes they commyttyd.—From the sequel it appears that the rioters seized and imprisoned John of Dokenton and Thomas Banester, glover, and that when John Larmerer, mayor of Chester, came to the deliverance and rescue of the said two prisoners, a fray ensued in which Thomas Pygott, one of the sheriffs of the city, was so maltreated that his life was endangered, and John Hoo, esq., one of the rioters, was slain. Moreover, it was found by the jury that after the Thursday next before the feast of St. Peter *ad vincula*, the said Baldwin of Radington, knt., "did "ymagine howe he mighte destroye and hurt the com- "mens of Chester, and gathered together by foure days "John of Stanley, knt., and the greatest multitude of "men armed and archerie of the countie of Launcester "to the number of nccc., risinge and rydinge in manner "of warre against the peax of our soueraigne lord the "kinge with basnettes and speares within the countie "of Chester by v. leykes from the citie aforesaid."

(h.) Form of a return of a Recorder to remove a plea from the Pentice.

(j.) Another precedent for a similar return.

(k.) Memoranda of proceedings for determining a controversy between Sir Roger of the High Hill, steward of Chester, of the one part, and the mayor and commonalty of Chester of the other part, touching common of pasturage in the marsh of Saltney.

(l.) Memorandum of the names of four brethren,—to wit, Neele, lord of Hulton, constable of Cheshire, Hodard, lord of Dutton, marshal of the same shire, Edard, lord of Hawarden, steward of the same shire, and Achard, lord of Doneham, chamberlain of the same shire,—who came with William the Conqueror.

(m.) Writ of Henry prince of Wales, to the mayor and sheriffs of the city of Chester, for a proclamation to

his military tenants and servants for an instant muster and array. Dated 29 —, 1 Henry IV.

(n.) Memorandum, dated in the year 13 Henry IV., in the form of a tripartite indenture, of the determination by the award of arbitrators on a controversy long had between William Venables of Kinderton and his folk, of the one part, and the citizens of Chester of the other part, respecting questions of property.

(o.) Grant by Edward Prince of Wales and earl of Chester, dated 13 December, 32 Edward III., to the men and tenants (not members of the Merchants Guild of Chester or sworn to the liberties of the said city) of the Prioresse of Chester, of exemption from service on juries, &c. before the mayor and sheriffs of the said city; with divers other immunities and privileges.

(p.) Return of an Inquisition taken by the oaths of twelve men (six of the said jurors being of the city and six of the county of Chester), in the time when Henry de Ferraris was justice of Chester, in order to ascertain whether Hoole Heath is holden of the earl of Chester or not, and whether the citizens of Chester have right of common in the same heath. It is returned that the said heath is so held, and also has been so held of the earl's predecessors time out of mind; and that the citizens of Chester have right of common therein. Moreover it is returned that the bounds of Hoole Heath "begyn from the Rake called Chester-rake nere Flokersbrucke, and soe followinge Flokersbrucke into Wyne-siche, and soe followinge Wisneysiche nere a certayne place where a grange of the persone of the church of Plomondestone sometye beinge, and soe followinge nere a Sat that Robert of Whitmore sometye did breake, and soe followinge nere Hobasshe against Pycondale vnto Salterswaye, whiche is the kynges High Way nere Chester to leade the hoste of our Sone-aigne lorde the king in tyme of warre vnto Showrickford, And so followinge beyond Salterway vnto Saffediche, And soe vnto the towne of Newton to the yate of Robert the son of Sisly of Newton, which sometye was called the Shepeyate, for whiche yate the said Robert gane money to the keper of the Towne of Hoole for the tyme being, And so followinge from the sayde yate to the oulde hodge of Newton vnto Flokersbrucke." Further the certificate gives a long list of persons who, as well as persons unknown, have appropriated themselves portions of the said heath to the hurt of the whole city of Chester.

(q.) Memorandum touching the jurisdictions of the Portmote Court and the Penitence Court, in the following terms: "What plees shalbe sued in the Penitence:—In the Appentice the pleys whiche towche freeholde be non in any wise pleadable, butt in Portemote, nor oughte in the Penitence pleys of Covenante whiche towche launde, rente or suche other, nor pleys whiche towche anyntie or pleys of replevy, &c., suche to be pleaded." No date.

(r.) Writ dated 22 April, 13 Edward, II and addressed by Edward, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, to the mayor and sheriffs of the city of Chester; for an inquisition as to the customs rightly due and to be taken at each of the four gates of Chester.—Also the certificate (a very curious and entertaining record) of the Inquisition taken on Friday next after the Feast of the Purification, 14 Edward II., in obedience to the aforesaid writ. Containing a full and precise statement of the dues payable at the East Gate, the North Gate, the Bridge Gate, and the Water Gate, this return affords a complete view of the various kinds of marketable articles coming into or passing through Chester in the reign of Edward the Second. It affords also some other notable particulars. The customs taken at the North Gate were retained by the gate-keeper in payment for service rendered by him as keeper of the North Gate prison. "For which prises," the certificate says, after enumerating the *octroi* dues of the North Gate, "the keper of the gate allways shall kepe the said yate with the prisoners in the prisone of the said erle theie imsoned, Allsoe hee shall kepe the keys of the felons and theeves dampned to be hanged on y^e gibbett; And he shall cry the courtes of our soueraigne lord the Erle within the cittie; And he shall ringe the bell to the portmote, and shall doe judgemente on the pillorie. They say allsoe that the saide keper ought to take of euery prisoner there imprisoned for felony bat vnlie iiiij.d. if he shall tarry there abone one nighte. But of euery one arrested for dett or dettes recovered or for simple trespace they oughte nor be wout to take nothinge.—They say allsoe that the keper of the said Northgate nowe of late haue lifted vpp and taken these prises and customes vnder.

"written about the customes and prises of oulde tyme taken."

(s.) The return of a jury on a presentment of the millers of the Dee mills for exactions and extortionate practices. Notable for evidence respecting the rates of charge to citizens of Chester for the grinding of their corn at the Dee Mills in the time of Rannulph, 4th earl of Chester. No date.

(t.) Records of Pleas at Crown-motes and Portmotes before divers mayors and sheriffs of the city of Chester, temp. Edward I., II., and III.

(u.) The last Will and Testament of Simon Hardinge, citizen and salter of London, bequeathing to the mayor, aldermen and citizens of West Chester, for ever, a rent of thirty-three shillings and fourpence yearly issuing out of Smith's Alley. The will is also remarkable for the large number of small legacies for the purchase of memorial rings.

(v.) Passage of a deed, setting forth the particulars and conditions of a certain benefaction made to the city of Westchester by Sir Thomas White, knt., late lord-mayor, alderman, citizen and merchant-taylor of London. Described in the chartulary as "The Branche for the cittie of Westchester concerninge the denise of Sir Thomas White, knt., deceased."

(w.) Charter, dated 17 June, 9 Elizabeth, of Exemplification of a warrant issued by the said Queen under her privy seal on 21 May of the same year, to the Treasurer, Chancellor, and Barons of the Exchequer, releasing the citizens and inhabitants of Westchester from a certain impost on wines; the said release and discharge being granted in consideration of the heavy losses sustained during the past ten years by the merchants of the said city.

(z.) Certificate, signed by Patrick Mayly "soveraine of Nerve Rosse alias Rospointe, co. Wexford, Ireland," that the citizens and merchants of Westchester are free of all customs in the said town of Nerve Rosse alias Rospointe. Dated 8 September 1587.

(y.) Record of proceedings, 27 June, 42 Elizabeth, at Chester, in the Exchequer of the County Palatine of Chester, within the castle there, in the cause between Rice Williams, gentleman, plaintiff, and Richard Birkenhead, esq., and Peter Starkey, gentleman, defendants, closing with a decree and costs for the plaintiff, who by the said decree of the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas, knt., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and Chamberlain of the said County Palatine, was declared to hold the clerkship of the Penitence independently of the Recorder of Chester, and to have been wrongfully ejected from the same office by Richard Birkenhead the said recorder and Peter Starkey.

(z.) An Inventory of articles of plate, headed "A Noate of the Cities Plate taken the twelfte day of April 1602. Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ, &c., quadragesimo quarto."

(aa.) Tripartite agreement, dated 6 February, 24 Henry VII., between Thomas Smith the elder, alderman of the city of Chester, and overseer of the testament of Roger Smith, late deceased, Sir Henry Bullinge and Sir John Davenport, chaplains, and John Harper of Chester, merchant, executors of the same testament, of the one part; Thomas Hawardyn, mayor, and the aldermen and commonalty of the said city, of the second part; and Margery the prioress and convent of the Nuns of the convent of our Blessed Lady of the same city, of the third part. Whereby the said executors agreed with the said mayor and citizens and the said prioress and convent, "to edifie and bulde at their proper costes vpon the sayde voyde grounde," granted to them by the city for that purpose, "sixe severall mansions or tenements vnder one rove convenient and able for six poore bedemen." Candidates for admission to these alms-houses, who have been of "the twenty-four" and fallen into poverty, or are widows of deceased aldermen, to be preferred before other applicants; and in like manner candidates who have been common councilmen, or are the necessitous widows of deceased common councilmen, to be preferred to vacant rooms before citizens or the widows of citizens, who have never been common councilmen or aldermen. Every bedeman and bedewoman of the foundation is to take an oath "dayly to saie our Ladyes phalter (sic) with *de profundis* (if they can) or maie be able for sicknes soe to doe) for the soule of the said Roger Smith, and for the good estate of the said mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, and for the soules of their predecessours and successors and of all Christen soules."

(bb.) Indenture whereby the wardens or mastrs and the brethern and sisters of the guild of St. Ursula

agreed and contracted with Thomas Hatton, clerk, and the mayor and citizens and their successors of Chester, that the said wardens should annually for ever on a certain day distribute in the chapel of the said guild thirty silver pence to the poor persons being brethren or sisters of the guild or hospital aforesaid, for the good of the souls of the founders and benefactors of the said guild, and also for the souls of all such as died in the faith. Dated 12 April, 32 Henry VIII.

(cc.) Fifty-four indentures of certain grants of lands, rents, &c., made by the mayor and citizens of Chester under their common seal, pursuant to orders of Assembly made by the mayor, aldermen, and common council in the tenth year of Queen Anne.

(19.) Precedent Book for proceedings in the Court of Portmote and in the Sheriffs' Court of the city of Chester: With forms of writs, warrants, and other instruments for the transaction of affairs within the jurisdiction of the municipality of Chester. Imperfect and disarranged.

(20.) Register (17 James I. to 2 Charles I.) of Recognizances, Agreements, and Admissions to the franchise of the city of Chester, entitled "Statuta, Recognizances, Private Orders, and Franchised Persons." Imperfect.

(21.) Register of Sales of Horses in the city of Chester, from 23 May 1655 to 25 January 1723, with names of sellers and buyers, and descriptions of the animals. A record kept for the security of persons who, being resident in parts distant from Chester, or buying horses of strangers to the same city, wished to have evidence of record that they had obtained possession of the animals honestly and for adequate consideration.

(22.) Rental (1686-1687) of the city of Chester, demifolio, entitled and described "A True and Perfect Rental of all the Fee-farms, rents due upon leases for lives or for years or at will, quit-rents, and other rents due and payable yearly to the Mayor and citizens of the citie of Chester. Made at the commandment and by the care and diligence of William Wilson, esq., Mayor of the said citie, Anno Domini MDCLXXXVI. and of Edward Oulton, esq., mayor of the said citie MDCLXXXVII." Six later rentals for the several periods—1703 to 1714, 1714 to 1722, 1722 to 1734, 1734 to 1757, 1757 to 1777, 1777 to 1789.

(23.) Sheriffs' Books. An imperfect series of Sheriffs' Books, from 5-6 Henry V. to 5-6 George IV.; for the following years of the period:—

5-6, 6-7, 7-8 of Henry V.; 1-2 of Henry VI.; 2-3; 3-4, 4-5, 7-8, 9-10, 13-14, 16-17, 17-18 of Edward I.; 2 Richard III.—1 Henry VII.; 2-3, 3-4, 8-9, 9-10, 10, 11, 13-14, 14-15, 18-19, 20-21, 21-22 of Henry VII.; 24 Henry VII.—1 Henry VIII.; 1-2, 2-3, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 16-17, 17-18, 24-5, 25-26, 27-28, 28-29, 31-32, 32-33, 33-34, 34-35, 35-36, 36-37, 37-38 of Henry VIII.; 2-3, 3-4, 4-5 of Edward VI.; 6 Edward VI.—1 Mary; 1-2, 2-3, 3-4 of Mary; 2 and 3-3 and 4, 3 and 4-4 and 5, 4 and 5-5 and 6 of Philip and Mary; 1-2, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 13-14, 14-15, 15-16, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 23-24, 24-25, 25-26, 26-27, 27-28, 28-29, 29-30, 30-31, 32-33, 33-34, 34-35, 35-36, 36-37, 37-38, 38-39, 40-41, 41-42, 42-43, 43-44 of Elizabeth; 44 Elizabeth—1 James I.; 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 13-14, 14-15, 15-16, 16-17, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 20-21, 21-22 of James I.; 22 James I.—1 Charles I.; 1-2, 2-3, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 14-15, 15-16, 16-17, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24 of Charles I.; A.D. 1649-50, 1650-51, 1651-52, 1652-53, 1653-54, 1655-56, 1657-58, 1658-59 of the Commonwealth Period; 12-13, 14-15, 15-16, 16-17, 17-18, 19-20, 20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 23-24, 24-25, 27-28, 28-29, 29-30, 31-32, 32-33 of Charles II.; 1-2, 2-3, 3-4 of James II.; 2-3, 3-4, 4-5 of William and Mary; 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13 of William III.; 13 William III.—1 Anne; 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13 of Anne; 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 13-14 of George I.; 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 13-14, 14-15, 15-16, 16-17, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 23-24, 24-25, 25-26, 26-27, 27-28, 28-29, 30-37, 37-38, 38-39, 39-40, 40-41, 41-42 of George III.; 4-5, 5-6 of George IV.

As the sheriffs entered office on the same day as the Mayors of Chester, the year covered by any one of the

older of these books began and ended on a Friday next following the feast of St. Dionysius.

To show the nature and value of the information afforded by the more ancient of these yearly volumes, something may be said here of the functions and responsibilities of the sheriffs of Chester in former time. At present their office is little more than a name, its duties being so trivial and purely formal, that the citizens are at a loss for answer when it is asked for what purpose they annually appoint two of their community to be sheriffs. But in olden time, and down to a comparatively recent date, the dignity of the shrievalty was attended with various employments and serious obligations. For centuries, sitting as actual and not merely nominal judges, they dispensed justice in the Pence (or, Pence Court) in civil causes not affecting any interest in real property, and in the trials of misdemeanants and persons charged with petty crime. On many points there is considerable uncertainty respecting the relations of the Pence Court and the Mayors' Court; but though a subordinate tribunal, the court over which the sheriffs presided, afforded relief to a large number of suitors, and punishment to an even larger number of ordinary offenders within the municipal liberties. The sheriffs were also the judges of the Passage Court. For many generations, also, it devolved on the sheriffs to collect fines yearly due to the municipal chest from citizens for the privileges of following their trades or practising their arts within the city's bounds; the tolls and octroi imposts due from merchants entering the city from the interior parts of the country; and the customs levied on merchants coming from the sea, and importing merchandise into the city from Ireland and "other foreign parts." From the yearly accounts of moneys taken in these three ways, one can compute with an approximation to accuracy the annual income, apart from rents, of the commune throughout several successive generations. The same financial lists afford means for detecting variations in the populousness, and yet more precise data for observing and appreciating fluctuations in the commercial prosperity of the city; for whilst the entries under "Custuma mercatorum venicium infra Franchesciam ciuitatis Cestrie versus Hiberniam," or "Nomina mercatorum versus Hiberniam et alias exteras partes," show the exact number of merchants entering the city from the country, and the exact sums taken from them by way of octroi dues on goods either consumed by the citizens or shipped for sale beyond sea, in the particular year to which the account pertains, the entries under the heading of "Custuma Mercatorum extra Hiberniam," or "Nomina Mercatorum extra Hiberniam et alias exteras partes," show the number of merchants entering the harbours of Chester, and also all the various sums paid for duty on goods imported to the city, in the whole year. The continual reference to "Hibernia" in the headings of these accounts shows that, in the times when Chester was the gate from England to Ireland, the great majority of merchants passing through the north-western port were bound to or journeying from Dublin or some other Irish haven. On the other hand, the occasional references of the headings to "other foreign parts" would of themselves show that Chester's foreign trade was not altogether Irish. But on this point and other no less important matters the explorer of the ancient Port-Records is not required to draw inferences from the most meagre particulars. Though they can scarcely be described as abundantly communicative, the lists give in most cases the name of every ship entering the waters of Chester, the name of her master, the name of her country or port, and the names of all her passengers, together with the sums charged for duty on imported goods to each of the voyagers. Sometimes, but not always, in these lists the nature of the imported goods is set forth. Hence it appears that these Port Accounts yield a considerable amount of information respecting the commercial and social intercourse of England and Ireland, in the days when the regular route from the 'realm' to the 'lordship' took the traveller to Dec-idee, and Liverpool was either a mere fishing village or insignificant haven that did not presume to compete with West Chester in maritime affairs.

At the present time many of the Sheriffs' Books are, like the Mayors' Books, so worn and fragmentary that they are but the tattered remains of once comely volumes. Not a few of them have lost the whole or greater part of their Port Lists. But enough of those lists remains to show how the trade of the port alternately rose and fell between the days of Henry the Sixth and the later years of James the First, when the sheriffs of Chester ceased to keep lists of the ships entering their city's port.

CORPORATION OF
CHESTER.Numbers of Ships entering the Port of Chester in
Divers Years from 1-2 Henry VI. to 17-18 James I. :—

| Year of Shrievalty. | No. of Ships. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1-2 Henry VI. | 35 |
| 2-3 Edward IV. | 21 |
| 3-4 " " | 18 |
| 4-5 " " | 33 |
| 7-8 " " | 41 |
| 13-14 " " | 31 |
| 16-17 " " | 38 |
| 3 Richard III.—1 Henry VII. | 40 |
| 9-10 Henry VII. | 38 |
| 10-11 " " | 47 |
| 14-15 " " | 40 |
| 18-19 " " | 40 |
| 20-21 " " | 43 |
| 21-22 " " | 42 |
| 2-3 Henry VIII. | 42 |
| 4-5 " " | 26 |
| 5-6 " " | 40 |
| 16-17 " " | 75 |
| 17-18 " " | 44 |
| 24-25 " " | 58 |
| 25-26 " " | 50 |
| 27-28 " " | 64 |
| 28-29 " " | 50 |
| 31-32 " " | 103 |
| 32-33 " " | 86 |
| 33-34 " " | 113 |
| 34-35 " " | 87 |
| 35-36 " " | 153 |
| 36-37 " " | 79 |
| 37-38 " " | 112 |
| 2-3 Edward VI. | 100 |
| 2 & 3-3 & 4 Philip and Mary | 146 |
| 3 & 4-4 & 5 " " | 152 |
| 4 & 5-5 & 6 " " | 128 |
| 5 & 6 Philip and Mary—1 Elizabeth | 117 |
| 2-3 Elizabeth | 125 |
| 4-5 " " | 115 |
| 10-11 " " | 84 |
| 19-20 " " | 82 |
| 20-21 " " | 67 |
| 21-22 " " | 85 |
| 24-25 " " | 70 |
| 25-26 " " | 81 |
| 26-27 " " | 85 |
| 27-28 " " | 89 |
| 29-30 " " | 69 |
| 33-34 " " | 88 |
| 34-35 " " | 71 |
| 35-36 " " | 90 |
| 36-37 " " | 51 |
| 43-44 " " | 47 |
| 44 Elizabeth—1 James I. | 73 |
| 9-10 James I. | 60 |
| 10-11 " " | 67 |
| 11-12 " " | 61 |
| 17-18 " " | 46 |

Together with the aforementioned yearly accounts of moneys received by the Sheriffs, as collectors of fines, town-dues and port-customs, the sheriffs' books contain brief records of pleas and proceedings in the Pendice court, occasional notes of transactions in the Portmote court, and memoranda of other current events affecting the welfare of the city or occupying much of the attention of its inhabitants. For instance, in the Sheriffs' Book for the year 16-17 Edward IV. appears a careful report of an inquisition held in full portmote in the Common Hall of the city, ending with the following verdict by the jurors :—"Quod Brianus Wilkynson nuper de Bradford in comitatu Eborum mercator, die Mercurii proximo post festum apostolorum Simonis et Jude, regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum sexto-decimo, libertatem et franchisesiam civitatis Cestrie intravit, et quatuor pakkas panni lanei dierorum colorum precii lx. li. per et infra libertatem civitatis predicte vsque quandam nanem vocatam Le Trynyte de Dublyn infra eandem libertatem existentem subdole et fraudulenter conduxit, et eandem quatuor Pakkas sub signo transmutato et non ejus signo mercatorio in eandem nanem carcauit vsque terram conduendas. Que quidem nanis postea, scilicet die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Martini in yeme extunc proximo sequente et per diversas alias vias, extra predictam libertatem vsque mare versus terram Hibernie pro mediis viam velavit absque debita custuma pro predictis quatuor pakkas seu pannis in

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"eisdem contentis domino Principi seu aliquibus de suis ministris civitatis predicte debita solvenda."

Of the style of the entries in the port-register, the following extracts from the Sheriffs' Book, 2 Richard III.—1 Henry VII., may be taken as an average specimen :—

(a.) Tercio die Nouembris anno regni Regis Ricardi tercii secundo.

Introitus Navis vocate Le Trinite de la Catyva de partibus Hispanie, ejus Johannes Beltram sub Deo est magister. In vino xliii. tonella.

Stephanus de la Catyva, pro introitu . . .

Johannes del May.

Johannes Hiecock.

Ricardus Spencer.

(b.) Secundo die Nouembris anno secundo Ricardi tercii.

Introitus Navis vocate Le Seynte Antonie dela Catina, ejus Johannes de la Cotta est magister sub Deo.

In vino v. tonella.

Johannes Evaynes mercator.

Martyne Surry.

Johannes Martyne.

The lists of the dues paid by merchants passing through Chester out of England to Ireland show that most of them were charged with freights of 'kerseys' and 'frises.'

(24.) Treasurers' Account Books (folio). Six Ledgers for the following periods, 1734 to 1747, 1747 to 1758, 1758 to 1773, 1773 to 1789, 1789 to 1822, 1822 to 1835.—Also an Account Book of successive Treasurers to Commissioners of the Police for the city of Chester.

(c.) Letters in the Great Letter-Book, 2 Vols., folio.

3 March 1541.—Order addressed to Mr. Hennage, master of the King's woods beyond Trent, within the survey of the Augmentation Court. To deliver to the mayor of the City of Chester two hundred trees of his Majesty's woods in Flintshire and Cheshire, to be used in making a new haven at Lightfootpole.—Signed Edward Northe, Thomas Mayle, W. Mildmay. Dated from London.

24 September 1546. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and Aldermen of Chester. Announcing that the writers have received the body of Lawrence Howghton, and acknowledging the zeal displayed by the Mayor and his brethren of Chester in apprehending the same prisoner and sending him to the council. Signed by Thomas Wriothesley Cancell. and Ste. Winton. Dated from London.

—February 1547. Letter from Lords of the Council. After our hartly commendacions, Whereas the cite of Chester and the shippis and vesselles belonging to the same be in great decaye by reason of want of a good kaye and haven there for the succour and harborough of shippis; Being humbly supplied vnto that, whereas they of the city entend to make a newe haven at lightfoote poole, about vi. myles distant from Chester, thaduancement wherof will stand them in great charges, We would devyse towards theyr ayde sum kynd of contri-bucion whereby the woork might both the better and sooner com to an ende, We have thought good to signify vnto you that the kynges Majestie by our aduisement and consent ys pleased that you shall give order not onely that for this seven years now next followinge those forty poundes which the Kinges Majestie of blisshed memory King Henry theight conferred to the new erected colledge in Chester to be bestowed in dedes of charite and thamending of the high wayes may be converted and employed towards the making of the said haven at lightfoote poole, But also that ii. trees growing in these his majesties woodes in Flyntshire and Cheshire that be nyest to lightfoote poole may be marked and geven to the same Cite towards thaduancement of the sayd haven. Therewith bothe we requier you to see donn immediately, bycause his Majesties lyberalite being put in vre out of hand may be to them in lien of a more largesse. Whereas the retarding thereof might bappely seme to . . . and take sunnwhat from his Royall munificence. And thus fare you harteley well. From Somerset place.—The signatures and address of this letter are lost.

17 May 1547. Letter from Lords of the Council to the aldermen and sheriffs of the city of Westchester.—Directing the said alderman and sheriffs to elect a new mayor (in the place of their lately deceased mayor), who may hold that office and discharge its functions till Friday next after the feast of St. Denys, when they will be competent to elect a mayor for the cusing year in accordance with the concessions of their charter. It is stated that this exceptional permission to elect an interim

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mayor is given, because by their charter the men of Chester can elect a mayor only on the afore-mentioned day of Friday after St. Denis's feast.

14 August 1562.—Warrant and mandate of the Council for the Marches of Wales, addressed to the Mayor of Chester. For the due execution of the sentence against certain wilful and murderous perjurers, who are to be paraded through the principall streets of Chester, from the porter's lodge to the shire, and back to the same lodge through the market place.

14 May 1569. Letter from the Earl of Leycester to Sir Hughe Cholmondeley, knt., Vice President of Wales, Sir John Throckmorton, knt., Justice of Chester, and two others. Requiring the receivers of the letter to repair to Chester, and enquire respecting the causes, extent, and circumstances of the alleged decay of the said city; the Mayor and citizens of Chester being petitioners to the Privy Council for relief, in consideration of their city's distress and trouble.

27 April 1571.—Copy of a Letter addressed to the Earl of Leycester by the Commissioners appointed to enquire respecting the decay and impoverishment of the city of Chester. After alluding to certain articles of particulars, which accompanied the letter, the commissioners say, "Wherby it shall appeare to your honor, "as it was manifested unto vs, that the citizens in tymes "past have bene in great welth and habilitie, and at "this present are in great and pytfull decay, and "without help will assuredly groe to vtter ruyne and "beggery."

20 February, 15 Elizabeth. Writ addressed by her Majesty's Council of the Marches of Wales to the Bishop of Chester, the Mayor of the city of Chester, William Gerrard, esq., and William Glaseor, esq.—Staying the execution of a previous writ which appointed the recipients of the present letters to act as arbitrators in a dispute between William Bridd, Robert Brerewood, Edward Markyn, and Olyver Smyth, of the one part, and Owen Brereton and John Lloyd of Yale, esqs., of the other part; and giving notice that, if it please them to do so, the said William, Robert, Edward, and Olyver may forthwith make their plaint to the Council of the Marches of Wales.—Dated from the Castle of Ludlowe.

21 February 1573. Letter addressed by W. Fitz-wylliam to Mr. Richard Dutton, Mayor of Chester. Certifying that the letter's bearer, Richard Rabone, has been appointed to provide the writer "on thother "partes of the Sea" with provisions requisite for the Queen's Service; and requesting that the said Richard, his barque, and men may not be pressed to any other service.—Dated from Dublin.

23rd August 1574. The examination of John More before Richard Dutton, mayor of Chester, respecting his possession of a certain horse, and other matters.

27 August, 1574. Certificate of the arrangement made some time since for determining a controversy between Strete (parson of Heswall), Anyon, and Browne. Signed by Thomas Stanley, who speaks to the best of his memory, but with uncertainty.—Dated from Alderley.

18 April 1576. Letter from Sir Francis Walsyngham to the Mayor of Chester. To stay proceedings against Francis Edderman, for certain lewd and slanderous speeches uttered by him against her Majesty and divers members of her Privy Council.—Dated from the Court.

13 July 1576. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the city of West Chester and William Glasier, esq., vice-chamberlain there. Ordering the enlargement of one Frances Edderman, a German, who "hath longe sithens been committed close pri- "soner in the Northgate of that citie of West "Chester for certain lewde speeches supposed to have "been spoken by him." Although the only witness who supported the charges against this foreigner was a person with whom he was at legal variance, it is ordered that Frances Edderman shall be bound to good behaviour before he is discharged.—Dated from the "Courte at St. James."

26 November. Letter from Sir John Dutton to the Mayor of Chester. Entreating that the writer's servant, Robert Broine, may be continued in the office of Sealer of Leather within the city of Chester, from which place interest is being made to remove him.

30 October 1585. Letter from the Mayor and his brethren of the city of Chester to the Earl of Derby. Reporting what steps have been taken by the citizens of Chester to provide an adequate supply of powder and match for her Majesty's service, in accordance with his lordship's letters of the 25th inst.—Dated from Chester.

18 February 1586.—Letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Earl of Derby, lord-lieutenant of cos. Lancaster and Chester, and of the city of Chester. Announcing the writer's prompt execution of the earl's orders, dated 30 of last January, "to make stay of all Shippes, Barques "and other vessels, within or appertaining to the Ryver "of Chester, whose absence maie be above sixe weeks "from England, and alsoe before the last day of this "moneth to make and sende unto your honourable "lordship a perfecte Booke of the number and names "of the said ships, barques and vessels, together with "their burdens, and names of all Maisters and hable "mariners belonging to euery ship, barque, vessell, "porie or creeke within the mowthe of the said "Ryver."

27 May 1588.—Letter from the Bishop of Chester to Mr. Robert Brerewood, Mayor of the city of Chester. Supporting the suit of William Knight for enfranchisement in the city.—Dated from Rocksavege.

11 November 1588.—Letter from the Bishop of Chester to the Mayor of the city of Chester.—I have receyved speciall dyrection from her Majestie to appoynte generall prayers and thankesgevyng to be made in every Church throughout my dyocesse vpon Tuisday, which shalbe the xixth of this Instant November (a day to be celebrated throughout the whole Realme for our delverance from the Spynyardes, and the wonderfull overthrowe of that power which they had prepared against vs, whereof I thoughte good to adverte you, and the rest of your Brethren, to the end that you myghte be all at home and In redynes to celebrate that day accordingly, not only in your harte, but with your bodily presence at the said prayers, In your most comely and decent maner, after the order of your cyty, wysynge that you wolde also appeare yourselfe, and procure your Brethren and other of your well affected cytizens to communi- cate (for there wilbe a general Communion), and further that you wolde cause all shoppes, Tavernes, and Typlyinge houses to bee shutte vp all that day (as they were and wilbe In London), lest throughc any worldly occasion those who are not fully grounded in good heale myghte withdrawe themselves from that most godly actyon. And so not doubtyng but you will have a dutyfull regard of the premisses, with my hartie commendacions, I comyt you to God.—In Manchester this xiith of November 1588.—Your verey lovyng friend, W. Cestren.

18 July 1590.—Letter from Lord Chancellor Hatton to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of Chester.—After my very hartie commendacions, Being given to understand by my servauntes, and by my counsell learned, as also by the viewe of my evidences, that you of the Citie of Chester doe detain from me some parte of the East Gate, being my lawfull inheritance by good matter of Recorde remaynyng with you: I have thoughte good by theise my letters to putt you in mynde thereof. The rather because my very frende Mr. Solicitor is now in the countrie, or will be shortly, vpon whose iudgement I wholly relye for my righte and interest, Praying you that there be no delaye vson yonre parte for the understanding of the tructhe, and that the shortest and best conrse may be therein taken, for the avoyding of suites or anye other dyslike, that by occasion thereof mighte ensue betwene vs, which for my parte I will shunne by all the good meanes I maye, and so not doubting of the lyke readines and desier in you, I bidde you very hartely fare well.—From London.—Your very lovinge friend Ch. Hatton, Cane.

— Submission and prayer for enlargement from prison to David Lloyd, mayor of Chester, and the aldermen of the same city, by John Frances, one of the sheriffs of the same city, and now a prisoner in the Northgate thereof, who after his comittal was guilty of going at large out of prison.—Signed, Jo. Frances.—No date.

31 July 1590.—Letter from William Cotgrave, mayor, and sixty-seven other citizens of Chester, to some honourable person, whose name does not appear on the paper. Setting forth the considerations which have determined the same citizens in common Assembly to refuse to pass under seal a patent sent to them by their "singuler good "Lord Thersle of Derby, for the annuittie of twentie "nobles per annum granted by this corporacion "to one Peter Proby on his being content "to cease his suite "for the clerkshipp of the Pentice."

12 May 1591.—Letter from Walter Jaymes to the Rt. Worshipful Mr. David Lloyd, "her highnes lyvetenant "of the city of Chester." Begging that a certain slipping of yarn, one of "sixtene slippings of hempen "yarn," stolen from the writer's tenant Benet ap Harry,

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may be restored to the same Benet by the said mayor, into whose hands it has come.

— 1591. Proclamation of the Mayor of Chester, for the observance and execution of all laws for providing the people with good and wholesome victuals at reasonable prices; the laws against vagrancy and mendicancy; the laws against prohibited games; and for the general maintenance of good order in the same city.

10 March 1592. Warrant, signed by Lord Hunsdon and addressed to Roger Duckington and all constables, &c. For the apprehension of John Tempest, *alias* Tripplandes, and his safe conduct to the presence of the same Lord Hunsdon at court or elsewhere.—Dated at Somerset House.

23 April 1592.—Letter from the Earl of Derby to the Mayor and Aldermen of Chester. Requesting the said mayor and aldermen to decide whether Henry Fells, a Chester apprentice, can without an infringement of the ancient orders of the city be made a freeman of the same city, though he has served only five of the seven years of his apprenticeship.—Dated at Latham.

— September 1592.—Warrant of Joachim Newton, warden of the Fleet Prison in London, appointing George and Lenard Dynnis his deputies, for the execution of an order made 12 November 33 Eliz. by the Privy Council in the Court of Star-chamber, for apprehension and commitment to the said prison of Robert Golborne, John Stiles, Richard Massie, Alice Greenwood, and Ralph Barlowe, at the suit of Alexander Cortes, gentleman.

9 January 1593.—Letter from George Mossley to the Mayor of Chester. Complaining of the excessive costs, amounting to xlviii. viii. d., put upon him by the said mayor and the recorder of Chester in an action had against him for so small a matter as a claim of viii. s.—Dated from Podington.

23 January 1593.—Letter from Peter Warburton to Mr. John Fitton, mayor of Chester. Entreating the mayor and citizens of Chester to forbear from requiring the writer to represent them in the parliament to be holden on the 19th of the next month, as he must be giving his attention to urgent private affairs.

22 February 1593.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and other officers of the port of Chester.—After our hartie commendacions. Because her Majestic and wee are troubled with Iryshe suitors which repaire heither ordynarily vpon very frivolous causes, Her Majesties pleasure is you shall suffer no Iryshmen or weomen to be sett on canille at that porte or the members of the same that shall not have pasporte and lycense from the Lord Deputie or two of the Councell of that Realme for their repaire hether. And because it is founde that dyners and seditious persons, some of them purposing mischeuous practyses against his Majestic and the State, and the better to culler their repaire into thys Realme do go first oner into Ireland from the partes beyond the Seas, and so conveighe themselves into this Realme. You shall cause from henceforth all suche persons as shalle repaire hether by Sea, either out of Irelande or any forraigne partes, that shall not be wel knowne vnto you to be merchantes, the factors of merchantes, or that shall not gine good testimonye of their good disposicion, to be straighthe examined and stayed untill wee shalbe advertysed thereof, and that you shall receive further direction for vs concerning them. The like care wee thinke meete to be taken for the stayning of suche persons as shall go aboute to go forthie of the Realme, both for their examinacion and stay, nules they haue Pasport from some of vs of her Majesty's Privy Councell, or be knowne well vnto you.

— March 1593.—Letter from the Earl of Derby to the Mayor of Chester. Written on information of a serious fray in the same city between Owen Salsburie and the writer's son-in-law, John Salsburie, in which the former combatant has been grievously if not mortally wounded. It is ordered that the best surgical aid may be procured for Owen Salsburie, and that in case of his death, an inquest may be had for the cause thereof.—Dated at the court of St. James. Endorsed: "Rec. 1 April 1593."

27 March 1593.—Letter from Lord Hunsdon to Mr. Fytton, Mayor of Chester. Requesting that three trunks attached by the same mayor may be sent by the next carrier to his lordship; and that John Tempest, *alias* Trepland, who caused the same trunks to be conveyed to Chester, and has been rescued since his apprehension, may on his recapture be committed to prison, there to remain till he give security for his appearance.—Dated at Somerset House.

28 March, 1593. Letter from Lord Treasurer Burghley to the Customers, Comptrollers, and Searchers of the port of Chester. For a return of the wines recently

imported to Chester from Burdeaux, Rochelle, Sherante, or Nantes, in order that duty may be paid thereon in accordance with an order from her Majesty's Council for covering the charges of two of her Majesty's ships appointed to guard the return of the Burdeaux fleet.

1 April 1593. Letter from Thomas Ravenscroft to Mr. John Fytton, mayor of Chester. Declaring the writer's readiness to go to the limits of his authority in executing the said mayor's wishes in respect to Mr. John Salsburie, who is understood to be at present the guest of Mr. Trevors of Trevalen, whose house stands partly in Flintshire and partly in Denbighshire.

15 April 1593. Petition from divers inhabitants of the town of Farnworthe to the Mayor and Aldermen of Chester. For the appointment of Robert Highemughe to be master of the Free Grammar School of Farnworthe.

28 April 1593. Warrant, signed by Rychard Shuttleworth and H. Touneshend, to the Mayor, sheriffs and recorder of Chester. For the commitment to Chester Castle of Margaret Cally, spinster, on a charge of felony.

1 May 1593. Warrant (signed, Rych. Shuttleworth and H. Tounsend, and dated from Harwarden) for staying proceedings against Margaret Cally on an indictment for felony. Addressed to the Mayor, recorder, and sheriffs of Chester.

18 June 1593. Warrant to the Mayor and the Recorder of the city of Chester for the surrender of John Stanfeilde, of the city of Coventry, fuller, now lying in Chester gaol, in order that he may be tried at Warwick for horse-stealing in Warwickshire. Signed, Thomas Leigh.

24 June 1593. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester. For provision of an adequate number of vessels for the transport of twelve hundred soldiers, levied in counties adjoining the sea-coast, and under orders to cross the water to Ireland from Chester or Liverpool. The Mayor of Chester is directed to communicate with the Mayor of Liverpool, so that he may ascertain what supply of transports may be had at the last-named port. Dated from Otelands.

6 July 1593. Letter from Gyles Brooke, mayor of Liverpool, to John Fytton, mayor of Chester. Announcing that six vessels have been stayed at Liverpool for the transport to Ireland of one half of the twelve hundred soldiers now ordered to cross from Liverpool or Chester to Dublin. Dated from Liverpool.

7 July 1593. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Earl of Derby. Announcing that "a sturges fish" has been taken and brought that morning before the mayor.

9 July, 1593. Copy of letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Earl of Derby. Respecting the sturgeon recently taken on the English side of the river Dee near Blaen, respecting which fish the writer is at dispute with Richard Trevor of Trevalen, esq., who alleges that it was taken on the Welsh side of the river, and pertains to him as Vice-Admiral and representative of the Lord High Admiral.

16 July 1593. Letter (signed Tho. Venables) to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Touching a letter lately addressed to the writer for the levying of fifteenths and tenths in Cheshire. Dated from Kynderton.

18 July 1593. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Privy Council to the Sheriff of Cheshire. For the collection of a grant to the Queen by Parliament of three entire subsidies and six fifteenths and tenths. Dated from the court at Otelands.

19 July 1593. Letter from the Earl of Derby to the mayor and aldermen of Chester. That satisfaction may be afforded the officers of Mr. Richard Carmarden, patentee for the transportation of Irish yarn, who complain that, to the prejudice of her Majesty's said grant under the broad seal to Richard Carmarden, they are "debarred at Chester of the first vewe and seasure of" "suche yarne as is brought in."

5 August 1593.—Letter from Henry Proctor to the Mayor of Chester. Announcing that her Majesty's Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical within the province of York have taxed a bill of expenses, amounting to iii. li. xiii. s. iii. d., against one Danyell Tayler; and requesting that the said sum may be required of Danyell Tayler "before his enlargement," and be delivered to Mr. Deane of Chester, who has undertaken to forward the same to York.

9 August 1593. Letter from the Earl of Derby to the Mayor of Chester. Recommending that Richard Wright may be reinstated in the position of an inn-keeper of the city of Chester, from which occupation he is very properly debarred for his misconduct in "suffering

"Owen Salusburie to bee conveyed out of his howse.
"notwithstanding your commandment to him to the
"contrarie."

20 November 1593. Letter (signed, W. Fytzwylliam) to the Mayor of Chester. Requesting that an enclosed dispatch may be forwarded with due care and speed by the ordinary post to the Lord Treasurer at the Court.

9 April 1594. Letter (signed, W. Fytzwylliam) to the Mayor of Chester. Requesting that an accompanying packet, directed to the Lord Treasurer, may be forwarded by the ordinary post with all possible speed.—Dated from Dublin.

19 April 1594. Rough draft of a letter from David Lloyd, mayor of Chester, to the Lord Treasurer. Requesting instructions for the further dealing with Moradant, Edmund Daie, Fraunces Easte, the two boys Ody and Warneford, and Edward Scrope, "the guide" of the same two boys; all which persons have been apprehended by the said mayor, and are in his keeping.

21 April 1594. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester. For the arrest of two young boys, the one being Richard Ody, son of Thomas Ody, dwelling within a mile of Ely, and the other being John Warneford, son of Elizabeth Warneford, prisoner in the Fleet for recusancy; which two lads are said to have stayed at Chester, and "should have bin conveyed over" into Ireland, and from thence into Spayne. The "warrant further directs that on their apprehension" John Warneford should be conveyed to the Lord Mayor of London; and that Richard Ody be sent to Ely, and be presented to Lord North, in order that "his lordship may arrange fitly for the boy's education."—Dated from Greenwich.

26 April 1594. Letter (signed, W. Fytzwylliam) to the Mayor of Chester. Ordering him to forward a dispatch requiring special haste.—Dated from London.

27 April 1594. Letter from Robert Berry, mayor of Lincopole, to David Lloide, mayor of the city of Chester. Announcing that the writer has, in accordance with a request from the mayor of Chester, arrested a certain person (not named), who appears to give a satisfactory account of his movements, and more particularly of "his suddaine departure from that etie," i.e., of Chester, "without leaue takinge of yonre worshipspe."

29 April 1594.—Warrant, issued by the Mayor of Chester, and addressed to her Majesty's constables of all the places between Chester and the Isle of Ely, for the recovery of a young boy named Richard Ody, son of Thomas Ody, dwelling within a mile of Ely, and for the boy's re-conveyance to the Isle of Ely, and his presentment there before the Lord North. It is stated in the warrant that the boy has stayed with others at Chester, and "should have bene conveyed over into Ire- land, and from thence into Spayne."—Dated from Chester.

29 April 1594. Letter from Lord Burghley to the Mayor of Chester. Requesting that two accompanying letters from the Queen may be sent forthwith to the gentlemen to whom they are directed. Dated from the writer's "howse in the Strand."—From memoranda at "the foot of Lord Burghley's letter, it appears that one of these two letters from the Queen was addressed to the Sheriffs of the county of Chester, and the other "to the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace of the county of Lancaster."

1 May 1594. Letter (holograph) from Sir W. Waad to the Mayor of Chester. Directing the mayor to restore a bond to Mr. Francys, esq., who has appeared before the Lords of the Councils in compliance with the terms of the said bond.

1 May 1594. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester. For the enlargement from prison of one John Mordant, lately apprehended and detained at Chester, it having been certified to the said lords that the said John Mordant is a man of good inclinations and a near kinsman to their very good lord, the Lord Mordant. Dated from Greenwich. In Sir W. Waad's handwriting.

6 May, 1594. Acknowledgment of Ranf Asheton, sheriff of the county of Lancaster, that he has received from John Tailier, servant of the port of Chester, her Majesty's warrant, dated at Greenwich on the 26th of last April, addressed to the sheriff and justices of the peace for the said county, for raising two hundred soldiers in their said county, for service in Ireland.

9 May 1594. Letter (signed, W. Fytzwylliam) to the Mayor of Chester, requesting that two accompanying packets, carried by Henry Aunsell, may be forwarded by the ordinary post to Lord Treasurer Burghley. Dated from Dublin.

11 May 1594. Letter (signed, W. Fytzwylliam) to the Mayor of Chester, requesting that an accompanying dispatch, carried by Gille of Helhrie, may be forwarded by the ordinary post to the Lord Treasurer. Dated from Dublin.

18 May 1594. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to some person, whose name does not appear, respecting the violence and extravagance of Mr. John Frances, one of the sheriffs of the city of Chester, who complains of the mayor's "hard dealing with him," and declares his purpose of having the matter heard at the Council table.

19 May 1594. Mandate addressed by Lord Treasurer Burghley to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Chester. Ordering the said mayor and aldermen to provide "a convenient warehouse in some fitt place there, "and a beame, ballances and waights," to serve as a custom house "for the due execution and advancement "of hir Majesties service in hir subsidies and customes "within that port." Dated from the Court at Greenwich.

20 May 1594. Letter from William Earl of Derby to Mr. Lloyd, the Mayor of Chester. Asking for information about "certeine persons" who are understood by the earl "to have bene sente vnto you forthe of my Isle of "Manne." Dated from "Lathom my howse."

21 May, 1594. Rough draft of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Earl of Derby. Announcing that the writer has sent to the Lords of the Council all papers that have come to his hands (either from Mr. Randall Stanley, captain of the said earl's Isle of Man, or from other parties) respecting two persons, viz., Richard Browne an Irishman, and Robert Barber a Scot, lately sent out of the Isle of Man, who are described "as sus- picious persons wandringe abroad vagrant." Dated from Chester.

22 May 1594. Letter from Lord Burghley to the Mayor of Chester. Ordering the enlargement from prison "of an Irishman and a Scottishman, and of a "hoie that arrived there in their company;" it being further directed that the Irishman should be returned to Ireland with the first passage, and the Scotchman be provided with a pass wherewith to make his way to Scotland, the boy being permitted, if he will, to return to his own country. Dated from the court.

23 May 1594. Letter (signed, W. Fytzwylliam) to the Mayor of Chester. Directing that a packet carried "by "this bearer Gill of Liverpooles," and addressed to the Lord Treasurer may be forwarded speedily by the ordinary post. Dated from Dublin.

24 May 1594. Draft of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Surveyor of her Majesty's lands in the county palatine of Chester. Begging the receiver of the letter to advertise the Lord Treasurer and Lord Chancellor of the demand now made by Sir John Fortescue, knt., chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer, for forty pounds from the citizens of Chester, as payment for the old Shire Hall, which said hall, instead of being sold, was by her Majesty freely given to the same citizens, on their petition made 1581 to "the Lord High Treas- urer of England to haue the old shere hall bestowed "vpon them to be thens shifted into this citie and here "to be erected, sett vp, and converted into some neces- sary and profitable vses, aswell in repayning the "vpper parte thereof to be a garner to serve for the "storage of her Majesties corne or other provisions, as "in ordering a flesh shambles or vpon Markett to be "made vnderneath, the same garner to serve for the "comon vse and benefyte of the citizens."

28 May 1594. Rough draft of a letter from David Lloyd, mayor of Chester, to Mr. Proby. In answer to Mr. Proby's letter respecting the said mayor's controversy with John Frances, one of the sheriffs of Chester. Dated from Chester.

8 June 1594. The names of the Children now sent to Chester by order of the Lord Deputy and Council, and to remaine there till further order shalbe sent from the Right Honorable the Lords of the Council for them. Bartholomew Wyckam namyng himself to bee their tutor, and taking charge of them, sonne to Clement Wyckam, a merchant of Newcastle vpon Tyne.

Henry Pownder and William Pownder, bretheren and sonnes to Richard Pownder of Watling Streete, London, merchant. They changed their names and called themselves by the name of Radeliff, when they were first stayed.

Thomas Wylford naminge himselfe to bee the sonne of Robert Wylford, some tymes of Lyncolnes Inne, deceased.

Edward Warneford sonne to Olyver Warneford, gent. of Stakes neare Havant in Hampshire.

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John Hill sonne to John Hill of Ayre in Suffolke.

Robert Wall sonne to John Wall, a draper in London about Bow lane.

Edmond Eymyng, borne in a towne called Bashall in Yorkeshire within 4 miles of Whally.

Thomas Williamssonne, borne at Thamworth in Staffordshire.

Henry Kyrekhamme, sonne to Thomas Kyrekhamme of Hardborne in Lancashire, husbandman.

Robert Colton, borne at Wisbitche in Cambridgeshire, sonne to Robert Colton, joyner.

Exd.—Geff Fenton.

Together with this list, a letter addressed by the Privy Council of Ireland (dated from Dublin, 15 June 1594) to the Mayor of Chester, bidding the said mayor to take good care of "the certain yonge striplings of England" vnder the charge of one Bartholomew Wickham, who "had purpose to transport themselues beyond seas to places of Popishe religion," untill the wishes and purpose of the Lords of the Council respecting the same youths and their tutor be made known.

12 June, 1594. Rough draft (in the handwriting of David Lloyd, mayor of Chester) of a letter to some honourable person, whose name does not appear. Announcing the death of Mr. Thomas Hutches, preacher of God's word and reader of the Divinity Lecture in the Cathedral Church of Chester; and recommending one Mr. Harvy, parson of Banbury, as fit successor to the late Mr. Hutches aforesaid.

25 June 1594. Letter from Owen Reze and Thomas Powell to Mr. David Lloyd, Mayor of the city of Chester. Expressing the surprise that the said Mayor should not, on the complaint of the letter's bearer, Thomas Wilkinson, have summoned before him a maidservant who had left his service without authority; it being the custom of the writers within the limits of their authority "when any servant of any forreygne shier unlawfully departeth from there Mr., Mistris, or dame in this county," to commit the deserting servant until he or she has entered into bonds to serve his or her employer to the end of the current term of service. Dated from Boras.

25 June 1594. Letter (signed, W. Fytzwylliam) to the Mayor of Chester. Begging the mayor to forward a dispatch by the ordinary post to the Lord Treasurer. Dated from Kilmainehed.

28 June 1594. Letter (signed, W. Fytzwylliam) to the Mayor of Chester. Requesting that two packets "with a plott inclosed in lether," carried by William Ratlieff, may be forwarded speedily by the ordinary post to the Lord Treasurer. Dated from Kilmainehed.

30 June 1594. Letter from Thomas Wylbram to the Mayor of Chester. Begging the mayor to examine "one Danyelles wife, whose husband is in the Northgate" of Chester, respecting the particulars of a robbery and murder, which she is said to have spoken of, as having taken place in Lancashire, to one Poulford. Dated on Sunday from Woodhay.

1 July 1594. Letter from Rycharde Shuttleworth, Chief Justice of the Great Sessions of the county of Denbigh, to the mayor and recorder of the city of Chester. Requesting the same mayor and recorder to examine certain witnesses, inhabitants of the said city, touching the sealing and delivery of a certain "specialty" now in controversy before the Justices of the same Great Sessions, between John Williams, plaintiff, and Richard Griffith, defendant. Dated from Denbigh.

1 July 1594. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester. Requesting the mayor to take order for the safe conveyance to the Council of the "dyverso" younge men sent of Ireland, that should have ben conveyed beyond the seas vnder the charge of one Bartholomew Wyckhay." Dated from Greenwich.

2 July, 1594. Letter from Thomas Wylbram to Mr. David Lloyd, Mayor of Chester. Expressing the writer's wish for the enlargement from prison of "Danyelles" wife," as he prefers no charge against her, though he directed her to be examined with a view to discovering the murderer of the woman in Lancashire. Dated from Woodhay.

4 July 1594. Letter from Griffith Wynne to his loving cousin Mr. David Lloyd, Mayor of the city of Chester. Begging the mayor to send him from Chester a person who is understood to dwell there and to be willing to "accomplish the worke," as the writer may have need of him, it being probable that "some vrgent busines" will fall out to be done for the Quene here the latter end of this weeke, and that yf it should see fall," the writer is "vnprovided of eny to supply the office of an execution."

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4 July 1594. Letter (signed W. Fytzwylliam) to the Mayor of Chester. Requesting that an accompanying packet may be forwarded by the ordinary post to the Lord Treasurer. Dated from Kilmainehed.

5 July 1594. Letter from William Geuff, esq., Sheriff of the county of Flint, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of the city of Chester. Announcing that in execution of orders from the Justices of Assize of the county of Flint, the said sheriff of the said county will himself or by deputy with an adequate force be "at the Redd" banck one Saltney side on Saturday next by one of "the clock in the after none," there to receive the bodies of one David ap Richard and Grace his wife, with a view to their trial in Flintshire for a felony alleged to have been committed by them in that county.

8 July 1594. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Lords of the Council. Announcing that in obedience to their lordships' orders, the writer has sent under a competent guard to their lordships "the yonge men, beinge in nmber tenne, sent hither out of Ireland, that should have bene conveyed beyond the seas vnder the charge of Bartholomew Wickham." The guard is commanded by the writer's servant Edward Wright; three of them being on horseback, "and the rest on foot for the sparinge of charges."

21 July 1594. Letter from Lord Buckehurst to the Mayor of Chester. Directing that, before one Alexander Coates be discharged from prison at Chester, he be bound over to appear before the Lord Chief Justice in London, to answer a charge of assault and robbery preferred against him by Captain Barnabie Rytche, who alleges that on the occasion of this violent robbery, which took place a year or more since, he was despoiled by the said Coates of "a fayre cypress hatt band." Dated from the Court.

26 July 1594. Letter (signed, W. Fytzwylliam) to the Mayor of Chester. Requesting that an accompanying and especially important dispatch may be forwarded with all expedition by the ordinary post to the Lord Treasurer. Dated from Kilmainehed.

1 August 1594. Letter from Lord Buckhurst to the Mayor of Chester. Calling the mayor's attention to the case of Capt. Barnabie Rytche, who declares that he was hindered in obtaining justice by the said Mayor and his bretheren when he arrested Alexander Coates upon a charge of felony. The mayor is admonished to give satisfaction to Captain Ritchie if the allegations of the latter are true, as in that case an enquiry into the affair would result in discredit to the Captain's adversaries.—Dated from the Court.

August 1594. Letter from the Mayor of Chester to one of the Lords of the Council. Setting forth the particulars of his conduct in respect to Captain Ritche's proceedings against Alexander Coates, when the said Captain at Chester charged the said Coates with robbing him of "a cypress hatt band" some fifteen months before at Cotton in Warwickshire. The mayor's statement goes to show that he acted with strict legality in the matter, and under the instructions of Mr. Serjeant Warburton, the recorder of the city.

11 August 1594. Letter (signed, W. Fytzwylliam) to the Mayor of Chester. Begging the Mayor to forward with all convenient speed by the ordinary post two accompanying packets to the Lord Treasurer, and one accompanying letter to the Clerk of the Ordinance.—Dated from Dublin.

18 March 1596.—Letter from Lord Burghley to Mr. Smithe, Mayor of the city of Chester. Announcing that the writer has "required Sir Henry Wallop's mer to deliner vnto you your bill for the eccclij. yowe received" of Mr. Beeston, whose confidence is that the same "bill is sent into Ireland to their Master, which he is to voweche vpon his accompt;" and suggesting that "the two cutlers," who have taken great pains in cleansing and keeping soldiers' arms and clothing, should be duly rewarded for their said pains, out of money raised by the sale of "such part of the beare, bisquet, and cheese, as remaineth vsnpent, and is either faultie or will not keepe."—Dated from "my howse in the Strand."

8 April 1596. Paper setting forth the rates of servants', labourers', and hierers' wages in the city of Chester, taxed and appointed by the Right Worshipful Thomas Smith, esq., mayor of Chester.

6 May.—Letter of free passage from the Isle of Man to the port of Chester, given by Captain Randall Stanley, the earl of Derby's captain of the said island, to two gentlemen, having a letter licence to travel from the king of Scots; the said "free passage" being granted on condition that the two bearers thereof show themselves before the Mayor of Chester before they depart

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from the port of the said city into England. The writer encloses to the Mayor an unopened letter received from the two travellers who allege it to be a letter from the English ambassador in Scotland recommending them to the Lord Scrope.—Dated from Castle Knossben in the Isle of Man.

12 October 1596. Letter from Thomas Smith to William Aldersey, late Mayor of Chester, and to the recorder and aldermen of the same city. Touching the writer's recent election to the office of Mayor of Chester.

13 October 1596. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester and to the officers of her Majesty's customs of the port of the city of Chester. For the provision at the easiest possible rates of a sufficient number of barques, hoyes, and other vessels, for the transportation to Ireland of nine hundred soldiers, taken out of Yorkshire and the counties of Northwales, and appointed to proceed to Dublin *via* Chester, for service in Ireland; the said nine hundred soldiers being part of a levy of two thousand men for the increase of her Majesty's forces in Ireland.—Dated from the Court at Richmond.

2 December 1596. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the city of Chester. For the disbandment and dismissal to their several and respective counties of the nine hundred soldiers levied in the counties of York and North Wales, and sent to the port of Chester by or about the 8th day of last month of November, for transportation into Ireland and service in that country; the same soldiers having been detained at Chester by contrary wind and weather, and having never been sent over the sea to Ireland.—Dated from the court at Whitehall.

14 November 1596. Letter from Lord Burghley to Mr. Smith, mayor of the city of Chester, and Mr. Cotes, comptroller of the port there. Accompanying an order from Mr. Beeston, her Majesty's receiver, to his servant, for the delivery to Messrs. Smith and Cotes of the sum of four hundred pounds, for defraying the charges of transporting soldiers into Ireland. "Whereas," writes the Lord Treasurer, "it semeth by your writings, that theare were at that time arrived thence 550 men, percell of the number of 900, appointed to be imbarqued there, of which 200 of the "Yorkshere men were vnarmed, and that as yowe understood Capitaine Simms had vnderaken to arme them, and was comen vp to London to provide armes for that purpose, whome I dowbt not is by this time comen thither therewith; you shall not therefore make anie manner of staie of the men theare as theie shall arrive, and as winde maie serve, but to send them ouer to the Lord deputie and Counsell of Ireland with your letters, with a list of their names and armes, as theie be sorted into Bandes, that his L. maie cause vowe to be taken of them vpon their arrival, and the sooner they can be sent thence, the more will hir Majesties charge be lesned, which by your letter it appeareth will amount to xxx*li*. by the daie or thereabowtes, besides the charge of their transportation and sea-victualinge, amountinge to ccl*li*. ouer and besides from other extraordinary charges."—Dated from "my howse in the Strand."

21 November 1596.—Letter from Lord Burghley to Mr. Smith, mayor of Chester, and to the Customer and Comptroller of the port there. Announcing that order had been given for the payment of the sum of 400*l*. by the servant of Mr. Beeston, his majesty's receiver in those parts, "towards the answeringe of the charge of the transportation and victuallinge of the soldiers that were to be sent thither and theare transported for Ireland," before his lordship's receipt of the said mayor's application for the sum of cxxiii*li*. xviii*s*. for repayment to one Kitchen, who has advanced so much money for the same service. The Lord Treasurer has given order for the payment of this last-named sum, which is to be accounted for as part of the four hundred pounds already ordered.—Dated from the Court.

30 November 1596.—Letter from Lord Burghley to Mr. Smith, Mayor of the city of Chester. Touching charges and arrangements for sending soldiers over to Ireland, some of whom are without arms. "And yet," the writer says, "if winde shall serve, yowe shall not forbear to send awaie all, or as manie of the soldiers as yowe can, although they should want their armes, whiche maie be sent after them." The long letter begins thus: "I have receiued youre letter dated the xxviiith daie of this month, by which I perceine that at the time of the writings thereof the most part of those soldiers arrived theare, being in number viii^l, continued still in that towne to hir Majesties great charge, some of them havinge been at

"the seas, but putt back by contrarie windes; and "Where it seemeth that of the number of 900 appointed to come thither there was wanting 150, I doe vnderstand that the Erle of Pembroke hath giuen order to haue them to goe to Bristol or Barstaple to be imbarqued at the one of those places, as lienge more convenient for them then Chester doth; and Whereas you write that the 50 sent owt of Merionethshire, and the like number owt of Carnarvonshire, haue neither coates nor armes, it smeth verie strange, especiallie that they haue noe coates, consideringe monie hath been heare deliuered for their coates, as of all other the Welsh counties, after the rate of iii*s*. a coate, to Arthur Messinger, servant to the Erle of Pembroke, to be aunsweared to the cuntries; and wherea yowe also write that the 400 soldiers sent owt of Yorkshire had not at the time of the writings of your letter received their armes, but you were informed that some piece thereof should be brought thither, I praie yowe by your worthe to certifie what armes and weapons shall be wanting for thees 400 more."—Dated from the Court.

18 December 1596. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester. Ordering the said Mayor to deliver to the Earl of Kildare and Henry Malby, esq., (each of whom has been lately appointed to the command and charge of 35 horses,) "certeine armour and furniture for light horsemen that was provided by certeine of the clergy who were appointed to sett forth the light horses for the seruice of Ireland," and was left last spring in the city of Chester. The said armour, weapons and furniture are to be divided equally between the said earl and Mr. Malby.—Dated from the court at Whitehall.

27 December 1596. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the city of Chester. "Wee vnderstand by a letter from you dyrected to the Lord Treasurer of England, that the company of Capitaine Dutton havinge byn imbarqued longe sithence at Hollyhead haue byn fower tymes by contrary wyndes put backe agayne, and diuers of his souldyers vpon their retorne are run away with their armor, coates and furnytur, wherevpon you require ouer dyrection what order is to be taken for the dyett and conduct of the souldyers remayning to bringe them into the county whence they were leuyed, wherein wee are to require you the like order may be taken which we dyrected for the rest of the souldyers both for their dyett to haue allowance of viii*d*. by the day for so many dayes as will serue to bringe them from the place where they were sett on land vntill they come to the county where they were leuyed, and tot he lieutenant that shall conduct them * * p. diem, and to see their armour and furniture safely kept with the rest. Concerning the souldyers that are run away wee like well the order you haue taken for their apprehensyon, and do praie you as dyrected from vs to require the deputy lieutenantes of the countyes whence they were leuyed, when any of them shall arryue there, to see them apprehended and commytted, and their names certefied hether vnto vs."—From the Court at Whitehall.

7 April 1597. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Ordering the same mayor to make provision of shipping and victuals for the transportation from Chester to Dublin of the 700 men, who were sent to Chester *en route* for Ireland last October, and then returned to their several counties, after waiting a month in Chester for favourable wind and weather. It is remarked incidentally that of the force assembled at Chester in October 1596, one company under the charge of Captain Billings was transported into Ireland. Touching the present levy their lordships remark, "Neuertheles yf they shalbe driuen to stay there any time attending opportunity of wynde, Wee hope yow will take order they maie be vycallat at more easy rates than they were the last tyme, whereby the whole wages of the poore souldier was spent in his diett."—Dated from the Court at Whitehall.

9 April 1597. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Ordering the said mayor to make due provision of shipping and victuals for the transportation from Chester to Dublin for 560 soldiers levied in the inland counties, and appointed to be at the port of Chester on the last day of the instant month, over and above the shipping and victuals ordered to be in readiness for 700 other soldiers levied in diuers counties for service in Ireland, and appointed to arrive at Chester on the same day. Payment will be made to the Mayor for his charges in executing these orders either in London, or at Chester "by a seruaut of Sir Henry Walloppe

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" whose ys sent thether with money." The writers add, " The men vpon the arryvall at that Porte are to be deliuered ouer to Capten Crofte, whose by our direction is appointed to take y^e charge of them in their Transportacioun to y^e said Realme of Ireland." Dated from the court at Whitehall.

21 April 1597. Letter from Olyuer Saynt John, lieutenant for the county of Huntingdon, to the deputy at Chester of Sir Henry Walloppe, knt., Treasurer of Her Majesty's wars in Ireland. Announcing the appointment of the letter's bearer, Millysent Smith, gentleman, to be conductor from Huntingdon to Chester of the twenty-three foot-soldiers levied in the said county of Huntingdon for service in Ireland; and also the appointment of the same Millysent Smith to receive the coat-money and conduct-money due to the same county in respect of the same soldiers.—Dated from Huntingdon.

23 April 1597. Letter from the lieutenant of Bedfordshire to the officers and servants at Chester of Sir Henry Walloppe, knt., Treasurer at the wars for Ireland. Announcing the appointment of Serjeant Thomas Halfe-pennie to conduct from Bedford to Chester the thirty-three foot-soldiers levied in the same county for service in Ireland, and his authorization to receive the coat-money and conduct-money due to the same county in respect of the same soldiers; the coat money being settled by her Majesty's council at the rate of *iii.s.* per coat, and the conduct-money at the rate of *viii.d.* per day for each soldier, and *iiii.s.* per day for the conductor. Dated from Armpthill.

25 April 1597. Letter of appointment and commission, whereby John Manners, esq., and Sir Humphrey Ferrers, knt., deputy-lieutenants of Derbyshire, authorized John Buckton to demand and receive from the servants or deputies for the purpose of Sir Henry Walloppe, knt., Treasurer at the wars, all conduct-money and coat-money due to the said county in respect of the twenty-three soldiers sent out of the same shire to Chester for transportation to and service in Ireland.

25 April 1597. Letter from Robert Burgoyne, Fowlke Grevely, Thomas Lucy and Richard Verney, to the deputy at Chester of Sir Henry Walloppe, knt., Treasurer-at-the-wars in Ireland. Announcing the appointment of Richard Woodward of Butler's Marston, co. Warwick, to be conductor to Chester of the fifty-six soldiers levied in the same county of Warwick for service in Ireland; with power to receive the coat-money and conduct-money due to Warwickshire in respect of the same soldiers. Dated from Warwick.

26 April 1597. Letter from Richard Rupert, Thomas Mulsho, and another, to Captain Francis Crofte and the deputy at Chester of Sir Henry Walloppe, knt., Treasurer-of-the-wars in Ireland. Announcing the appointment of Mr. Richard Neale to conduct from Northampton to Chester the fifty-six soldiers levied in Northamptonshire for service in Ireland: with authority to receive the coat-money and conduct-money due to the same county in respect of the same soldiers. Dated from Northampton.

26 April 1597. Letter from W. Horwoode, high-sheriff, and E. Littlecart, Am. Blounte and Jo. Bowes, commissioners of musters in co. Stafford, to the mayor of Chester. Announcing the appointment of George Brigham to conduct to Chester the thirty-six soldiers levied in Staffordshire for service in Ireland, and authorizing Thomas Harper to receive the coat-money and conduct-money due to the same county in respect of the said soldiers.

26 April 1597. Letter from Lord Burghley to Mr. Smythe, mayor of the city of Chester. Announcing that the writer has ordered Mr. Beeston, her Majesty's receiver in the parts of Chester, to pay four or five hundred pounds to the said mayor, towards the charges for transporting troops to Ireland; and that the same writer has further " deliuered nowe into the handes of " Sir Henry Walloppe's seruautes the somme of six " hundred powndes to be in like vse paid to youe for " this service." Dated from the Court.

28 April 1597. Letter from Edward Kinaston and Thomas Leighton to the deputy at Chester of Sir Henry Walloppe, knt., Treasurer-at-wars in Ireland. Announcing the appointment of John Blease, gentleman, to conduct to Chester the fifty-six foot soldiers levied in co. Salop for service in Ireland; with power to receive the coat-money and conduct-money due to the same shire in respect of the same soldiers. Dated from Salop.

1 May 1597. Letter from Rychard Molyneux to Thomas Smythe esq., Mayor of the city of Chester. Announcing that the writer has appointed his man-Edmunde Molyneux, to conduct to the port of Chester

the fifty-six soldiers imprest in the county of Lancashire for service in Ireland; and begging that the coat, money and conduct-money due in respect of the same soldiers may be paid with all convenient speed to the same Edmund.

2 May 1597. Letter of attorney given by John Buckton, who styles himself " conductur of Darbie " Shyer " to Captain Croft; whereby the said captain is authorised to receive " all sutch summe and summes " as is dew to me by virtue of sutch commission."

12 May 1597. Letter from T. Burgh to his verie lovinge friende Mr. Smythe, mayor of the city of Westchester. Mr. Maior, the Magistrates of this Towne make complaint unto me that pacquettes are often delivered here from the Deputie and counsell in Ireland to be heuce conveyed to you, their havinge no allowance for the same. They finde them selves also greived that the companie vnder the leadinge of Freckleton arivinge here, lye ceased vpon the poore inhabitantes, and knowe not howe the charge wilbe awnsured. They avouch that in time past the allowances in like cases have bene made by you and your predecessors, and that you received it in grosse, by order from my Lord Treasurer, but as they alleagde theie here nothinge of it now, which by reson of their povertie they seeme not to be hable to beare. In respect whercof I have thoughte good at these requeste to advertise you so much, least without some care be had of them now, as in former times, her Majesties service may be hercafter neglected, and the poore people much discontented. If you have no order from my Lord Treasurer in this behalfe alreadie, you may then doe well to advertise his Lordship of it; and I do for this time comitt you to God. From Beaumaris this xiith of Maye, 1597. Your verie lovinge friende, T. BURGH.

16 May 1597. Letter of George, earl of Huntingdon, to Sir Henry Walloppe, her Majesty's treasurer at the wars, and to the Mayor of Chester. For payment to the letter's bearer or to Mr. Grovenor of certain moneys, amounting in all to *xxviii.li. x.s. viii.d.* due as conduct and coat money for the fifty-six soldiers, sent from Leicestershire for service in Ireland. Dated from Ashebie-Dalazouche.

19 May 1597. Letter from Mr. W. Grosvenor to Thomas Smythe, esq., Mayor of Chester. Asking urgently for payment of the coat-money and conduct-money due on the fifty-six soldiers sent out of Leicestershire, in accordance with a warrant directed to the same mayor by the earl of Huntingdon. Dated from Belleport.

20 May 1597. Rough draft of a letter (unsigned and barely legible). Touching sums for conduct-money and coat-money of soldiers, which the writer has paid on the receipt of the Earl of Huntingdon's letter.

25 May 1597. Letter from W. Grosvenor to Thomas Smythe, esq., mayor of Westchester. Complaining that the writer, the conductor of the Leicestershire soldiers to the port of Chester, has been paid only *xx.li. x.s. iiiii.d.*, being *viii.li. v.s. iiiii.d.* less than the sum claimed for him in respect of the same soldiers by the earl of Huntingdon's warrant. Dated from Belleport.

5 June 1597. Letter from the Mayor and aldermen of Bristol to the Mayor and aldermen of West Chester. Begging the mayor and aldermen of West Chester to make stay of any sacks and oils that may be brought for sale to West Chester from Milford; the writers having been advertised by divers Bristol merchants of good credit, " That a certeyne French shippe laden with " sackes and oyles, of the goodes of Mr. John Olyver " and other merchautes of this place, was lately taken " neere Caldey within our chamell by certeyne Eng- " lish Pirates, Whoe (as yt ys to be coniectured) have " murdered or otherwise made away xvi. or xviii. " men that were in the said Frenche shippe, and have " carried the said gooddes into Mylforde-Avon, and from " thence transported the same in other bottomes into " Westo Chester." Signed,—William Yate, mayor; Thomas Aldworth, Francis Knight, John Webbe, and William Ellys, aldermen.

11 June 1597. Draft of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to William Yate, mayor, and to the aldermen of Bristol. Requiring the mayor and aldermen of Bristol to show sufficient cause for the further detention of Richard Vggan, gentleman, (who declares himself to be the son of Sir John Vggan of Bolston, co. Pembroke, knt.) in respect of the freight of sack brought by him to Chester in the 'George Tasker,' and there rented, and also to give bonds for the prosecution of their charges against the same prisoner; and announcing that, in default of such evidence and undertaking, the

writer will liberate the same Richard Uggan, and leave him to take his ordinary remedy for false imprisonment and impeachment of credit. Dated from Chester.

17 June 1597. Letter from Walter Stanfast, alderman of Bristol, to the Mayor and aldermen of the city of Chester. Thanking the mayor and aldermen of Chester for their zeal and promptitude in staying nine tuns and one butt of sack, sold in the city of Chester by a certain Richard Uggan, gentleman, who declares that the same sack was brought, by way of merchandise, from a barque of Milford, called the George Tasker; and praying, in behalf of Mr. George Olyver and others, merchants of Bristol, to whom the wine is believed to pertain, that the same sack may be stayed yet longer, and that the same Richard Uggan may be bound to appear before the mayor and aldermen of Chester, or the Judge of the Admiralty, to answer whatever may be laid to his charge for intermeddling with the same sack, which is believed to have been bought of pirates. In support of this belief, the writer says, "We haue made verey dyligente serche and enquirey, as well in her Majesties Custome Howse here as otherwise, but there hath byn noe such barque of Milford at this Porte, nor any such Seckes transported from hence as the said Vggan affirmeth: But we are nowe enformed that there ys a Barque of Ireland taken of late by a pyrate, lyeinge in a shippe of Warre abowt Mylford, which ys vehemently suspected to have taken an other shippe laden with sakes and oyles for the sayd Mr. Olyver and other merchantes of this cty, and the said xix. buttes of Secke were boughte of those Pyrates." Dated from Bristol.

28 June 1597. Letter from Andrew Brereton to the sheriffs of the city of Chester. For the delivery, to the writer's brother and his attendants, of the prisoner Anthony Owen, who has committed divers felonies within some miles of the writer's house. Dated from Boras.

1597. Rough draft of a letter, written by some person whose name does not appear, to some collector of moneys levied or to be levied on writs of Privy Seal. Touching "severall Privy Seales for her Majestie issued out and serued vponn the severall persons whose names are contained in the schedule hereinclosed."

31 August 1597. Letter from Lord Burghley to Mr. Smith, the Mayor of Chester. Disapproving of the bill of Richard Richardson and Symon Smith, cutlers of Chester, amounting to xlvii. li. viii. s. v. d., for repairing the decayed armour and weapons of 650 soldiers; the ground of the disapproval being that captains and soldiers should themselves be at the charge of repairing and cleansing their own armour. The Lord Treasurer, however, authorises the mayor to pay to the said cutlers the sum of xx. li. (already offered to them by the same mayor), on their giving him an acknowledgment that they accept the same in full payment of the whole demand. Dated from "my howse at Theobalds."

20 October 1598. The acknowledgement and submission of Richard Magbull, yeoman, who expresses humbly his sorrow and penitence "for hauinge highlite offended God and the Queenes Majesty in absenting himselfe from the Church and the excrecyes of religion nowe established within this realme."

14 November, 1601. Certificate of the governor of Knockfargus of the safe arrival at Knockfargus of thirteen horsemen with their horses, under the command of Ensign Atkinson, which horsemen and horses the bearer of the certificate, John Munelly, owner of the barque 'the Elizabeth of Lerpoole,' was pressed to transport and deliver. Signed, Arthur Chichester.

14 August 1604. Letter ordering money to be levied in certain towns and parishes near Chester, for the relief of persons in Chester visited with the pestilence.

27 July 1605. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and Aldermen of Chester. For the strict and sufficient execution of laws touching vintners' licenses.

14 November 1605. Letter from Thomas Lawton to the Mayor of Chester. Begging the receiver of the letter "to warne a quarter Sessions vpon Tuesdaye the 26 of November," and to inform the writer when the Court and Crown moots are to be kept.

27 January 1606. Letter from H. Touneshend to the Recorder of Chester. Touching Mr. Lea's neglect to appear before the recorder in obedience to a summons, and setting forth the circumstances accountable for the contempt of which Mr. Lea has been guilty.

9 February 1606. Letter from R. Lewknor to the Mayor and Recorder of Chester. Touching the misdeeds of one John Crophe, "who latelie served the Lady Cholmondeleigh, and is for his lewde behaviour

"and abuses attempted and done towards her Ladyship committed to prison at Chester"; and requesting that, when he has received due punishment for his offences against Lady Cholmondeleigh, the said John Crophe may be still held in custody to answer charges preferred against him by the writer's servant, Edward Hilton.

6 March 1606. Draft of a letter (addressed probably by the mayor and recorder of Chester to Lords of the Council) announcing the arrest of one John Jones *alias* Mosse, a professed Seminary Priest, who has been apprehended on the information of William Atkinson, gentleman, agent of the High Commissioners of the province of Canterbury for discovering popish recusants. Dated from Chester.

13 March 1606. Letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Rt. Hon. Lord Stannopp. Announcing that the writer has arrested and detains two young men in the said city, "who were determyned to haue gone to Ireland;" their stature and equipment answered to a description set forth in certain notes. The prisoners had upon them money amounting to xlii. li. xix. s. vi. d.

12 May 1606. Letter from Lord Chancellor Ellesmere to the Mayor and Sheriffs of Chester. For the apprehension and safe keeping of Robert Tetherby *alias* Smith, and Edward Wilson, on suspicion of being guiltily concerned in "a verie heynous burglarie and murder," and believed to be now "lodging in y^e house of one Sutton, at y^e signe of the Redd Lyon "without the easte gate of the citie of Chester." Dated from York House.

17 May 1606. Orders made by Thomas Harpur, gentleman, master of the Hospital at Spittal Boughton, with the consent of the bretheren and sisters of the said hospital.

20 Maye 1606. Letter from R. Lewknor, Chief Justice of Chester, to the Mayor and Aldermen of Chester. Requesting the said mayor and aldermen to pay to the constable of Chester Castle such money as may be due to him out of the moneys levied on "the whole countrey" for the relief of the poor and infected of the city, and also for the relief of the prisoners in Chester castle. Dated from Ludlow Castle.

22 August 1606. Testimonial of good character and conduct to Thomas Bunnell, a poor scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford. Certifying that during his short residence in the said college the same Thomas Bunnell has behaved to the approval of his academic superiors. Signed by the following fellows of Brasenose:—Geffrey Pereuall, Edward Rillston, Richard Taylor, Thomas Peacocke, James Dalton, Edoard Vernon.

28 October 1606. Letter from George Calvert to Mr. Littler, mayor of Chester. Accompanying a letter which the earl of Salisbury wishes to be conveyed to his niece, the Lady Norreys, "who is now at Knowsley, with her sister the Countesse of Derby." Dated from Whitehall.

17 November 1606. Letter from George Calvert to the Mayor of Chester. Accompanying a letter which the earl of Salisbury wishes the mayor to convey safely and speedily to Lord Derby at Knowsley. Dated from Whitehall.

19 November 1606. Letter (holograph) from the earl of Salisbury to the Mayor of Chester. Requesting the said mayor to convey an accompanying packet to Sir Richard Cooke, his Majesty's Secretary in Ireland, who "is either already passed by y^e city, or to pass shortly towards Lerpoole, where he purposeth to take shipping for Ireland." Dated from the court.

22 November —. Letter from Henry Birkhouse to the Mayor of Chester. For the further detention of one William Thomas, a prisoner in the mayor's "pryson in the North Gate," on a charge of misdemeanours committed by him.

27 November 1606. Letter to the Mayor of Chester. Announcing that the writer has received from the Postmaster of Lyncerpole a letter for the earl of Salisbury, which is herewith transmitted to the said mayor in order that he may forward it to the said earl, "when next you write vnto him."

2 December 1606. Letter from William earl of Derby to the Mayor of Chester. Requesting the said mayor to allow the "Lord of Harforth his men," a company of players, to have the town-hall of the said city, as a theatre wherein "to vse theire qualitie."

29 February 1607. Writ from Lords of the Council to All Maiors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Headboroughs, Tithingmen, &c. For a due provision of horses, carriages and guards for "a good portion of his Majesty's treasure, appointed to be sent into the realme of Ireland, for payment of his Ma-

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"jesty's Army and Garrisons in that kingdome, together with sundry provisions both of his Majesty's, and of the Treasurer at warre there, being committed vnto the charge and trust of Henry Reynoldes, esq., and William Turam, one of the seruantes of the said Treasurer, to be conveyed from hence vnto Dublin in that realme." The writers continue, "These shalbe in his Majesties name to will and require you and every of you to whom it may appertain not onely to see them furnished from place to place with so many cartes, waynes and teemes with all other necessaries herewnto belonging as may serue for the speedy drawing and carriage of his Majesty's said Treasure and prouisions aforesaid, by convenient iourneys not exceeding twenty miles by the day, but also with hackneys and able Posthorses for such persons as shalbe sent with the said Treasure and prouisions, and with some conuenient number of sufficient, able and honest persons of the better sort to guard, attend, and watche the said treasure from place to place, and in the Innes by the way from hence to the city and port of Chester, Nesson, Helbry or Luerpoole, or any number of the said ports, and then and there to see them furnished with conuenient shipping for the more safe and speedy transportacion of the said Treasure and prouisions at prices accustomed in his Majesty's like seruice, and also with hackneys and Posthorses at their returre." Dated from the Court at Whitehall.

31 March 1607. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and Sheriffs of Chester. For the delivery to the bearer, Aquila Wykes, of the persons of two notorious malefactors, Titherton *alias* Smith, and Edward Wilson *alias* Durnford, in order that they may be conveyed to London, there to be tried for a wicked murder and robbery by them committed. It is directed that the prisoners are to be surrendered in chains and bonds, and the money taken from them (amounting to some forty-two pounds) shall be given up to Sir Jerome Bowes, knt., as the robbers obtained the said money by the sale of the goods which they had taken from Sir Jerome. It is further ordered that the geldings, which the culprits had in their possession, should be appraised and given over on reasonable terms to Aquila Wykes for the use of Sir Jerome Bowes, if such delivery can be lawfully and conveniently made. Anyhow it is directed that the geldings be used in conveying the prisoners to London. Dated from the Court.

7 April 1607. Draft of a letter from the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Chester to the Lords of the Council. Announcing in what manner and time the writers have executed their lordships' orders for the delivery of Robert Tetherton and Edward Willson, prisoners, to Aquila Wykes, and for the restoration to Sir Jerome Bowes of property taken from him by the same malefactors.

13 April 1607. Letter (holograph) from the earl of Salisbury to the Mayor of Chester. Accompanying a packet, which the mayor is requested to give to "one Mr. Strowd a seruant of the L. Deputies of Ireland," either at Chester or at Lirepoole, or to forward with care to Ireland, in case Mr Strowd should have gone upon the sea without the dispatch. Dated from Whitehall.

27 April, 1607. Letter from the earl of Salisbury to the Mayor of Chester. Accompanying a packet of letters, to be sent on to the Lord Deputy of Ireland at the first opportunity. Dated from Whitehall.

4 June, 1607. Letter (holograph) from the earl of Salisbury to the Mayor of Chester. Accompanying a packet which the mayor is charged to send towards Ireland carefully, "it being a matter which concerns his Majesties service."—Dated from Whitehall.

17 June, 1607. Letter from the earl of Salisbury to the Mayor of Chester. Accompanying a packet of letters which the mayor is instructed to forward to Ireland.

29 July 1607. Letter from Arthur Chichester to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Directing the mayor to forward *via* "the Hollyhead," with the utmost promptitude, all dispatches "requiring present expedition"; and to send on less urgent dispatches for Ireland "with the first passengers from Chester." Dated from Dublin.

2 August 1607. Letter from Richard Aldm . . . to the Mayor of the city of Chester. For the arrest of the writer's servant and apprentice, Thomas Washer, etat. 24, who has run away with some hundred pounds of his master's money, and is understood to be making for Ireland *via* Chester, in company with his elder brother, Richard Washer. In the writer's description of the

brothers it is said that Thomas Washer is a "man of a good face," with "lyttle or noe beard," and with "his heare of an Abram couller."—Dated from London.

24 September 1607. Letter from William Angell to the Mayor of Chester. Promising that imported yarn shall be delivered at Chester, instead of Luerpoole, to the advantage of the inhabitants of the former town, as in previous time, provided that the king's customs on the commodity are duly paid, and that the yarn is transported as heretofore to Manchester.

21 September 1607. Letter from R. Lewknor to the Mayor of Chester. For the transference of William Wye, now a prisoner at Chester, to the custody of the sheriff of Flint, in order that the said William may be properly put upon his trial for a burglary committed in Flintshire.—Dated from the Castle of Hawarden.

8 October 1607. List of the persons present at "an asseamble holden in the Common Hall of Plects in Chester," and a brief minute of the proceedings of the same asseamble on the information, given by John Ratclyffe the younger, that Roger Harleston, gentleman, had commenced a suit before the Justices of Chester, against the Mayor and Citizens of Chester, "for and concerning the drawinge in Dee."

16 October 1607. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester and officers of the port there. To provide transport, &c., to Dublin for four hundred soldiers levied in different counties for Irish service, and appointed to be at Chester on the 8th of next November. The said soldiers to be provided for at the rate of viii*d*. per day—sixpence a-day for lodging and victuals, and two-pence a-day for their other necessities—during such time as they may be detained by wind and weather at Chester.—Dated from Hampton Court.

17 October 1607. Letter from John Savage to his bretheren, the aldermen of the city of Chester. In reply to their announcement of his election to be mayor of the same city during the forthcoming year. The writer promises to do his best in that office for his fellow-citizens, and hopes that he will continue to enjoy the esteem of the city, which in former time esteemed his father and predecessors. Dated from Rocke Savage.

16 November 1607. Letter from Thomas earl of Dorset to Mr. Savage. Requiring the names of such persons as shall refuse to provide his Majestye with money on promise of repayment; the letter beginning thus, "I perceave by your letter that in as much as Mr Ratlif sometime maior of Chester, who haining made his own accompt and demand, and in some things against all equitie and reason, and therefore required to amend the same, and yet refusing, hath not bene satisfied his own unjust demandes. That this you make a colour why you refuse to leavy so much monie for his Majestie's servis, being by the Lords assured of repaement."

16 November 1607. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the city of Chester and to the officers of the port there. Ordering that four hundred soldiers (levied in different counties for Irish service, and now for some time awaiting in Chester the arrival of Sir Oliver Lambert, who was appointed to conduct them from Chester to Dublin, but has strangely failed to execute his commission) shall be conducted to Ireland by the same persons who conducted them from their several counties to Chester. Towards the end of the body of the letter it is said that, should he after all arrive in Chester before their departure, Sir Oliver Lambert may conduct the men to Ireland. A postscript, however, adds that should Sir Oliver appear at the eleventh hour to discharge his duty, he is to be attended from Chester to Dublin by the conductors who brought the soldiers from their respective counties to Chester, and is to be assisted by them. In this matter the postscript directs that the aid may be used of Captain Dorington, "a sufficient gentleman in this servis," already at Chester in fulfilment of his engagement with Sir Oliver Lambert. Dated from the Court at Whitehall.

25 November 1607. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the city of West Chester. Directing the said mayor to receive by indented roll of Edmond Nicholson two hundred suits of armour, which he has been appointed to provide for military use in Ireland, and to transport the same to Ireland for delivery to the Lord Deputy. Dated from the Court at Whitehall.

The humble petition of James Knowsley, Richard Deywall, Richard Sneade, and Thomas Ashbrooke, servants and serjeant-at-mace to Colonel William Edwards, Mayor of Chester, John Ratcliffe, esq., Recorder, and the rest of the Aldermen and Justices of the same city. For orders confirming their ancient

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liberty of being the sole givers of "summons in any" and all causes to all or any freemen in this Citty "both in your Worshippes Court and the worshipfull "Sheriffes Court."

2 December 1607. Letter, (signed, Arthur Chichester) to Sir John Savage, knt., Mayor of Chester. Disallowing and directing Sir John Savage to disallow the novel and altogether unreasonable demand by the officers of customs at Chester, of custom on "such provisions of lead, iron and other things as" the Master of Ordnance in Ireland "hath occasion to make" in the citty of Chester for the furnishing of his "Majesties stoare, as well here as in other places of this kingdom." Dated from Dublin.

2 December 1607. Letter from Oliver St. John to Sir John Savage, the Mayor of Chester. Complaining that at the port of Chester customs are demanded for lead, iron, and such things as the writer is forced to procure or bring there for the furnishing of his Majesty's stores. Dated from Dublin.

9 December 1607. Letter from Thomas earl of Dorset) to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Chester. Combating in strenuous language each of the several arguments with which certain merchants of Chester defend their reluctance or refusal to pay duty on wines brought into the port of Chester.

12 December 1607. Commission from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the city of Chester, Sir William Brereton, Sir Richard Treour, Sir Henrie Bunburie, knts., Thomas Wilbraham, Henrie Mauwaring, Richard Grouenor, and Richard Brereton of Eccleston, or any four, three, or two of them. For a muster and view of eighty horse-soldiers, with their horses and furniture, appointed to embark at Chester for service in Ireland; twenty of the said horse being for the Lord Deputy, forty for the earl of Clanricarde, and twenty for Sir Oliver Lambert. Dated from the Court at Whitehall.

12 December — Warrant from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester and to the officers of the port there. To provide shipping and victuals for the transportation from Chester to Dublin of the four-score soldiers, with their horses and furniture, appointed to the Lord Deputy, the Earl of Clanricarde, and Sir Oliver Lambert. It is directed that so long as the same soldiers are detained at Chester, each of them is to be billeted and provided for at the rate of eighteen-pence a-day for himself and horse. Dated from the Court at Whitehall.

9 February 1608. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and Justices of the Peace of the city of Chester. For the execution in the said city of the orders made and published by his Majesty at the beginning of last March. Dated from Whitehall.

20 April, 1608. The humble petition of John Howe to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for compensation for work done and loss sustained at the command of the postmaster of Chester, who required him to convey a racket to Dublin immediately to his lordship, without waiting to take on board certain Dublin merchants with their wares, and other passengers, who had arranged with the petitioner to go over to Ireland by his ship. Under the petition is a note (signed, Arthur Chichester) that its prayer cannot be granted until the Mayor of Chester has certified that John Howe was pressed in the manner alleged; it being also remarked, "Albeyt "if the letters had required that hast which he seemes "to suppose, they would have had better and more "speedie conveyance by the poast barque from Holly-head."

23 April 1608. Letter from Thomas Bishop of London to Sir John Savadge, Mayor of the city of Chester, Explaining (in answer to a letter signed by the same mayor and others) that if "the commissioners have "proceeded otherwise then happilie they intended" towards Mr. Glasier, the matter must be attributed "to "the ill-advised course that was taken for his defence;" the commissioners being constrained to maintain the authority of their court, when Mr. Glasier, in hard and unfit terms, "exhibited a pretended exemption," which the three principal judges had found insufficient. Dated from Fulham Howse.

27 April 1608. Copy of an order of the Privy Council, appointing the two Lords Chief Justices and the Chief Baron, or any two of them, to make inquiry into the facts of a controversy that has arisen out of a "Commission of Sewers heretofore graunted to survey the "river Dee and the annoyances thereof," and out of a decree of the same commission "for the pulling down " (amongst other things) of the one halfe of a certaine "key or harbour for shippes called the New Key," and for making "a breach of tenne yardes in length to the

"bottom of the saide river in the middle of a cawsey "made of stone in the said river Dee." Dated from Whitehall.

6 May 1608. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron. Appointing them to make inquiries into the facts of a controversy that has arisen out of a recent decree of a Commission of Sewers appointed to survey the river Dee and the annoyances thereof.

22 May 1608. Letter from Dudley Norton to Sir John Savage, knt., Mayor of the city of Chester. Urging that the Mayor will cause restitution to be made to Sir Randell McDonnell of the goods which he has been required to deposit at Chester as security for answering a claim for twelve pounds (alleged to have been incurred by Sir Randell for the debt of another man), preferred against him by one Darbishere, in order that the said knight may without further delay cross the sea to Ireland on the King's business. Sir Randell is said to have promised to pay the money to any person whom Darbishere may send to Ireland for it, and also the charges of the same messenger, within six weeks of the day on which he may be proved to owe the same. Moreover, the writer undertakes to pay the money, should Sir Randell fail in the aforesaid promise. Dated from the Strand.

22 May 1608. Letter from Thomas Hamner to Sir John Savage, mayor of the city of Chester. For the removal from Hamner to Chester of a poor and impotent woman, a native of the county of the city of Chester, with whose maintenance the rate-payers of Hamner have been for some months, and wish to be no longer burdened.—Dated from Hamner.

15 June 1608. Letter (signed, Arthur Chichester) to the Mayor of Chester. Announcing that in accordance with the same mayor's letters Henry Quine has been sent to prison; and certifying that Thomas Walker of the Naze, merchant, may be liberated from his bond for the appearance at Dublin of the same prisoner.—Dated from Dublin.

17 June 1608. Letter from Lord Salisbury to the Lord Bishop and the Mayor of Chester, and the sheriffs of the county of Chester. Ordering that one Quynn, the servant of Odogherty and now a prisoner at Chester, be transported to Ireland at the least possible cost by "some discrete and trusty owner of a barque, who is "to be charged that he permitt not any to haue "conference with the prisoner untill he be deliuered "vnto the Lord Deputy."

20 June 1608. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Requesting that soldiers levied in Essex and other counties for Irish service may be transported to Ireland with the least possible delay; and giving orders in respect to their allowances and the charges of their entertainment at Chester.—Dated from the court at Greenwich.

21 June. Letter from William Lombe (?) and Richard Verney to Sir John Savadge, knt. Certifying that the writers sent out of Warwickshire fifty able and properly clothed and in every respect sufficient soldiers, under the command of Mr. William Purefy, appointed to conduct them to Westchester; and that the writers also sent money to Mr. Nicholson for the complete arms of the same soldiers.—Dated from Warwick.

5 July 1608. Letter from Thomas Hamner to Sir John Savage, knt., mayor of the city of Chester. Begging the mayor to take order for the poor woman whose case, together with her claim on Chester, has already been submitted by the writer to the same mayor. Dated from Bettisfield.

16 November 1608. Letter from Arthur Chichester to the Mayor of Chester. Ordering that one Richard Hecknoll, late of Dublin and now tarrying at the White Hart, Chester, be sent forthwith to Dublin, or bound over to return to Ireland by the first passage, as the writer has occasion to speak with him on matters touching the king's service.—Dated from the Castle of Dublin.

28 November 1612. Draft of an unsigned letter to the Vicar and the Curate of St. John's in the city of Chester. Begging that the parishioners of the said parish may be moved to make a collection for the relief of a poor woman (the wife of one Thomas Farrington, carrier) who is fallen into a frenzy or lunacy, and has been placed under the charge of the widow Mercer, "who is supposed to haue experience in such diseases."—Dated at Chester.

11 August 1623. Acknowledgment of error and penitence by Hughe Berchley in respect to his action in causing William Coxson to be "served with a coppie

"of an execution whereupon he was ymprisoned."—Made before the Mayor and sheriffs of Chester.

Two Assessment Schedules for moneys to be levied on the inhabitants of St. Trinity Ward and St. Martin's Ward, in the city of Chester, "towards fynishinge of a bridge begun at the redd banke, repairinge of the walls, and for other good uses."—No date. In 17th century handwriting.

4 April 1627. Petition of Thomas Knight and Marie his wife to the Rt. Hon. Roger Downes, esq., Vice-chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester. Praying for enquiry into the reasons of Mr. Harpur, the Master of the Hospital of Spittle Boughton, for delaying to put the petitioners, on their making a reasonable composition with him, in possession of a cottage in the same hospital, which has descended to them as next of kin to the last occupant thereof, deceased. Also, on the same paper, the certificate of Roger Downes, esq., in favour of the petitioners; and the order of the earl of Derby that Mr. Harpur comply with the directions of the certificate.—Also, the case of Ales Wharton, claimant of a message in the same hospital, as next of kin to Robert Wharton, against the heir of one Robert Thorneton, who was wrongfully put in possession of the same message by the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the same hospital. At the foot of this paper are the opinions of two counsellors learned in the law, viz., P. Warburton and Robert Brewewood—favourable to Ales Wharton's claim.

15 and 16 July, 1628. Lists of the inhabitants of the several wards of the city of Chester.

12 January 1634. Schedule (vellum) of the Assesmentes made at the City of Chester the xiith day of January 1634 by vs the Maiores, Aldermen, Bayliffes, Burgessess, Sheriffs, Cittizens, and Committee, and by the severall High Shreffes whose names are under-written, upon the seuerall Cittyes, Burroughes, Townes, Places, and Countyes hereafter particularly mentioned, for the prouision of a shipp of 400 tonnes for his Majesties service, by vertue of his Majesties writt issued out of the High Court of Chancery, bearinge date the xxth day of October, anno Regis Caroli nunc Anglie, &c. decimo. The severall assessments being—on Cardiff, co. of Glamorgan, 15*l*.; on the whole county of Glamorgan, 200*l*.; on the county of the borough of Carmarthen, 15*l*.; on the whole county of Carmarthen, 100*l*.; on the city of St. David's, co. Pembroke, 2*l*.; on the whole county of Pembroke, 100*l*.; on the borough of Newport, co. Monmouth, 8*l*.; on the whole county of Monmouth, 170*l*.; on the town of Cardigan, 4*l*.; on the whole county of Cardigan, 54*l*.; on the borough of Denbigh, 10*l*.; on the whole county of Denbigh, 160*l*.; on the borough of Caernarvon, 6*l*.; on the whole county of Caernarvon, 100*l*.; on the town of Flint, 2*l*.; on the whole county of Flint, 85*l*.; on the borough of Bewmarres in Angleze, 10*l*.; on the whole county of Angleze, 10*l*.; on the city of Chester, 100*l*.; on the whole county of Chester, 300*l*.; on the town of Lener-pool, co. Lancaster, 15*l*.; on the town of Lancaster, co. Lancaster, 8*l*.; on the whole county of Lancaster, 475*l*.; on the city of Carlisle, co. Cumberland, 15*l*.; on the whole county of Cumberland, 100*l*.—Summa totalis, 2,204*l*. Thirty-one signatures at the foot of the schedule.

31 January 1635. Letter of attorney and warrant, by Henry Hopkins, esq., warden of the Fleet prison in London. Appointing the writer's servants, Christopher Graues and Hugh Baggotte, to take all needful measures to discover and seize againe one Thomas Wilks, gentleman, a Fleet prisoner, who having obtained permission to go abroad with a keeper, has broken his parole and escaped.

3 February 1633. Copy of a letter from the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Chester to the Lords of the Council. Calling attention to the rapid depreciation of the current farthings, and the divers inconveniences to trade, arising from the excessive quantity of farthing tokens brought into the said city, and the larger number of counterfeit farthings put in circulation by pedlers and petty chapmen. Particular mention is made of the case of James Starre of Rawden, co. York, clothier, who has recently vented farthings to the nominal value of ten pounds in Chester, which farthings are believed by the writers to be counterfeit, and are acknowledged by the same James Starre to have been by him obtained for five pounds' worth of goods from one Henry Rodwell of Pickergill, a chapman of Massom, co. York.—Dated from Chester.

28 April 1639. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester. Requesting the Mayor to provide a place where part of His Majesty's store of gun-

powder may be safely kept, and to certify the council respecting his choice of a powder magazine.

31 August 1633. Draft of a letter written by the mayor and aldermen of Chester, in the behalf and with the consent of all the inhabitants of the said city, to Richard archbishop of York. Praying that Mr. Ley, one of the city's preachers, may be continued in his preachiership, as he is in no way hindered in the performance of the duties of that office by the claims of his vicarage near Chester, and his prebendal duties in the cathedral of the same city.—Dated from Chester.

1 October 1639. Apology made by Robert Watson for defamatory words spoken by him against Robert Sproston, mayor of Chester; with the said Robert Watson's petition for pardon and his release from imprisonment for the said offence.

2 October 1640. Bond and obligation of Thomas Cholmley, of the city of Caerlile in Cumberland, gentleman, whereby he is bound in the sum of two thousand pounds to appear before the Privy Council at York on the 9th inst., and to be answerable to the Mayor of Chester for "2 packs more of woollen yarn left in Wigan in the county of Lancaster, which were pretended to be sold unto him" Thomas Cholmley "by certain Scottish covenanters, that is to say by John Cominge and Owen Steele."

9 October 1640. Letter from George Ravenscroft to Robert Harvey, esq., mayor of Chester. Containing the latest political news and gossip of York, from which place the letter is dated. "The Lords Commissioners," says the writer "for his Majesty sent to Rippon to meete with the Scotts doe obserue nothing but delays in them, and therefore 6 of our Lords returned this day and acquainted his Majesty that their coming was only with commission to present their grievances and obseure our objections. . . . Some fonde conceipts which are it seemes spread abroad are come to the kinges eares, and this daye his Majesty pleased to acquaint the house therewith, vizt., That his Majesty should favor the Scotts in his action with a purpose to bringe this nation into subjection and slavery, which his Majesty taking notice of as a thinge which troubled him much to gayne an ill opinion of his people, did in the hearing of all the lords, call God to witnes of his lone and sincerity to this nation, and that he did not harbor any such thoughts of either party. . . . Guilty and obnoxious men doe tremble and wax pale since the report of a parliament. The Scottish Commissioners have bin sent for to Yorke to sit with ours, but they seeme unwilling of the motion, and doe but trifle, and haue noe desire to conclude a peace for all their protestations. They haue imprisoned the Mayor of Newcastle, for not collecting the Composition Money, and feed him with bread and water. The king hath resolved to begone on Thursday the 23 of this instant."

13 October 1640. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and Aldermen of Chester. Commending the said mayor and aldermen for imprisoning and seizing the goods of certain Scotchmen, guilty of trading into England in disobedience of his Majesty's proclamation; but ordering the same Scotchmen to be set at liberty and in possession of their goods, as their offence was unintentional, and consequent on the mistake of those who gave them passes.

19 October 1640. The Receipt and acknowledgment of John Cuminge, of Glasgow in Scotland, merchant, and William Stainbancke, of Caerlile in Cumberland, chapman, certifying that restoration has been made to them, by the mayor of the city of Chester, of certain moneys and pieces of cloth, seized from them at Chester on account of their action in trading into England, the king of England's proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding. It is noted that the aforesaid restoration of goods and money was made at the order of the Council of Peers assembled at York.

14 February 1642. Letter from the Commissioners of Arrays in the city and county of Chester. Disclaiming all part in the conduct of certain soldiers who "have plundered and seized upon the horses, cattle, corne, and other goodes of diuers persons" within the said city and county, and promising that the writers will do their best to bring the offenders to strict justice.

3 June 1643. Information of Randall Walker of Chester, feltmaker, given before Nicholas Ince and Randle Holme, aldermen of Chester, that on the evening of the previous day, Richard Dunbar (Mr. Recorder's clerk), came to the deponent's house, and, in conversation with him and one Peeter Snead of the same city, draper, asked what the deponent would say should Mr. Mayor be within the castle in four-and-

twenty hours, and a new mayor be chosen in his place? and what if he the speaker should be high constable of the castle before to-morrow night? To which enquiries the deponent answered "that yf he could get into the steeple he would knowle the common bell, and that "if there were neither rope nor clapper he would stricke it."

5 June 1643. Order for all citizens of Chester, not enlisted in Colonel Gamul's regiment, to assemble on the morrow at "the Roodee" at noone, then and there to be enlisted, and put under such commanders as the mayor and governor of the city shall appoint.

9 November 1643. Draft of a proclamation. Forasmuch as it is apparent that the rebelles have made their approaches to this city, with intencion to distress itt, theis are in his majesties name strictly to charge and comand all maner of persons within your townshipp, that they and every of them doe forthwith come into the city of Chester with all their goodes and prounions of corne, cattle, and victuall, and if any shall refuse soe to doe they shall be reputed and proceeded against as adherents to the rebelles, and enemies to his Majestie, and betrayers of their country: of whom you are to take notice, and to certify their names vnto vs speedily. Dated at Chester.

1 December 1643. Rough draft of a proclamation against the pillage lawlessly and criminally practised by his Majesty's soldiers, and against the action "of "divers cuill disposed persons inhabiting within this "city and elsewhere, who have received such plun- "dered goodes and cattle, and buy or otherwise "obtaine the same att vnder values." Also against the practise of divers persons of the city of Chester who buy of the king's poorer and more improvident soldiers, the stockings, shoes, and other apparel delivered to the same soldiers for their proper clothing and equipment.

12 December 1643. Letter from Thomas Baand to Randle Holme, mayor of Chester. A requisition for six horses to be used in the king's service.

—, Proclamation of the Mayor of the city of Chester to all free citizens and inhabitants of the city having arms of any kind, "and not listed in Colonel Gamulls "regiment," to repair no alarm given to the Abbey Court. Also for armed citizens to repair on alarm given to the aldermen of their respective wards, and for citizens and inhabitants not furnished with arms to repair at the alarm to the Pentice. No date.

—, Rough draft of a proclamation that the military commanders and aldermen of Chester have no purpose of destroying the fortified suburbs of Chester, but on the contrary will with their lives preserve them from violence. The proclamation being issued to discredit certain seditious reports arising out of the recent demolition of the unfortified suburb of Hanbridge (at the advice of Sir Abraham Shipman, deputy-governor of the said city), lest it should be occupied by the rebels. No date.

—, Paper setting forth four several orders of the Mayor to the people of Chester at the time of rebellion in the reign of Charles the First. 1. For householders on "any allarme given to have lanternes and lights both "in Roes and sellers," and for women and children to "keep indoors." 2. For citizens on an alarm being given to repair to the High Crosse, and put themselves under the aldermen appointed to command them; the armed citizens bringing their armour with them, and the unarmed citizens coming prepared to "receive "halberds and such other weapons as are stored up "for them in the Pentice." 3. For all inhabitants of Chester, strangers as well as citizens, to assemble promptly on alarm given at the Pentice, and there put themselves under the mayor's orders; it being ordered that all such persons refusing or neglecting to do so shall be banished out of the city as disaffected persons. 4. For all soldiers in Colonel Gamul's regiment on alarm given to repair forthwith to their captains' colours; and for all gentlemen with armed servants to assemble on an alarm in the Abbey Court, with such servants, and there act in accordance with a former proclamation. No date.

—, Rough draft of an order of the Mayor of Chester against the continuance "of the superstitious "and idolatrous observacions of Christmas and other "festivals, vulgarly called Holy daies, for which their is "no warrant in the word of God." No date.

—, Paper headed "Propositions to be considered of," being a set of proposed orders for victualling the city of Chester in anticipation of a siege. One of the propositions running thus, "That warninge be given to all "Inhabitants within the City and suburbs to provide "for their owne famelyes (within eight dayes follow-

"inge), corne, meale, bacon, butter, cheese, and other "necessary prouision for three moneths to come, "otherwise to be comanded to provide themselves "habitacons cleswhere, and also with prouision of "Fewell for the like tyme." No date.

—, Proclamation of the Mayor and the Governor of the city of Chester to all persons, living near the same city and frequenting its market, to bring all their stores of provisions within the walls of the city, and stow them away in their own places or in the common store-rooms. No date.

—, Letter from Thomas Bromley to Mr. Lloyd in Bridge Street, Chester. Desiring Mr. Lloyd for money and his fees to procure the bearer of the letter an exemption, inexpressum, or certificate of a certain "statute "of 10,000l, which was acknowledged by Edwarde "Wynter of Patherish, co. Monmouth, esq., to Richard "Shearborne of Stonilhurst, co. Lancaster, esq., before "William Aldersey the younger, then Mayor of the "citie of Chester, and Edward Witbye, esq., which was "acknowledged on 23 May in the twelth yeare of "King James." No date.

1646. List of the names of the Worshipful Company of Corvisors within the City of Chester.

16 January 1646. Draft of a letter to Colonel Thomas Fell and John Langton, esq. Accompanying a letter addressed to Mr. Recorder Glyn, and declaring the absolute inability of the people of Chester to bear the burden which the country would impose upon them.

16 January 1646. Rough draft of a declaration that the proceeds of the duty of Excise and the new impost in the city and county palatine of Chester shall be expended on the soldiery of the said city and county, and for that purpose be disbursed from time to time by the Sub-commissioners of Excise for the said city and county.

5 June 1646. Official copy of a certificate, by the Commissioners for Sequestrations at Chester, touching the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Bavand, and the letters of administration thereto taken out by Michael Hodgkin in January 1645. Signed, John Whitworth, Ralph Judson, John Whittell, Samuell Buck.

1 December 1646. Warrant to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Postmasters, and others. To provide Major Richard Samson with horses and guides from Chester to Lonaon, on his return from Dublin, whither he has been on business of the state.

7 December 1646. Copy of the proclamation, made in the several hundreds and constabularies of Cheshire, of the parliamentary ordinance that the proceeds of the Excise and New Impost throughout the County Palatine of Chester shall be applied to the maintenance of the soldiery of the said county.

15 December 1646. Requisition and warrant addressed by the governor of the city of Chester to all mayors, bailiffs, postmasters, &c., &c. To furnish four horses and a guide, for every stage of the road from Chester to Westminster, to John Trevor, esq., a member of the House of Commons, and Colonel Carter, who are repairing with all speed to Westminster.

2 May 1648. Letter from John Ratcliffe to the mayor of Chester. Touching the Dee Mills petition, and other parliamentary matters. Dated from London.

9 May 1648. Letter from John Ratcliffe to Robert Wright, mayor of Chester. Concerning rumours of new arrangements by the parliament for the defence of the kingdom. The writer says, "I doe perceive it is the "bent of some to endeavour to bring all Garrisons "vnder the command of committees joyntly of the "countys and cities, and not to allow of any city "though a county with a garrison to know the sole "power of their own militia."

23 May 1648. Letter from John Ratcliffe to Robert Wright, esq., mayor of Chester. Giving the latest parliamentary news, and recounting the writer's exertions in the matter of the Dee Mills petition from the citizens of Chester. More would have been done in that suit, had not parliament been fully occupied in preventing "a desperate, mischievous, bloody plot ripe for explosion against the parliament, city and a great part of "the kingdom." The writer observes, "The quartring "of soldiery within the city will bee a good argument "for granting your petition."

23 May 1648. Letter from John Whittell to the mayor and aldermen of Chester. Recounting the writer's exertions at Westminster to obtain a satisfactory answer to the petition of the citizens of Chester for "y^e profitts "of y^e Dee-millenes."

30 May 1648. Letter from John Ratcliffe to Robert Wright, mayor of Chester. Reporting the writer's exertions in behalf of Chester; and, in reply to the mayor's

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expressions of dissatisfaction with the little progress made in the matter of the city's petition, showing why the business cannot be done more expeditiously. "Though," says the writer, "I have no manner of encouragement from your letter to wait upon your business any longer, yet my return to and trust received from y^r poore distressed city shall ingage mee (God willing) to goe through all discouragements in the discharge of what is my duty to it." Dated from London. Endorsed "Lre. from Mr. Recorder, 30 May 1648."

1 June 1648. Letter from John Ratcliffe to Robert Wright, mayor of Chester. Reporting progress made in the matter of the Dee Mills petition, and referring to other parliamentary concerns of the people of Chester.

6 June 1648. Letter from John Whittell to the mayor and aldermen of Chester. Respecting the negotiations for a satisfactory arrangement about the Dee mills. Dated from London.

10 June 1648. Letter from Robert Wright, mayor of Chester. Touching the petition and hope of the mayor, sheriffs, and citizens of Chester, that they "may receive trust for the militia of the citie." Also touching a petition for a grant of the Dee Mills.

19 June 1648. Letter from John Ratcliffe to Robert Wright, esq., mayor of Chester. Touching the business of the petition by Chester to parliament. In a postscript the writer says, "I have further inquired of the party y^e told mee of the designe concerning Chester, and he tells mee my Lord Byron did set it on foot, and y^e many in Chester who were formerly active for the king were engaged in it as truest well-wishers to it." Dated from London.

4 July 1648. Letter from W. M. Edwardes and John Ratcliffe to Robert Wright, esq., mayor, and aldermen of Chester. Touching the proposals for the military government of Chester, and a charge which has been preferred against the mayor of "being privy to the plot." The writers continue, "Had ye bin as forward in giving vs notice as Major Daniell the charge against you, we might have fully vindicated you at the time of the charge against ye in the letters to Sir Wm. Brereton; and for the troupe of horse vnder Capt. Corte, yt was not intended to be a charge to the City, but maynteynd at the public charge. Some men gayne by their forwardnes, and you loose by slownes." Dated from London.

— 1648. Letter from the mayor of Chester to John Whittell. Respecting Mr. Whittell's action in behalf of the citizens of Chester, for the success of their petition for the profits of the Dee Mills. Reference is made to a proposal to build new mills, and also to a threatening outbreak of sickness in the town.

9 November 1649. Copy of a letter from William Clearke, John Exton, William Stephens, to Richard Bradshaw, mayor of Chester. Whereby the writers, the judges of the Admiralty, advertise the mayor of the proceedings taken against a certain ship lately seized in Milford Haven.

— The petition of the societie and companie of Paynters, Glasiers, Embroyderers, and Stationers within the citie of Chester to the right Worshipfull John Aldersey, maior of the citie of Chester, sheriffs and common counsaile of the same citie. For the restraint of certain persons (some of whom are not free of the city of Chester, and none of whom have duly served apprenticeship to the trade of embroiders, or become members of the aforesaid company) from practising the art of embroidery in Chester. The petitioners speak of the embroiders of their company as industrious "in drawinge of knottes, flowers and other devyses in proportion vpon lynnens wollens and other stoffs for the vse of seamsters, needlewomen and others." No date.

22 July 1651. Draft of a letter to the Lord President. Declaring that the writers have given the most serious consideration to the Lord President's instructions, but hear of no one guilty of or accessory to the matters set forth in those instructions.

12 August 1651. Letter from President Bradshawe to the Commissioners of the Militia for the City and County of the city of Chester. Accompanying copies of the recent Act of Parliament prohibitory of all correspondence with Charles Stuart; and giving orders for due distribution and publication of the same copies.

2 September. Letter from Speaker Lenthall to the Commissioners for the monthly assessments for the army in the city and county of the city of Chester. Accompanying the Act of Parliament continuing the monthly assessment of 120,000*l.* per month for the maintenance of the army. Dated from Westminster.

1 120.

6 November 1651. Letter from Commissioners for the sale of Church lands to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chester. Announcing that a certain fee-farm rent, payable out of the manor and rectory of Presbury, having been lawfully conveyed to Edmond Lewin on the 26th July last, the writers cannot disturb the transaction, but advise the said mayor and aldermen to apply to the Trustees for the Maintenance of Ministers and other pious uses. Dated from Gurney House, London.—Also a letter, dated 8 November 1651, from William Stombridge to the same mayor and aldermen, which gives them the same advice.

8 November 1651. Letter from Edmund Harney to the Mayor and Aldermen of Chester. Announcing the order made by the Trustees for the maintenance of ministers and other Christian uses, with a view to the regular payment of the allowance for the free-school of Chester and the scholars thereof.

25 January 1652. Order of the Parliamentary Committee to the Mayor and aldermen of the city of Chester. For the surrender and delivery of the charter or charters of the incorporation of the municipality of Chester by the said mayor and aldermen to the said committee on the 8th of next March. Dated from Queen's Court, Westminster.

27 January 1652. Letter from the Parliamentary Commissioners for sick and wounded seamen to the mayor and magistrates of the city of Chester. For the relief of such seamen. Dated from the Navy Office.

— Letter from William Harrison to Charles earl of Derby. Announcing that his lordship's letter to the present writer has been communicated to the Justices and Aldermen of the city, "who unanimously declare their desire to have your lordship chosen 'mayor of this city.'" Though the election is to be made by the populace, the writer is confident that the earl will be elected. No date.

10 June 1652. Letter from Oliver Cromwell (signed: O. Cromwell) to the Commissioners for the monthly assessments for the army in the city of Chester. Accompanying a declaration for the continuance of the assessments at the present rate for six months, and requiring the same to be collected with care and diligence. Dated from Whitehall.

12 August 1652. Order of the Council of State to the Mayor of Chester. To take the bond or recognizance of Sir Maurice Eustace, kn^t, in the sum of 1000*l.* with two sureties, each of them being bound in the same sum, that he (Sir Maurice) will do nothing prejudicial to the commonwealth and government of Ireland, to which country he has received leave to go. Dated from Whitehall.

20 September 1652. Order of the Council of State to the Mayor of Chester. To take the bonds of George Smith and Captain Garret Price, some time prisoners at Chester, in the sum of 1,000*l.* each, that they will do nothing to the prejudice of the commonwealth and government of Ireland, to which country they may repair on giving such security. Dated from Whitehall.

25 October 1652. Order of the Council of State to the Mayor of Chester. For the due publication by beat of drum and sound of trumpet of the recent resolutions of Parliament for the encouragement of such seamen as shall serve on any of the State's ships now being fitted out. Dated from Whitehall.

— Rough draft of a warrant addressed to E. Manson, keeper of the prison of the Northgate. For the imprisonment of Edward Spanner, freeman and citizen of Chester, who has shown himself an obstinate and bitter reviler of the mayor and aldermen of Chester, and a seditious spreader of false news. No date.

3 November 1652. Opinion of Counsellor Richard Haworth, given to William Bennett, esq., Mayor of Chester, on a cause between Thomas Hull, plaintiff, and Henry Hurleston and James Knowsley, defendants. Dated from Manchester.

13 November 1652. Deposition made before William Bennett, Mayor of Chester, by William Grice, of Chester, inheritor. That at the time of his death, in or about March last, John Murphy, of Dublin, merchant, owed the said William Grice 38*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and that the same William Grice has since disbursed for the use of John Sergeant, of Dublin, merchant, 5*l.* 1*s.*

15 December 1652. Letter from T. Biscoe to Mr. Bennett, Mayor of the city of Chester. Announcing that Captain Pooley has been ordered to wait upon the mayor with the keys of the city gates, so that the same mayor may not be deprived of his due homage. Dated from Whitehall.

23 December 1652. Letter from the Commissioners for the Army to the Commissioners for Assessments in

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the city of Chester. Touching the petition of Mr. James Smith, sub-commissioner for the Excise in co. Chester, who complains that his assessment for the army is excessive.—Also the petition, dated 9 November 1652, of the same James Smith to the Commissioners for the Army.

— — — Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Chester to Parliament. Against the entire removal of the river Dee, which would prove very prejudicial to mills worked by the water of the same river. Date and most of the signatures torn away. Amongst the remaining signatures are those of Ri. Haworth, Nicholas Ince, and Randle Holme.

13 February 1653. Certificate that the bearer thereof, one Richard Habberthorne, having been duly "her- nissed and whip'd for an idle wandering person or "vagabond," is under order to go within the next ten days to Yelland beside Lancaster, co. Lancaster. Signed by the Mayor and certain of the aldermen of Chester.

3 March 1653. Letter from the Council of State to the Mayor of Chester. For the prompt impressment of seamen to serve on the State's ships. Dated from Whitehall.

1 April 1653. Order of the Council of State, signed Denis Bond, Presid^t, countersigned by Jo. Thurloe, cler. council, and addressed to the Mayor of Chester. For the due publication of accompanying orders of Parliament for a day of Public Thanksgiving. Dated from Whitehall.

8 May 1653. Letter from the Commissioners for the monthly assessment for the army to the Commissioners for the same assessments in the city of Chester. Urging the last-named Commissioner to discharge the official duties with extraordinary zeal and exactness.

13 May 1653. Certificate of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace for the city of Chester, addressed to the "Committee for Indemnity at Haberdashers Hall, "London." Certifying that William Bennett, esq., mayor for the present year of the city of Chester, is a man of a peaceable spirit, whose estate has never been sequestered nor his person imprisoned for delinquency. "No did hee," continue the certifiers, "to our know- ledge subscribe or abett the Treasonable Engagement "of 1647, nor was hee for anything knowne to vs or "that wee ever heard of ordering or assisting to the "late kinge or any other enenyes of the Parliament, "but hath vpon all good occasions manifested his good "affections and been ready to his power to serve the "Parliament."

7 June 1653. Order of the Council of State, signed, Jo. Thurloe, secr. Declining to consent to the petition of Edward Spanne, and William Bennet, esq., the Mayor of Chester; and leaving them to take their due course at law. Dated from Whitehall.

9 June 1653. Letter from the Commissioners for managing and ordering the collections for the distressed Inhabitants of Marlborough to the Mayor of Chester. Accompanying the orders of the Council of State for the same collections. Signed—Lawrence Streete, John Price, Thomas Lambe, W. Ashurst, Henry Brandreth, Jo. Greensmyth, Anthony Dowse, Abrah. Babington. Dated from Sadlers' Hall, London.

11 June 1653. Letter from Oliver Cromwell (signed, O. Cromwell) to the Mayor of the city of Chester. For the due publication of accompanying declarations. Dated from the Cock Pit.

19 July 1653. Letter from Thomas Eliott, Member of Jesus Christ and his Commonwealth, to Captain Glyne, captain of Colonel Tomlinson's troop. Begging that the writer's servant, Edward Spanne (who has been imprisoned in Chester "for noe other cause but ad- vancing of Excellencies and Armys designs and "preservation of the Commonwealth, as is well known "to your noble colonel, bee being one of the Irish "Concennell of State when one William Longe, my ser- vant in Sussex, was upon the same occasion brought "before the Concennell of State and examined before "your noble colonel") may be enlarged from prison, under bond to appear before the Council of State, Council of War, or Parliament, or the Mayor of Chester. Dated from the Blackedogge, Newgate Market, London.

26 August 1653. Rough draft of a letter from the Commissioners of the monthly assessments in Chester. Defending their action in assessing the office of excise in the same city; a course that appears to have been protested against by the gentlemen to whom the letter is addressed. Dated at Chester. No address or signatures.

13 September 1653. Letter from the Commissioners for managing Ely House and the Savoy hospitals, to the Mayor and aldermen of Chester. Wherein the writers, as commissioners for the relief of distressed soldiers, require the same mayor and aldermen to reconsider and change their decision in respect to John Hicocke, late a soldier in Colonel Duckenfield's regiment, or to give their reason for refusing to admit the same John to the freedom of the city of Chester. Signed—T. Winslowe, Ri. Meress, Samuel Richardson, Rich. Moss.

23 September 1653. Draft of a letter from William Bennett, the mayor, and certain of the aldermen of the city of Chester, to certain "Gentlemen (or what other "stile you thinke fitt)," whose names do not appear. Setting forth the true considerations which determined the writers to refuse the freedom of the city of Chester to one John Hicocke, late of Colonel Duckenfield's regiment, and in former time an apprentice to a tallow chandler of Dublin, who though a freeman of Chester exercised his trade in Ireland only as a freeman of Dublin. The writers deny John Hicocke's assertion that they have been actuated by "malignant principles" in dealing with him.

27 September 1653. Letter from Commissioners of the assessments for the army to the Mayor of Chester. Touching the petition of Mr. James Smith, farmer of the Excise in the city of Chester, and sub-commissioner for the port thereof, who complains that his office has been broken open, his books seized, and his servant thrown into prison by the said mayor, "vnder pretense "of levying an assessment laid vpon him by the asses- "sors of the city." Signed—John Clerke, Edw. Horsman, Edw. Cludd, Ri. Lucy, Rich. Price.

11 October 1653. Letter from Richard Wicksteede and Robert Cooke to the mayor of Chester. Requesting the enlargement from prison of Mr. Edward Eller, collector of excise in the same city, with restoration of his books and accounts. Dated from London.

1 November 1653. Letter from John Whitworth and John Biston to some person whose name does not appear. Setting forth the reasons why the mayor and aldermen of Chester complain bitterly of the oppressive taxation of their city, alleging "that they pay sixe shillings in "the pound, and weere it not that they assess both "personall and reall estates in one and the same waie, "which few places in England doe, it would amounte "to at least 12s. in the pound." The mayor and aldermen pray for some abatement of this inordinate taxation, and represent that it would relieve the city considerably to be joined for purposes of assessment with "the "countye together, as Yorke and Yorkshire is." Dated from Chester.

16 December 1653. Letter from Secretary Thurloe to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Sir,—You will receive herewith a Proclamation for Proclaiming his Highnes Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector of the Common Wealth of England, Scotland and Ireland and y^e Dominions thereto belonging, which by direction of y^e Council you are to cause to bee Proclaimed, within your Jurisdiction; And thus haueing signified to you the pleasure of the Conncell, I rest Your humble servant, Jo. Thurloe. Dated from Whitehall.

22 December 1653. Letter from Secretary Thurloe to the Mayor of Chester. Conveying the order of the Council of State for the due publication of an accompanying "proclamation for continuing Commis- "sions, &c., in order to the execution of publique "Justice." Dated from Whitehall.

20 April 1654. Rough draft of a letter, touching the presence of the plague or some other pestilence at Chester. "Att present," says the writer, "there is "eight houses vissited, but all the families remoued out "in to cabins which are remote from any passage to "the cittie." The infected houses are, with a single exception, near the Bridge, and only eleven deaths have hitherto taken place.

— — — Rough draft of a letter, touching the complaint of James Smith against "the assessment of "vi. li. xiii. s. iiii. d. per mensem laid vpon him as Farmer "of the Excise of this city and county." No date, address, or signature.

— — — Rough draft of letter (probably from the Recorder of the City of Chester) to their Lordships of the Upper Bench. In reference to their lordships' recent writ for the removal of Edward Spanne from Chester prison to their presence. Reference is also made to certain examinations, taken concerning the same Edward Spanne, who is charged with certain offences deserving severe punishment. No date.

2 June 1654. Draft of a letter from the Mayor and aldermen of Chester to the Right Hon. the Lord Lam-

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bert, major-general. — Right Hon^{ble}, Hearing that there is something certified by the souldiers heare concerning the repayre of some bridges within oure city, least things should be misrepresented vnto you and soe beget a misvnderstandinge of our actinges; we thought it fit to make knowne vnto you that two bridges, which in the late war had been use of for draw-bridges, then made at the Cittie charge, were soe decayed that neither Teames nor cattell could goe ouer them without much danger, and although seuerall tymes formerly repayed yet weare quickly worne out agayne, we therefore thought good to pave them for the more safety, layeing vp such materials as weare vsfull for draw-bridges, and wee acquainted the officer of the Castell heare that, if at any tyme there weare occasion to convert them into drawbridges agayne, (which we hope there will not,) the shold be done in a day or twos tyme at oure owne charge, with which we hoped they had been satisfied.

4 July 1654. Ordinance (printed) of his Highness the Lord Protector, by and with the consent of his council, against horse-races in England and Wales during the next six months: the enemies of the peace and welfare of the Commonwealth being found ready "to take advantage of publique meetings and concourse of people at horse-races and other sports to carry on such their pernicious designs, to the disturbance of the of the publique peace and indangering new troubles."

26 October 1655. Order of the Council for the publication of accompanying printed copies of an Order and Declaration. Dated from Whitehall.

13 November 1655. Letter of the Council of State, signed by the President thereof, to the Mayor of the city of Chester. For due publication of accompanying copies of a Declaration of his Highness the Lord Protector for a public fast on the 6th day of next December.

11 December 1655. Letter from Secretary Thurloe to the Mayor and other magistrates of the city of Chester. For the due publication in the port, and creeks and places of the port, of the same city, of the accompanying printed proclamations of the treaty lately made between the Commonwealth and France. Dated from Whitehall.

13 December 1657. Petition from inhabitants of the Chapelry of Farnworth to the Mayor of Chester. Praying the mayor to refrain for the moment from exercising his unquestionable right of appointing a master to the vacant mastership of the Farnworth free-school, and to appoint a master to be in due course chosen by the petitioners. Dated from Bold.—Also, three other papers relating to a controversy had by the people of Farnworth with respect to same vacancy and proposals for filling it.

23 June 1662. Letter to the Town Clerk of the city of Chester. For levying hearth money in the said city. Dated from Southampton House, and signed, T. Southampton and Ashley.

28 October 1662. Letter from Sir Thomas Player, knt. and bart., to Mr. William Wright, gent., receiver of monthly assessments in the city of Chester. Pressing for immediate payment of arrears of the same assessments. Dated from Guildhall, London.

15 November 1662. Letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Hon. Sir Thomas Player, knt., and baronet, at Guildhall, London. Touching the accounts of Mr. William Wright, the lately deceased receiver of monthly assessments in the city of Chester.

11 February 1663. Warrant addressed to the Mayor and aldermen of the City of Chester. To levy in the same city a monthly assessment of 21*l*. 7*s*. 9½*d*. under the statute for ordering the forces in the several counties. Signed, Richard Grosvenor, Tho. Cholmondeley, and Henry Legh.—Also a duplicate copy of the same warrant.

27 March 1663. Draft of a letter from the Mayor of Chester. Touching an assessment collected and paid in Chester to William Wright, deceased, late receiver of monthly assessments in the same city. Dated from Chester. No address or signature.

31 March 1663. Certificate and requisition signed by George bishop of Chester, and addressed to the Mayor of the same city. For committal to prison for three months, under the provisions of the Act of Uniformity, of Mr. Harrison, late Incumbent of St. Oswald's in Chester, and Mr. Cooke late Incumbent of St. Michael's in Chester, for having presumed to preach in the city of Chester since their deprivation by force of the same statute.

26 November 1663. Letter from * * Breckerton to John Poole, esq., the Mayor of Chester. Accompanying

a list of the city's trained soldiers, which the writer has signed, and begs may be forwarded to Lord Derby.

7 December 1663. Letter from Charles earl of Derby to the Mayor and aldermen of Chester. Declaring the writer's zeal for the good of the city, of whose corporation he is himself a member; and referring to a list which he has signed and now returns. Endorsed with a draft of the grateful letter with which the mayor and aldermen acknowledged the earl's expressions of courtesy.

26 February, 1663. Copy of letter from Lords of the Council to the Commissioners of subsidies in the city and the county of the city of Chester. For the fairer assessment and more prompt collection of subsidies. Dated from Whitehall.

14 April 1664. Letter from John Brerewood to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Asking for payment of 42*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. due from the city to the writer as his father's executor, in respect of the yearly fee of the Recorder of the same city due to his said father for two years and a half or thereabouts, "when hee was onsted" from the recorder's place, "for his loyalty to his Majesty."

19 May 1664. Letter from Richard Levings and William Crompton to John Poole, esq., Mayor of Chester. Reporting what little the writers have done to obtain a new charter for the city of Chester. The writers have retained Mr. King to solicit for the city; had interviews with the Attorney-General, Sir Edward Savage, and Lord Bridgman, and have been instructed to petition the King.

24 May 1664. Letter from Richard Leuning and William Crompton to John Poole, esq., mayor of the city of Chester. Announcing that the writers have "procured the king's hand for the addition of such matters" to the cities charter as was desired, "and that they fear no obstruction but only official delays in getting the new charter. In a postscript the writers give their address at the Magpie in Fetter Lane, London, and beg that some one in London may be ordered to pay more money to them there, as they "have found the business chargeable, and have just cause to suspect that the money they have will not bear the charge for the future."

17 June 1664. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Chester. For the careful and strict execution of the "quarentaine orders" of the Council at the port of Chester, it having been made known to their lordships "that there is a generall neglect or connivance in the severall Out-Ports of the kingdome in permitting and suffering persons and goods to land out of ships bound from Holland, Zealand, and other places infected with the Plague, before they have performed their quarentaine," whereby it is feared that the plague, now raging in the United Provinces, may be brought into England.—Dated from Whitehall.

18 February 1666. Proclamation and summons, issued by the King's Commissioners in Chester for raising money by a poll and otherwise towards the maintenance of the present war, to divers underwritten persons, to appear before the same commissioners "at the Inner Pentice in the said City of Chester vpon Munday the fine and twentieth day of this instant February, att nine of the clock."

18 January 1667. Letter from the Duke of Albemarle to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Desiring that henceforth, in accordance with usual practice, when a soldier is guilty of any offence which is neither "felony" or murder, notice be given to his officers before his imprisonment for such offence. The occasion for this instruction is set forth in the following words: "Sir, I am informed by Sir Jeffery Shakerley, Governor of Chester Castle, that after a soldier of that garrison had made his complaint to yow of a citizen for calling him theefe, the soldier (by your allowance) commenced his suite against the citizen for the same, who (notwithstanding) afterwards pursued the soldier into a house, calling him theefe, which soemuch provoked the soldier that the soldier rann him a small cutt vpon the Head, for which fact (I heare) yow have committed the soldier to prison."

13 September 1667. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Justices of Peace for the city and for the county of the city of Chester. For the stricter execution of the laws against the growth of popery. Order is given to the said Justices to use their "utmost endeavours to apprehend all Popish Priests and Jesuites, that endeavour to seduce or pervert his Majesties subjects."—Dated from Whitehall.

23 September 1667. Letter from Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Mayor of Chester and the rest of the Commissioners for the Aids in the said city. Press-

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ing for payment of the sum of 518*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, reported by Nathaniell Booth, esq., receiver of Royal Aids in the county of Chester, to be due from the said city to the Treasury for arrears of appointed contributions to aids.—Dated from Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

21 October 1667. Letter from Sir William Doyly and Lawrence Squibb to the mayor and aldermen of the city of Chester. Pressing for immediate payment to the Receiver-General of the sum of 237*l.* 13*s.*, due for arrears of taxes.—Dated from London.

24 October 1667. Letter from Mr. Wren to the Mayor of Chester. Begging that an accompanying letter of orders from his Royal Highness may be forwarded to the commander of the Dartmouth frigate, if the frigate be still at Chester.

26 October 1667. Copy of a letter from R. H. (i.e., Richard Harrison, mayor of Chester), to Sir William Doyly and Lawrence Squibb, esq., Commissioners for the royal aids. Announcing that in reply to a letter from the Lords Commissioners the city of Chester has declared that certain arrears of aids do not lie upon it, the said city having in former time paid its full proportion to the said aids.—Dated from Chester.

28 October 1667. Letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Postmaster of Dublin. Accompanying certain enclosed orders from his Royal Highness to Captain Trevanion, commander of the Dartmouth frigate, which is understood to be off the Irish coast; the said orders having been sent to the said mayor by Mr. Wren, his Royal Highness's secretary, for speedy transmission to Captain Trevanion.

28 October 1667. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to — Wren, esq., Secretary to his Royal Highness. Announcing that the orders sent to the writer for transmission to Captain Trevanion of H.M. ship Dartmouth have been forwarded to the postmaster of Dublin. "The said captain," says the writer, "with his lordship, was in this river about the 17 of September last, attending, as I am informed, the Countess of Ossory, and on the 24th September last sett saile out of this river, and arrivd the day following at Dublin, and immediately after the said ship, as I am informed, was ordered from Dublin to Bewmaris to attend the Countess of Desmond, and the Commissioners of the Court of Claymes in Ireland."

— —. Draft of the Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and inhabitants of the city of Chester to the Knights and burgesses of Parliament.—For an Act to encourage and secure from loss such persons as may reduce the river Dee to its ancient channel. The preamble of the petition states, "That the sea of late years hath wrought its course into rivulets along the Welch shore, to the lessening and choaking y^e the grand river, which now affords not (except att spring tides) water sufficient to bring y^e a vessell of two tunns." It is prayed that the undertakers for the requisite reduction of the Dee may be encouraged and gratified "with such lands as shall be gained from the salt water (now altogether y^essless and y^enp^rofitable), to which his Majesty has most graciously condescended, provided it be managed to the satisfaction of the country."—No date, but made in or about 1667.

31 October 1667. Letter from John Ratcliffe, esq., M.P., to Richard Harrison, esq., Mayor of Chester. Touching the controversy between the city and county of Chester about "the arrears charged upon the city," and the writer's intercourse with Sir William Doyly on the same subject.

4 November 1667. Draft of a letter to Sir Thomas Smith, bart.—Announcing that the writer and his friends in Chester have heard from Mr. Ratcliffe that "the difference between the countie and this citie concerning the taxes is referred to Sir W^m Doyly and Sir George Downing to confer with those that serve for the county and cittie and others of the commissioners that are in the house." A hope is expressed that Sir Thomas will exert all his influence "to free the cittie from an undue and insupportable charge."

4 November 1667. Draft of a letter to John Ratcliffe, esq.—Expressing the gratitude of the city of Chester to Mr. Ratcliffe for his exertions to protect the city from an insupportable burden, "that would much endanger the ruine thereof." It is hoped that Sir Thomas Smith will "afford his best assistance therein."

5 November 1667. A true account of what moneys have bene disbursed for the repaire of Weetefeld Pavement from the first day of May 1667 untill the fift day of November 1667, as followeth by me Gilbert Wilkinson. The sum being 8*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, just 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* over the yearly rents which the same Giber Wilkinson, tenant is bound "to disburse for the use of Wheetfield pavement."

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7 November 1667. Letter from Sir Thomas Smith to Richard Harrison, Mayor of the city of Chester. Declaring the writer's zeal for the welfare of the city, and representing that he and Mr. Ratcliffe "put this particular busines in the best way."—Also, draft of a letter, dated from Chester, expressing the gratitude of the mayor and aldermen for the said assurances from Sir Thomas Smith, bart., and member of parliament.

18 November 1667. Letter from John Ratcliffe, esq., M.P., to Richard Harrison, mayor of Chester. Touching a conference between the writer, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir William Doyly, M^r Sprigge and "Sir Fulke Lucy, who is one of the knights for our shire," about "the arrears that are endeavoured to be layed vpon the city." Dated from London.

23 November 1667. Letter from Richard Harrison, mayor of the city of Chester, to John Ratcliffe, esq., M.P. Acknowledging M^r Ratcliffe's "signal demonstration of a singular affection to this place," and declaring the said city's absolute inability to contribute in the future the proportion of taxes heretofore laid upon it.

17 December 1667. Copy of a letter from Richard Harrison, mayor of the city of Chester, to some person whose name does not appear. Asking in most respectful terms whether the person addressed in the letter, of which M^r Sheriff Harvey is appointed to be the bearer, can be present at the usual Christmas Eve celebrations and festivities. "Sir," the letter opens, "it hath bene an ancient custome of this cittie yearly vpon Christmas Eve, that the Justices of the peace, Aldermen and Common Conncell meet att the Maior's house about six of the clock that evening, and then the Maior, Recorder and Justices of the peace in theire skarlett gownes, and the Aldermen and Common Conncell in theire black gownes, attended with lights and torches, and accompanied with diuerse of the gentry and others, goe thence to the common Hall, and being sate there (where usually is a great concourse of people), silence beeing commanded, the customary tenants of the city are then called to doe theire services, who by persons for them appear in armes to watch and guard the cittie for that night; then the Recorder makes a speech to that auditory, thereby declaring the occasion of that meeting, the venerable antiquities of the cittie, and other laudable customes thereof, which speech being ended, the keyes of the cittie gates are deliuered y^e to the Mayor, and by him deliuered to such of the watchmen as he is pleased to entrust therewith; then the Maior, Recorder, Justices of the peace, Aldermen and Common Conncell, with the gentry and many others, depart with theire light-torches to theire seuerall habitations, and the watchmen to theire guards." Dated from Chester.

4 January —. Counsel's opinion (signed, W. J. Williams) respecting the powers of the Conventicles Act and the Act against Quakers. Dated from Grey's Inn.

— — The humble Petition of the City of Chester to the Commissioners of the Treasury. Against the injustice done to the said city by the present division of taxation for the king's uses between the city and county of Chester: the city being required to pay as much as a tenth part of the entire sum assessed upon the county and city. No date.

20 January 1667–8. Letter from the Commissioners of the Navy to the Mayor of Chester. For a return of all seamen, their relations, or other persons in the city of Chester, holding tickets for payment of service rendered to his Majesty at sea during the late wars; in order that arrangements may be made for paying the same tickets with the smallest possible expence and inconvenience to their holders. Dated from the Navy Office, London; and signed, Anglesey, C. Brouncker, W. Penn, Tho. Middleton, and S. Pepys.

23 June —. Letter from G. Talbot, Master of his Majesty's Jewel-House, to the Mayor of West Chester. Touching the writer's proposal to drain the lands bordering on the Dee between Chester and the sea, which proposal was made long since to Sir Thomas Haumer in parliament; and reflecting contemptuously on the meanness and unreasonableness of the gentry of the county of Flint, who have been reported to the writer by Sir Geoffry Shackerly to demand that they may retain "all the land that now beareth grasse," and to offer nothing of their at present worthless soil to the undertakers who at an outlay of some 15,000*l.* would recover it from the sea and make it valuable. The writer requests that letters may be addressed to him at the Porter's Lodge, Whitehall.

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28 September 1668. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Sheriffs of the city of Chester. Ordering that henceforth no person be admitted into any office within the said city, until he has taken the oath and made the declaration required by the law; this injunction being issued because their lordships hear from several parts of the kingdom that "divers persons formerly displaced by the Commissioners authorized for regulating Corporations," endeavour to be re-admitted to their several offices without taking the required oath and making the required declaration. Dated from the Court at Whitehall.

— — Letter from John Ratcliffe to Thomas Cowper, alderman of the city of Chester. Giving an account of yesterday's proceedings before the Lords of the Treasury, when the controversy between the City and the County of Chester was stated by counsel to their Lordships, who taking the part of the City "ordered letters to be sent to the Commissioners of the County and City to hasten an agreement between vs."

10 October 1668. Letter from the Earl of Derby to Richard Harrison, esq., Mayor of the city of Chester. Referring to a report that the mayor of the said city must reside in it constantly during the year of his mayoralty; and announcing that the writer's affairs would render it impossible for him to hold the mayor's office under such a condition.

28 November 1668. Copy of a letter from Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Commissioners for Assessments, co. Chester. Giving instructions for levying money. Dated from Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

15 March 1669. Letter from John Ratcliffe, M.P., to Robert Morrey, esq., Mayor of the city of Chester. Touching the writer's interviews with Sir Thomas Smith, Sir John Duncomb, Mr Cholmly and others about the said city's difference with the county. Dated from London.

9 August 1669. Letter from Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Mayor of Chester and the rest of the Commissioners for assessments in the said city. Announcing that their lordships have appointed Monday 21 September next for hearing the matter in difference between the city and the county of Chester. Dated from the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

9 October 1669. Copy of a letter from the Commissioners for assessments in the city of Chester to Sir Peter Leicester, bart. Praying that the place appointed for the meeting of the County and City commissioners for assessment may be in Chester, as the writers cannot ride. The same request has been made to Sir Peter Pindar, Sir Geoffrey Shakerley, Sir Thomas Mainwaring and Sir Phillip Egerton.

11 October 1669. Letter from Sir Thomas Mainwaring to the Commissioners for Assessments in the city of Chester. Announcing an appointment for a meeting of the Commissioners for Assessments of the City and of the County at Mistress Seaman's house, near the church at Middlewick. Dated from Baddeley.

16 October 1669. Letter from William Streete to the Mayor of Chester. Speaking of the matter of taxes in dispute between the city and the county of Chester; and of the appointment of a place for the meeting of the commissioners of Assessments of same city and county, which will be most convenient to Sir Thomas Mainwaring and Sir Peter Leicester, "who have bene the cheefe instruments in occasioning the trouble of both city and countie." Dated from London.

16 October 1669. Letter from John Ratcliffe, M.P., to the Mayor of Chester. Touching a proposal for accommodating the difference between the city of Chester and the county.

28 October 1669. Letter from John Ratcliffe, esq., M.P., to Robert Morrey, esq., Mayor of Chester. Touching a project to procure an Act of Parliament "for the banking in of the River Dee."

— — Draft of a letter from the Mayor and aldermen of Chester to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall. Begging that certain arrears of aids, not justly due from the city of Chester, may not be laid upon it. No date.

11 November 1669. Letter from W. Streete to Robert Murley, esq., mayor of Chester. Touching the Lord Dallamer's action for ending a "difference notwithstanding Sir Philips vnreasonableness."

12 November 1669. Letter from John Ratcliffe, M.P., to Robert Morrey, esq., Mayor of the city of Chester. Touching the difference between the county and the city of Chester. Dated from London; of the same period.

4 December 1669. Letter from Sir Thomas Smith to some person whose name does not appear. Announcing the resolution of the Commissioners of the Treasury, ordering Cheshire to pay 770 odd pounds, and the city of Chester to pay 400l. of "the old arrears of Chester and the county." The writer observes, "How the city will be pleased with this I cannot tell. My friends of the countrey are highly displeased at it."

2 February 1670. Letter from W. Williams, esq., Recorder of Chester, to Thomas Wilcocke, esq., mayor of the same city. Touching the desire of Sir Edward and Lord Gerard to serve the city, and their hope to accomplish their purpose "if they may but attend his Majesty opportunely in the Treasury Chamber." Dated from Greys Inn.

15 March 1670. Copy of a letter, addressed to Mr. Richard Whitworth at the Lord Gerrard Brandon's lodgings in Whitehall. Entreating Mr. Whitworth, in fulfilment of a promise made by him, to induce Lord Gerrard to "procure a defalcation of 575 *li.* or 600 *li.* out of the subsidy now granted to bee raised in Chester," which "will answer the 575 *li.* that wee are in arrears for the Royal Aid and Further Supply in the Exchequer." Dated from Chester. No signature. It is added in a postscript that it will be well to remind his lordship "of the late king of blessed memory haneing all the Citye stock and all the plate and legacies that we are forced to maintaine att this daye."

15 March 1670. Letter addressed to Lord Gerrard, baron of Brandon. Expressing the gratitude of the citizens of Chester for his lordship's efforts to do them a service; although circumstances rendered those endeavours futile. The writers have been "assured the addressee had a gracious acceptance with his Majesty." Dated from Chester. No signatures.

19 April 1670. Letter from Sir Thomas Smith, bart., M.P., to some person whose name does not appear. Announcing that the Commissioners of the Exchequer have issued letters, ordering 700l. of the arrears to be levied on the city, and the residue of the same arrears on the county of Chester; whereas it had been determined that the city should pay only "three hundred and odd pounds."

28 June 1670. Letter from John Ratcliffe, esq., M.P., to Roger Whitby, esq., his Majesty's Knt. Harbinger, at his lodgings in Scotland Yard, Whitehall. Respecting a letter from the Lords of the Treasury to the Commissioners for assessments in the city of Chester, requiring the said city to pay a proportion of the arrears in dispute between the same city of Chester and the county of Chester, greatly exceeding the amount which their Lordships had determined to exact from the city.

8 August 1670. Letter from Robert Morrey, mayor of the city of Chester, to William Williams, esq., Recorder of the same city. Asking for advice and instructions how to proceed with the Quakers in Chester, who persist in holding their Sabbath meetings, "notwithstanding the many convictions some of them are under upon the late Act against Conventicles." Richard Smith, "the ring-leader of that sect," has been committed to prison for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. Dated from Chester.

10 August 1670. Letter from William Williams, recorder of Chester, to Robert Morrey, esq., mayor of the same city. Advising the mayor to proceed against the contumacious Quakers of Chester under the last Act against Conventicles. Dated from Conway.

28 November 1670. Letter from Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Clerk of the Peace for the city and county of Chester. The receiver of Hearth-money in the said county having been ordered to transmit "his views" to the said Clerk of the Peace in the middle of the present month, order is given to get them passed at the next general quarter sessions. Dated from Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

22 December. Letter from Lords of the Council to the mayor and other magistrates of the city of Chester. For the stricter collection of hearth-money, and the correction of abuses in granting certificates of exemption from the same tax in the said city. Dated from the court at Whitehall.

24 January 1671. Letter from William Williams, recorder of Chester, to Thomas Wilcocke, esq., mayor of the said city. Touching the matter of arrears of taxes in dispute before the Lords of the Treasury between the city and the county of Chester. Dated from Grey's Inn.

4 February, 1670. Letter from Sir Edward Massie to Thomas Wilcocke, esq., mayor of the city of Chester. Declaring the readiness of the writer and Lord Gerrard

to serve the citizens of Chester, in procuring them an abatement of taxation. "We have good hope," says Sir Edward, "that Monday next his Majesty will vizeit the Treasury Chamber, when my Lord Jerrard and myselfe intende to waite closely vpon him with a petition that his commands may be established, and to see it done; otherwise the Commissioners of the Treasury may (as they doe sometimes) forget his Majesty's commands, when it is in shortening the Treasury." Dated from Westminster.

5 March 1671. Letter from Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Commissioners for assessments in the city. For the speedy collection in the said city of the sum of 628*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* due from it in respect of the Royal Aid and Additional Supply. Dated from Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

23 May 1671. Letter from Mr. Receiver Booth to William Wilson, mayor of the city of Chester. Acknowledging that Mr. Booth wrote a letter to Mr. Alderman Streete, to induce him to make a friendly arrangement with late sub-farmers of the excise of the city of Chester; but ridiculing the rumour that the same letter was shown to the king and council, and that it provoked from his Majesty a strong expression of displeasure. Dated from London.

10 January, 1671 $\frac{1}{2}$. Letter from Lords of the Council to the mayor, aldermen, and justices of the peace of the city of Chester. For a perfect return of all the seamen of the port of Chester, and all other persons within the said mayor's precincts and jurisdiction, fit to serve as seamen. Dated from the Court at Whitehall.

17 June 1671. Letter from Lords of the Treasury to the Commissioners for subsidies in the city of Chester. For the exact collection of subsidies, and care that rateable property, whether real or personal, is rated at its real worth. Dated from Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

29 March 1672. Letter from Lords of the Council. "For a perfect list or callender of the names, time and causes of commitment of all such persons called 'Quakers as are remaining in prison within the city and county of Chester;' his Majesty having been moved to extend his mercy to Quakers.

18 May 1672. Letter from W. Williams to the mayor of Chester. Notifying that Mr. Hall has been ordered to receive and acknowledge money sent from Chester in payment of arrears of taxes due from that city. Dated from Grey's Inn, London.

— July 1672. Letter from Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the mayor of the city of Chester, and the rest of the Commissioners for the Royal Aid and Additional Supply of the said city. Pressing for payment from the city of 628*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, arrears of the royal aid and additional supply due from the said city. Attention is called to a recent decision of the Court of Exchequer, on "the case of a farre greater standing out in the county of Suffolke," adjudging "that the power of the commissioners is in force so long as any part of the assessment remaines unanswered to the king." Also a list of defaulters in the city of Chester to the same royal aid and additional supply. Dated from Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

8 May 1673. Letter from Lord Arlington to the mayor of Chester. In answer to the mayor's letter respecting one Price, a soldier, who has deserted from Lord Craven's regiment in company with James Wynn. The mayor is directed to contrive some fit punishment for the deserter, and to "put him on board some ship that may compell him to the service he is fled from."

18 February 1674. Copy of the concession of the freedom of the city of Chester to Robert Taylor, weaver, and Francis Barton, woolcomber. Signed by the mayor, and thirty-four chief citizens of Chester. "Whereas a manufacture is intended to be set up in this city for the employing of the poore, for which end many well-minded persons in the city, for promoting of the said worke, haue bene instrumentall to their great charge to bring two eminent persons from Norwich who are experienced to carry on the said worke, to wit, Robert Taylor, weaver, and Francis Barton, woolcomber, which said persons, before their remoue thence to this city desire to haue an assurance of their being made denizens or freemen of this towne; Wee therefore for their encouragements doe giue our consents thereto, &c. &c."

20 February 1674. Letter from John Bishop of Chester to the mayor of the same city. Enjoining the mayor to aid those chief citizens of Chester who are endeavouring to procure an Act of Parliament for securing a competent maintenance to the ministers of their churches. The present time appears to the writer

very favourable to such a proposal for an Act of Parliament. Dated from London.

29 October 1674. Letter from W. Williams to the mayor of Chester. Announcing that at the writer's instance the Attorney-General, to do away with all reasonable grounds for complaints at Chester touching the matter under consideration, has "stayed all proceedings for a fortnight against the inhabitants of Chester and Wrexham, and hath promised to stay all further proceedings against all such who are poore, though they have stamped farthings or halfe pence since the Act of Indemnity," and yet further has promised to relinquish proceedings against such of those persons, mentioned in a particular warrant, as join in making a required affidavit.

5 February, 1674 $\frac{1}{2}$. Letter of Lords of the Council. Giving directions for encouraging and quickening the convictions of Popish recusants in the city and county of Chester. Dated from the Court at Whitehall.

19 November 1677. Certificate signed by the earl of Derby that Charles Davenport of Bickerstaffe, co. Lancaster, esq., is employed on the earl's urgent affairs in cos. Lancaster and Chester, and is therefore free from arrest during the sessions and adjournments of the present parliament: liberty of parliament being by the ancient privileges of the kingdom accorded to the servants of peers of the realm.

19 October 1678. Letter from William Williams, recorder of Chester, to William Harvey, esq., mayor of the same city. Announcing that the writer has shown certain examinations sent to him by the said mayor to the Attorney General, who is of opinion that Mr. Harvey "should examine Mr. Matthew Ellis for the discovery of the Priests and Jesuits mentioned by him in his discourse at John Bridge's house." The writer observes, "The sudden death of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, an active Justice of Peace in the county of Middlesex in the examination of persons about the late Plot against his Majesty, attended with many unhappy circumstances, must oblige all good subjects to search very strictly into matters of this nature." Dated from Grey's Inn.

9 November 1678. Letter from Mr. Secretary Williamson to the Mayor of Chester. Declaring his Majesty's approval of the zeal and circumspection which determined the mayor to arrest and detain certain persons passing towards Ireland without passports, but certifying that the same persons—viz., Captain Plunkett, Thomas Dungan, Ensign O'Conner, Michael de la Hoyd, and Captain Talbot—have permission to retire to their own country, "being Irishmen and dismissed from his Majesty's service." The writer has been directed to enclose a list of other persons having leave to go into Ireland, "his Majesty having likewise now lately caused to be dismissed out of his service a considerable number more of that country, with leave and direction to them to returne to their owne country." Dated from Whitehall.

9 November 1678. Letter from William Williams, Recorder of Chester, to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Announcing that the writer has shown certain commissions and papers, sent him by the said mayor, to Mr. Secretary Williamson, who has directed the commissions to be returned. Dated from Grey's Inn.

19 November, 1678. Letter from William Williams, recorder of Chester, to William Harvey, esq., mayor of the same city. Announcing that certain letters and commissions, sent to the writer by the said mayor, have been delivered to Mr. Secretary Williamson, who says that the Council will make a communication to the mayor respecting "the commissions and arms seised at Chester." The writer observes, "These commissions have been the subject matter of much of the Debate of the House yesterday, and this day we have ordered an Address to be presented to his Majesty to recall all Commissions to Popish officers; and Mr. Secretary Williamson was committed to the Tower by the House of Commons for countersigning such commissions and warrants, contrary to the late Act for taking the oaths and receiving the sacrament." Dated from Grey's Inn.

21 November 1678. Sworn depositions of Sir William Talbot, bart., Captain Mark Talbot, and Captain Patrick Sarsfield, made in the city of Chester, before William Harvey, mayor, and William Streete, alderman, two Justices of the Peace of the same city: (1.) Sir William Talbot deposes that he arrived in London from Dublin on 1 August last, lodged there first at the King's Armes in the Strand, and then at the Squerrill in Duke Street, in a linen-draper's house; that he left London a fortnight and arrived at Chester a week since, *en route*

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for Dublin; that he intended to visit Sir James Poole, but did not do so; that he did not carry out his purpose of going with Captain Mark Talbot to visit the Earl of Derby, though provided with a pass to do so, with a view to getting the said Earl's order for the restoration of the rapier and arms, taken from him at Chester on account of his being a Roman Catholic; that instead of going to Lord Derby he paid a visit to the Lord Mollineux in Lancashire, and went thence to Liverpool, where he heard there was a vessel sailing for Ireland.—(2.) Captain Mark Talbot deposes that he arrived at Chester on the fifth inst., dined at the Red Lion, and then took horse and guide for the house of Lord Mollineux in Lancashire, and to his relation, Sir Neil; and that on hearing several persons were seized on suspicion at Chester, he offered himself as a prisoner to the Earl of Derby. On being subsequently taken into custody in Chester, and disarmed on account of his being a Roman Catholic, he applied in vain for help to the Earl of Derby. Further, the deponent says that he came from France with many other officers in May last, and received a commission (dated by his Majesty and subscribed by Mr. Secretary Williamson on 9 February last) to be a Captain of Foot in Colonel Dungan's regiment, and that during his stay in London he received pay from Mr. Trant.—(3.) Captain Patrick Sarsfield deposes that he came from France to London in May, June, or July last, lodged thirty weeks at the house of the king's saddler at Charing Cross, received pay during that time from Mr. Trant, and three or four weeks ago received a commission to a captaincy of foot in Colonel Dungan's regiment, dated 9 February last, which commission was delivered to him by Lieut.-Col. Dempsey or Mr. Trant, "they being then together at the Crowne and Scepter "Tauerne in Pick-a-dilly."

23 November 1678. Letter from William Williams, recorder of Chester, to William Harvey, esq., mayor of the same city. For a complete and accurate return of all Popish priests, Jesuits, recusants, and suspected Papists in Chester, in compliance with an order of the House of Commons; and also for a list of the same persons in the county of Chester, the writer having been appointed in this matter to look after the county as well as the county of the city of Chester.

23 November 1678. Copy of a letter from William Harvey, Mayor of Chester, and three others, to the Lords of the Council. Certifying that in obedience to their lordships' orders of the 29th of last September, the writers apprehended at Chester several Roman Catholics making for Ireland without passes, and bearing commissions, dated 5 February last, which on examination they "acknowledged to have received about three weeks ago from the hands of Colonel MacCartee "and Lieutenant-Colonel Dempsey"; which commissions were by the recorder of Chester delivered to Mr. Secretary Williamson, who subsequently returned them with a letter, a copy of which is enclosed. Dated from Chester.

7 December 1678. Letter from Mr. Secretary H. Coventry to the Mayor of Chester. Ordering the Mayor to send up under safe guard one Mr. Burek, an Irishman, to the Privy Council for examination. The said Burek having been employed, as he states, in the king's secret service by the writer, his examinations by the Mayor and his brethren of Chester are not to be made public, as their publication might "prejudice the king's "service hereafter."

11 December 1678. Copy of a letter from William Harvey, mayor of Chester, to Mr. Secretary Coventry. Announcing that in compliance with orders from Mr. Secretary Coventry the said Mayor has sent Mr. Burke in safe guard up to the Privy Council for examination. Dated from Chester.

29 December 1678. Copy of a letter of requisition from Sir George Charnock, serjeant-at-arms attending the House of Lords, addressed to the Mayor of Chester. For a guard of twenty well-appointed and well-armed horsemen, to aid Sir George in executing an order of the Lords of Parliament.—Also, copy of a letter, dated 31 December 1678, from the same person to the same person, certifying that the same order is in full force, and is not affected by yesterday's prorogation of parliament to the 4th of next February.—Also, copy of the order of the House of Lords, dated 27 December 1678, directing Sir George Charnock, knt., serjeant-at-arms to the same house, to attach and bring to the bar thereof Dominick Kelley, charged with having murdered Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey.—Also, the original of the letter, dated 31 December, 1679, the copy of which is noticed above.

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20 January 1679. Copy of letter from the Commissioners of the Treasury to the Commissioners for Assessments in Cheshire. Announcing that Mr. Ralph Hollingshead, the late Receiver General in Cheshire of the parliamentary supply of 619,388*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* for disbanding the army and for other uses, has been superseded in that office.

26 February 1679. Copy of the Order of Council (signed, Phi. Lloyd), requiring the Mayors or other chief magistrates at the ports of England and Wales to examine all persons going beyond seas by virtue of passes from the Privy Council, and to compel them to swear that they are the persons described in the same passes. The particular object of the order being to prevent the escape of persons "having a hand in the "late horrible plott and other criminalis."

10 April 1679. Letter from T. Grosvenor, M.P., to the Mayor of Chester. Acknowledging a letter; and speaking of his parliamentary duties. "This day," he says, "I have had a hard bout about the bringing in of "Irish Cattle. We sat vntill 4 o'clock in the afternoon: I thought I should be pulled in peices of my "countreymen and the rest of my acquaintance for "deviding the house against them, for the good of the "city. . . . There is no particular newes but what is "in the votes, the which you have in the Coffy Houses "with you." Dated from London.

1 February 1680. Letter from W. Williams, recorder of Chester, to John Anderson, esq., Mayor, and to the aldermen and sheriffs of the same city. Touching arrangements for the election of burgesses of parliament at Chester on the 14th inst.—Dated from Grey's Inn.

17 May 1680. Letter from the Earl of Derby to William Wilme, esq., Mayor of Chester. Requesting that he may be duly certified, for the information of the Privy Council, how perfectly the directions of the statute made in his Majesty's 13th year for governing and regulating corporations are carried out in the city of Chester.

25 June 1680. Letter from W. Williams, recorder of Chester, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the same city.—Expressing the writer's satisfaction at the desire of the fellow-citizens of Chester that he should represent them in parliament.

14 December 1680. Letter from W. Williams, recorder of Chester, to John Anderton, Mayor of the same city. For an accurate return of the Papists in Chester.—Dated from Grey's Inn.

13 May 1683. Copy of the Petition of Anthony Lord Viscount Falkland to the King. For a grant of "all "land, soile, grannell, and stone, from the highest water "mark to the lowest ebb of the sea, within your king- "dom of England and dominion of Wales (except the "River of Thames), with all the benefit and advantages "that may thereby be made within the high-water mark "and the lowest ebb of the sea," at a rent of 100*l.* per annum.—With copy of the resolution of the Lords of Treasury, referring the petition to the consideration of the master and governors of the Trinity House.

13 May 1685. Letter from James Arderne to Sir Peter Pyndar, bart.—Touching certain matters of controversy between the city of Chester and the dean as to the franchises and liberties of the Abbey Court, which the writer thinks it would be well to refer to the arbitration of the judges of Chester.—Dated from the Deanery.

16 May 1685. Letter from Edward Lutwyche to Sir Peter Pyndar. Against the Dean of Chester's contention that, the Abbey Court being extra-parochial, the keepers of almshouses therein are exempt from the interference and control of parish constables and churchwardens.—Dated from the Temple.

14 June 1683. Letter from the Master and Governors of the Trinity House to the Lords of the Treasury. Announcing that they have sent copies of Lord Viscount Falkland's petition for a grant of the soil, &c. between high-water mark and lowest ebb of sea to all the principal corporations bordering on the coast.—Dated from the Trinity House.

23 June 1683. Copy of a letter from the Mayor and Justices of the Peace of Chester, to the Master and Governors of the Trinity House.—Reporting strongly against the petition of Anthony Lord Viscount Falkland to the king for a grant, at an annual rent of 100*l.* of all the land, soil, &c. of England and Wales between high and low-water mark, the river Thames excepted. It is represented that such a concession would invade the property and privileges of the city of Chester, affect private estates on either side the Dee in a way which would be fruitful of costly litigation, and be in divers ways injurious to navigation.—Dated from Chester.

29 November 1688. Paper of special orders (signed, Peter Shakerley) for guarding the city during the ensuing night. "And in case of alarm," runs one order, "of the approach of an enemy, that they all repair to that part of the walls where the enemy offers to assault."

1 May 1689. Certificate, signed by Henry earl of Clarendon, that the bearer of the same, Charles Leslie, clk., being the writer's chaplain and servant, is exempt from arrest and attachment during this present time of parliament.

30 July 1689. Warrant (signed, Schonberg) addressed to the Mayor of Chester. For the prompt impressment of thirty wagons, with sufficient horses and drivers, for carrying the baggage and equipage of infantry regiments marching to their appointed place of embarkation for Ireland.

15 January 1693. Certificate, addressed by undersigned ministers and parishioners of St. Bridget to the Mayor, Recorder, and Justices of the Peace of the city of Chester. Showing that the cost of rebuilding St. Bridget's church will greatly exceed the sum of seventeen hundred pounds, at which the costs of the work were roughly estimated at the Quarter Sessions; whereupon license of letters patent was granted for a collection in fourteen counties towards the charges of the work.

25 January 1693. Letter from Robert Comberbach to Colonel Roger Whitley, mayor of Chester. Describing the jaunty and off-hand manner in which Sir John Fleet, formerly lord mayor of London, refused to take any trouble in the case of "little Jacky Vanoue," a destitute lad thrown upon Chester (where he had no claim to a settlement) through the action of "a pass" wrongfully granted by Sir John Fleet during his mayoralty.—In a postscript the writer says, "Sir Wm. Dolben, 24 justice" of the King's Bench, dyed suddenly this morning "when he had just put on his robes, and was about to go to Court. He was a judge of great integrity."

2 June 1693. Letter from Sir Richard Levinge to Mr. Comberbach, Clerk of the Pentice of Chester.—Respecting doubts and enquiries that have been raised respecting the sufficiency of the writer's title to the place he holds amongst the aldermen of Chester.—Dated from Dublin.

21 December 1695. Letter from the Mayor and Aldermen of Derby to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Announcing the intention of the Corporation of Derby to apply to parliament, in the next session thereof, for power to make the river Derwent in Derbyshire navigable; and entreating the Corporation of the city of Chester to support the application by means of their parliamentary representatives.

8 January 1696. Letter from Robert Sparrow, mayor of King's Lynn, Norfolk, to the Mayor of Chester. For the parliamentary influence of the representatives of the city of Chester in the House of Commons in behalf of a bill to improve the port of King's Lynn. Dated from King's Lynn.—Also, the reply of the Mayor of Chester.

31 December 1696. Letter from F. Gell to Peter Bennett, esq., Mayor of Chester. Referring to the writer's project for improving the navigation of the River Dee.

8 February 1697. Letter (signed, Peter Shakerley and T. Cowper) to Henry Allen, esq., Mayor of Chester. Setting forth the arrangements for repaying the citizens of Chester their charges for maintaining for twenty months "the company of Invalides," i.e. invalid soldiers.—Dated from Westminster.

10 January 1698. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Mayor and aldermen of Chester. Announcing that leave has been given by the House of Commons to bring in a bill to make the River Dee navigable.

19 January 1698. Letter from Peter Shakerley to Henry Bennett, esq., Mayor, and to the aldermen of the city of Chester. Announcing that the House of Commons has rejected the two petitions against the writer: the one petition being made by Mr. Gell, and the other being from inhabitants of the city of Chester. The writer says "The ill designs of Mr. Gell and the Noe 'Just Caus hee and those few of your city had to 'Petition against me did see fully appear to the whole 'House, that those who spoke in the matter (and in particular, Sir Joseph Jekell, the Chief Justice of 'Chester) did declare vpon what appeared'd to the House 'that I had acted for your city according to my Duty, 'and as did become an honest gentleman to do." He speaks further of Mr. Gell's "noe good intentions to 'make your river navigable." Dated from Westminster.

26 February, 1697. Copy of the Information of John Welsh, of the parish of Great St. Bartholomew, London, blacksmith, taken upon oath before Sir Selahiel Lovell, knt., recorder of the city of London, against one William Cooke, a clockmaker, charged with counterfeiting gold and silver money.—Also, the certificate of Christopher Ellis, clerk to the Warden of the Mint, that he saw the above-written information on 14 April, 1698.—Also, the following certificate in the handwriting of Sir Isaac Newton, "Vera copia collat. cum originali (Apr. 14 1698) per—Js. Newton, custod. camb."

16 April 1698. Letter from Mr. (afterward Sir) Isaac Newton, Warden of the Mint in the Tower of London, to the Mayor of Chester. For the temporary imprisonment at Chester of William Cook, about to be sent over from Dublin to England, to be tried in London for counterfeiting coin of the realm. Dated "at my 'house neare St. James's Church in Jermyn Street, 'Westminster."

21 June, 1698. Letter from Mr. Secretary James Vernon to the Mayor of Chester. For the temporary imprisonment in the gaol of Chester of Edward Ivy *alias* Jones, John Jennings and Edward Brady, who are about to be sent over from Ireland to England, on a charge of counterfeiting the coin of the realm. Dated from Whitehall.

5 July 1698. Letter from Henry May to Mr. Allen, Mayor of the city of Chester. Notifying that the bearer has been appointed to deliver to Mr. Allen the persons of Edward Jones *alias* Ivy, John Jennings, and Edward Brady, apprehended in Dublin and now sent over to England to be tried for counterfeiting the coin of the realm. Dated from Dublin Castle.

12 July 1698. Letter from Thomas Molyneux to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Begging the mayor to receive the reward due to the person who apprehended Crowdsen, the counterfeiter of money, and to pay the same to Mr. Nicolls, the moneyer of the Mint, if he be in Chester, or otherwise to transmit it to the writer's house in Cornhill.

12 July 1698. Letter from Mr. Secretary James Vernon to the Mayor of Chester. Respecting three prisoners: Edward Ivy *alias* Jones, John Jennings, and Edward Brady, lately brought over from Ireland to Chester, who are to be sent up to London, "together" with the four parcells which were transmitted to you "with them." Dated from Whitehall.

12 July 1698. Certificate of Sir Robert Geffery, knt., Justice of the Peace, that Ferdinando Crowdsen, charged with counterfeiting the coin, who escaped from Chester Gaol on the 14th of last February, was taken on the 7th inst. by Thomas Whittaker, servant to Thomas Molyneux, esq., comptroller of his Majesty's mint, and is now lying in the gaol of Newgate in London, that that the same Thomas Whittaker is entitled to the reward of 5*l.* offered for the recapture of the escaped prisoner by the sheriffs of Chester.—Also, on the same paper, the certificate of Sir Isaac Newton, warden of his Majesty's mint, that he was present during the examination of Ferdinando Crowdsen before Sir Robert Jeffery, and confirms that magistrate's certificate.—Also on the same paper, the confirmatory certificate of Thomas Molyneux esq., comptroller of the mint.

21 November 1698. Letter from the Mayor (Thomas Goodwin) and the aldermen of Derby, to the Mayor and aldermen of Chester. For the parliamentary influence of the Corporation of Chester in behalf of an application about to be made to parliament for powers to make the river Derwent navigable.

24 January, 1698. Letter from John Williams to Henry Bennett, esq., Mayor of Chester. Touching the pardon of Lieutenant Read, lately on his trial for manslaughter. Dated from Glaswed.

20 April 1699. Letter (signed Grosvenor and Shakerley) to the Mayor (Henry Bennett esq.), aldermen and sheriffs of the city of Chester. Touching the differences between the citizens of Chester, and the Flintshire gentlemen, in relation to the sands on the Flintshire side of the Dee; which differences have frustrated the writers' endeavours to bring in a bill this session of Parliament for improving the navigation of the River Dee. Dated from Westminster.

1 June 1699. Letter from Sir J. Mainwaring to Henry Bennett, esq., Mayor of Chester. Touching payment of the remainder of his Majesty's bounty towards the building of the City Hall. Dated from Peover.

1 October 1699. Letter (signed, Peter Shakerley) to Henry Bennett, esq., Mayor of the city of Chester. Announcing that the Lords of the Treasury have ordered payment of 300*l.*, part of the old debt of 733*l.*

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11s. 5d., due to the citizens of Chester "for quartering "the Invalids," and that the writer will diligently press for payment of the remainder of the debt. Dated from Gwerselt.

14 October 1699. Letter from the Mayor and aldermen of London to William Bennett, esq., mayor of the city of Chester. Asking for the use of one of the Books of Records of the City of Chester, to exhibit an entry of the same book in the Court of Exchequer in London, in the cause pending between the cheese-mongers of London and the Corporation of Liverpool. Dated from Liverpool.

23 November 1699. Letter from Mr (afterward Sir) Isaac Newton, Warden of his Majesty's Mint, to William Bennett, esq., mayor of Chester. Giving directions for the prosecution at the next Chester Assizes of Mr Horton, who has been concerned with coining tools, and is suspected of counterfeiting coin of the realm. The warden of the Mint has been in communication with Mr Secretary Vernon and Sir Joseph Jekyll, Chief Justice of Chester, respecting this matter. Dated from the Mint Office in the Tower of London.

28 November 1699. Letter (signed, Peter Shakerley) to William Bennett, esq., Mayor of the city of Chester. Touching the bill for improving the navigation of the river Dee, and giving the latest parliamentary news. Dated from Westminster.

4 November 1699. Letter from Mr. Secretary James Vernon to the Mayor of Chester. Recognizing the prudent trouble taken by the mayor "to detect and prevent "a very suspicious design that seems to have been "carried on by Horton and Roberts," respecting which design the writer has been in communication with the Warden of the Mint.—Dated from Whitehall.

30 November 1699. Rough draft of the certificate of Henry Bennett, esq., Mayor of Chester, and other Justices of the Peace of the same city, respecting the voluntary depositions of three sergeants of the Company of Invalids in garrison in the said city, as to the riotous misbehaviour of some of the same invalids in dispute with Captain Tweddall about their pay.

— Draft (much worn and defaced) of an Act for making the River Dee navigable to the city of Chester.

13 February 1700. Letter (signed, Peter Shakerley) to Richard Oulton, esq., Mayor of the city of Chester. Touching the case of Mr. Sheppard, of the Honourable East India Company, charged in the House of Commons "for bribing several burroughs to elect "members to serve in this parliament," which charge Mr. Sheppard is to answer at the bar of the House next Tuesday three weeks. Dated from Westminster.

17 February 1700. Letter from the Mayor (Nic. Mannoch) and aldermen of Rye to the Mayor and other chief magistrates of the city of Chester. Asking for the exercise of the parliamentary influence of the city of Chester in behalf of a petition to parliament for the improvement of the harbour of Rye. Dated from Rye.

6 March 1700. Letter (signed, P. Shakerley) to Richard Oulton, esq., mayor of the city of Chester. Giving the latest parliamentary news, and referring particularly to the writer's support of a petition to parliament for the improvement of the harbour of Rye. Dated from Westminster.

24 September 1700. Letter (signed, P. Shakerley) to William Bennett, esq., Mayor of the city of Chester. Announcing the writer's receipt from his London agent of a bill upon Alderman Allen for 220*l.* 1*9s.*, in full payment of the residue of the debt for quartering invalid soldiers.

13 January 1701. Letter from Sir Henry Bunbury and Peter Shakerley, esq., to the Mayor (Thomas Hand, esq.) Aldermen and citizens of Chester. Expressing the writers' gratification at having been elected to represent the city of Chester in parliament.

30 October 1702. Proclamation of the Earl of Derby (signed, Derby, Mayor) as Mayor of the city of Chester. For cleansing the streets of Chester and relieving them of extreme foulness. "And," runs the proclamation, "for the better discovery of such offenders the Rt. "Hon^{ble} the Mayor and the Worpth the Justices of the "peace of this City will from tyme to tyme, as often "as occasion shall require, walk personally through "the several streets and lanes in this city, and take "notice where the same are foul and dirty."

25 March 1703. Letter from the Lord Treasurer Godolphin to the Commissioners of Subsidies in the city of Chester. For the efficient collection of subsidies.

2 January 1704. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the City of Chester. For the vigorous execution of the powers accorded by the Act for raising Recruits for the Land-Forces and Marines, in order

that her Majesty may in the spring follow up the glorious advantages with which it pleased God to bless her arms in the last campaign.

18 January 1704. Letter from Lords of the Council to Hugh Lord Cholmondeley, Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire and North Wales. For the execution of the laws against Papists and persons suspected of being papists. Dated from the Council Chamber at St. James's.

21 January 1704. Warrant (signed, Cholmondeley) addressed to the Mayor of Chester, and the rest of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the city and county of the same. For prompt and vigorous execution of laws against Papists and suspected Papists. Dated from London.

31 March 1704. Letter (signed, J. Sandys), addressed to the Mayor of Chester. Announcing that by orders from his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, dated the 13th inst., the writer has been appointed "convoy between this place and Plymouth," and that he will continue at his present station only ten or at the utmost fifteen days; and requiring timely notice to be given to ships. Dated from Hecfor in Highlake.

3 April 1704. Warrant under her Majesty's sign manual, addressed to Sir Joseph Jekyll, *kn.*, Chief Justice of the County Palatine of Chester, and to the Mayor and Recorder of the City of Chester. For the insertion of the names of Henry Grange and John Williams (convicted of burglary, committed under extenuating circumstances, at her Majesty's court of Crownmote in the city of Chester), in the next General Pardon that shall come out for the Western Circuit, for the crime aforesaid. Given at the Court of St. James's.

23 October 1704. Warrant, bearing the signature of H.R.H. Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England, addressed to the Mayor of Chester. To administer oaths and test required by Act of Parliament to Nicholas Holmes, whose warrant to be gunner of her Majesty's ship the Speedwell is enclosed.

24 October 1704. Letter from J. Burchett to the Mayor of Chester. Enclosing a copy of the oaths and test to be administered to Nicholas Holmes, appointed to be gunner of the Speedwell, together with the Lord High Admiral's warrant for the administration of the same. Dated from the Admiralty Office.

25 February 1705. Recommendation of William Newton, clock-maker (found guilty at the Chester court of Crownmote or gaol-delivery of stealing the watches of his employer, John Wrench), to her Majesty's clemency and compassion. The recommendation is signed by Richard Puleston, mayor, and Richard Comberback, recorder of the city of Chester, and is addressed to the Rt. Hon. Robert Harley, esq., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State at Whitehall. Dated from Chester.

29 November 1705. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and other chief magistrates of the city of Chester. For the energetic and effectual impressment of recruits for her Majesty's land forces and marines. Dated from the Council Chamber at St. James's.

18 January 1706. Copy of a letter from the Mayor and other magistrates of Chester to Peter Shakerley, esq. Touching a bill under the consideration of Parliament for "appointing nightly watches."—Also, an accompanying abstract of the said bill.

18 March 1706. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of the city of Chester. Announcing that Mr. Lownds, Secretary of the Treasury, promises to bring in to-morrow a bill that shall not be "repugnant "to any Article of the Union." Dated from Westminster.

25 March 1706. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and other chief magistrates of the city of Chester. For the prompt and effectual exercise of powers accorded by an Act of Parliament, a copy of which is enclosed, for impressing seamen for her Majesty's Fleet. Dated from the Council Chamber at Kensington.

8 April 1706. Warrant, under her Majesty's sign manual, addressed to the Justices of Assize and Gaol Delivery for the Oxford Circuit, and to the Mayor and Recorder of the city of Chester. For the insertion of the name of William Newton (recently convicted of felony and sentenced to death at Chester) in the next General Pardon that shall come out for the Oxford Circuit, on condition that the said William Newton shall enter and serve in the Queen's fleet. Dated from the Court at Kensington.

26 April 1706. Letter from J. Burchett to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Enclosing, at the order of his Royal Highness, a letter to the captain of the

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Valenr, who is thereby directed "to bring under his "convoy from Chester all such ships and vessels as "are bound his way and ready to sayle with him." Dated from the Admiralty Office.

11 May 1706. Letter (signed, J. Dawson) to the Mayor of Chester. Announcing that the Lords Justices of Ireland ordered the Charlotte yacht to Chester, to bring over one Coloby and one Clerke, now prisoners at Chester, to take their trial in Ireland for robbing her Majesty's Treasury. Dated from Dublin Castle.—Also another letter to the same effect, dated from Dublin Castle on 9 May 1706, by the same writer to the same mayor.

24 December 1706. Letter from the Speaker of the House of Commons to the Mayor or Sheriffs of the city of Chester. Requiring the attendance of the parliamentary representatives of Chester in the House of Commons on 14 January next, "The House of Commons "intending to proceed further with all severity against "all such of their members as shall then neglect their "attendance. Dated from the House of Commons.—Also, at the foot of the letter, a copy of the Mayor's reply that one of the members for Chester, Mr. Shakerley, is now attending the House, and that the other of the city's two members, Sir Henry Bunbury, is preparing to do so with all due speed.

25 January 1707. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and other chief magistrates of the city of Chester. For the impressment of recruits for her Majesty's land forces and marines. Particular attention is called to her Majesty's orders that, for the greater encouragement of parish officers to do their duty in this particular, a sum of twenty shillings shall be paid to them for every person whom they shall bring before a magistrate and cause to be impressed, and that a bounty of four pounds be paid to every volunteer for three years' service in her Majesty's forces. Dated from the Council Chamber at Kensington.

27 February 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Reporting the progress made in Parliament with the Union Bill, and calling attention to the effect of some of its provisions on questions of customs. Dated from Westminster.

15 February 1707. Letter from Nicholas Jennings to the Mayor and Aldermen of Chester. Offering to make the river Dee navigable up to the walls of the city of Chester for vessels drawing no more than nine feet of water, at any except unusually low "neip "tydes;" and promising that the cost of the work will not exceed six thousand pounds. Dated from London, where an answer is to be addressed to the writer "at "M^r Kathari e Tomlyna in Tippins Rents near y^e Sun "Tavern in Upper Shadwell."—On the back of the letter appears a copy of the answer made to Mr. Nicholas Jennings, whose proposal is declined, as the river is already navigable up to the city at all spring tides by vessels drawing nine feet of water.

18 February, 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Repeating the writer's previous announcement that, unless prevented by parliamentary action, merchants will after the 1st of next May be importing French wine into England "coast- "ways from Scotland." "Nay," continues the writer, "I am further told that Tobacco may also then com "from Scotland to England by Coast Cocknet, and it is "said (but how true I know not) that some marchants "in England have this see much in their view that "they intend to shipp off and export tobacco from "England to Scotland, draw back the duty in England, "and it in Scotland before the 1st of May, pay the "Scotch duty there, which (as I am told) is but a "third part of the duty upon it vpon importation in "England, and after the Union commences to bring it "back to that part of the United Kingdom now called "England by Coast Cocknet." Dated from Westminster.

20 February, 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Repeating his opinion (which has been confirmed by lawyers, merchants, and Custom-house agents) "that French wines, tobacco, "East India goods, &c., imported into Scotland before "the 1st of May next (at which time the Union commences) may after that time by natives of Scotland "and by Coast Cocknetts com in any part of Great "Britain now called England." Dated from Westminster.—Also, two other letters (dated from Westminster on 22nd and 25th of February) from the same writer to the same persons on the same subject.

4 March 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Touching the Act of Union and its fiscal consequences. Dated from Westminster.

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6 March, 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Announcing that the Act of Union has this day "passed y^e Royall ascent" (*sic*). The writer says, "I am told there are severall French "privateers to the Norwards of your channell, viz., "towards Killcorby, Dumfrize, Glasgow, &c. Sir "Henry Bunbury (who presents you his service) tells "mee that Mr. Sheppard of London has contracted for "vast quantites of French wines in Holland (where, in "one of my former letters from good authority I told "you the Dutch had lay'd vp such stores that their "cellars would scarce hold them)."

8 March 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Referring to the provisions made by certain London merchants to take advantage of certain fiscal defects of the Act of Union; and passing on a rumour that those defects will be remedied by a short Act of Parliament, to which the ministers "at "this court" are already asking for Scotch concurrence. Dated from Westminster.

11 March 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Referring to the writer's recent announcement that the English ministers were moving the Scotch Parliament to pass a short Act respecting goods imported in that country before, and sent coastways into England after the Union. "But yesterday," the writer adds, "I was informed of another invention, "viz., to lay an embargo vpon all ships till the 1st of "May, and it was soe talked that (because the doing "of it would be a most barbarous vsage of the English "marchants) it should be moved in our House for an "Address to the Queen to doe it. Wee expected it "accordingly to have had it moved this day, but it was "not done; and one told mee the Court had it vnder "consideration whether to doe it or not, but that they "were attempting to gett the Act I have mentioned "before to be passed in Scotland, and to drop in here "for confirmation at the end of the Session." Dated from Westminster.

15 March 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Announcing that on the petition of several London merchants ("who had not prepared themselves in time to get a slice of the shoulder "of mutton from Scotland") Mr. Lounds, the secretary of the Treasury, is at the eleventh hour about to bring in a bill to obviate the particular frauds on the customs, which the writer has so repeatedly declared would, in the absence of particular legislation for the case, result from the Act of Union. Dated from Westminster.

18 March 1707. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and other magistrates of the city of Chester. For the administration to persons suspected of disaffection to her Majesty and her government, and residing within the said mayor's jurisdiction, of an oath prescribed by an Act of the present session of Parliament "for the better security of her Majesty's Person and "Government." Dated from the Council Chamber at St. James's.

20 March 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Accompanying an abstract of the bill brought in this day by Mr. Lounds, secretary of the Treasury. "By what I can learn," says the writer, "the Court managers intend it shall haue a retrospect "to the 2nd of February last which will be very "unjust if it is soe; for at that rate a merchant of "England who honestly and without any intention of "fraud sould his goods to Scotland since 2nd February "last at price current (importation duty to England "still standing charged on him), shall not be allowed "his Debentures on that exportation." Dated from Westminster.

25 March 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Announcing that the writer has expressed in the House of Commons a strong opinion of the unreasonableness of some of the provisions of the bill brought in by Mr. Lounds, secretary of the Treasury; and taking at the same time occasion to express his belief that no one of his constituents "was concerned "in exporting goods to Scotland, and drawing back "the duty with intention to bring them back to England after the 1st of May." Dated from Westminster.

27 March 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Reporting the progress made with Mr. Lounds's bill; and speaking more particularly of Lord Cuninghby's clause for a drawback on salt. Also, taking occasion "to explain som doubts in relation "to the importing wine from Ireland into England, "brought from Portugal or Spain into that kingdom,

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"of the growth and product of those kingdoms." Dated from Westminster.

4 April 1707. Letter from five, being a quorum, of the Commissioners for the Iniskilling Brief, to the Mayor and aldermen of the city of Chester. Urging the said mayor and aldermen to stir their fellow citizens to contribute liberally to advantage of the Iniskilling people. Dated from the Bishop's Lobby adjoining to the House of Lords. Signed: Tho. Cantuar, Mountjoy, Michael Cole, Ar. Cole. Tho. Johnson.

8 April 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Giving further particulars respecting the proposed bill for preventing frauds on her Majesty's customs by importing goods into Scotland before, and then bringing them into England after the 1st of next May. Dated from Westminster.

9 April 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Accompanying an enclosed copy of a clause which Mr. Secretary Harley proposed and made part of the bill for preventing frauds on her Majesty's customs; which clause the writer opposed strongly though vainly, as favouring Scotch at the expense of English traders. Dated from Westminster.

12 April 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Touching a rumour that "the Lords will not pass any bill which shall prohibit or lay a duty on wines coming from Scotland after 1st of May." Dated from Westminster.

19 April 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Giving the division of the House of Commons (Ayes 53, Noes 24) in favour of "the clause in the Bill relating to goods and merchandize from Scotland after the 1st of May." Dated from Westminster.

22 April 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Touching the adjournment of the House of Lords, who are about to consult the judges as to the effect of the Act of Union on the matters of customs which the writer has so repeatedly submitted to the consideration of the Chester merchants. Dated from Westminster.

24 April 1707. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Merchants of Chester. Describing the ineffectual course taken by the House of Lords in the matter of the bill to protect her Majesty's customs from fraudulent importations of merchandise into England by way of Scotland; and at the close of the epistle announcing that the session has ended without any legislation for that purpose. "Soc," says the writer, "nothing was done by the Lords yesterday, and just now the guns haue fired, and wee here are expecting the Black rodd with the Queen's commands to attend her in the House of Peers and to put an end to this Sessions. Which is now done. Inclosed is her Majesty's speech, which I stayed to gett copyed by the fauour of Mr. Jodrell our Clerk of Parliament, and am this hour putting foot in stirrup for my house that is in Cheshire, where I must goe before I can wait on you at Chester." Dated from the House of Commons.

20 January 1708. Letter from Nicholas Jennings to James Mainwaring, esq., mayor of the city of Chester. Expressing the writer's astonishment that the mayor and the other magistrates should determine to retire from their agreement with him for the improvement of the navigation of the river Dee.

16 February 1708. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester and the other Commissioners there for recruiting her Majesty's forces. For the impressment of recruits to serve in Her Majesty's Land Forces and Marines. Dated from the Council Chamber at Whitehall.

13 November 1708. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Mayor and other citizens of Chester. Gentlemen, "This cums to acquaint you that I came hither last night to attend your service in Parliament, which I shall doe with diligence and fidelity. And because the Votes of our House doe not (nor can) intimate the desines of bills there depending (the Titles of Bills mentioned in the votes sometimes differing from what is contayned in the bodys of the bills), I intend with the votes to send you Abstracts or Breviates of all Publick Bills which relate to trade or commerce, directed to the mayor of your city, and I doubt but that hee will see place them with the votes that you may all of you have free access to them. But then my humble opinion is that you should depute one of each of your Companys skilled in your severall trades to peruse them and report the particulars to his respective Company, and that the Company should then write to your representative in parliament (by that deputy, the next post) their pleasures thereupon.

"This is the best method I can think of for your information and service, who am, gentlemen, Your most faithful friend and servant, Peter Shakerley."

29 June 1709. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the city of Chester. For the efficient relief and best disposal of the distressed German Protestants living within the said mayor's jurisdiction. Dated from the Council Chamber at St. James's.

8 October 1709. Letter from William Godfrey, mayor of Southampton, to the Mayor of the city of West Chester. Begging the mayor of Chester to ascertain from one Darwell, a citizen of Chester, whether he will make due compensation to the sufferers in Southampton from his son's roguery, or would prefer that the same son, Richard Darwell, formerly journeyman to a periwig-maker at Southampton, should be apprehended and tried at the last named town on charges of larceny and horse-stealing. Dated from Southampton.

21 January 1710. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and other Commissioners for recruiting her Majesty's land forces and marines. Urging the said commissioners to renew their endeavours to provide her Majesty's forces with recruits; their lordships letters of the 18th ult. to the same end having failed of satisfactory result. Dated from the Council Chamber at St. James's.

25 March, 1710. Letter from Peter Shakerley to William Allen, esq., Mayor of the city of Chester. Accompanying a copy of "the Leverpool bill" as it received the royal assent. The mayor is instructed that the trade of Chester would be sensibly benefitted by a total remission of the town dues on exports and imports. Dated from Westminster.

20 August 1710. Warrant under the Queen's sign-mannal, addressed to her Majesty's Justices of Assize and Gaol Delivery for the Oxford Circuit, and to the Mayor and Recorder for the city of Chester. For inserting in the next General Pardon for the Oxford Circuit, one Richard Bavand, convicted at the last city of Chester sessions of felony in robbing the dwelling-house of James Whitfield, ironmonger of the last-named city. Dated from the Court at Kensington.

18 December 1710. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester and the other Commissioners there for recruiting her Majesty's forces. For a vigorous and fruitful exercise of the powers reposed in the said commissioners for providing her Majesty's Land Forces and Marines with an adequate supply of recruits.

7 December 1711. Letter from the Mayor and Aldermen of Liverpool to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Chester. Touching the proposal for a light-house on the Skerrys near Hollyhead; and enclosing the writers' reply to the Surveyor General's letter respecting the same proposal. Dated from Liverpool.

19 December 1711. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester and the other Commissioners there for recruiting her Majesty's land forces and marines. For the prompt and vigorous exercise of the powers entrusted to them for levying recruits for the Queen's forces. Dated from the Council Chamber at St. James's.

4 April 1712. Letter from Peter Shakerley to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Announcing the arrival in London of "Mr. St. Johns the Lord Bullingbrook's brother, and the British secretary at Utrecht," with intelligence of a General Peace. "For this news," says the writer, "the guns were (by express orders from the Court) fired at the Tower; and in the churches the Bells, in the streets the Bonfires, and in the windows the illuminations proclaimed the joy of the people." Dated from Westminster.

31 May 1712. Letter from the Surveyor General to John Minshall, esq., Mayor of the City of Chester. Warning the City of Chester to do nothing to the infringement of her Majesty's rights or to the hurt of her interests by their operations for the enclosure of Saltney Marsh and Houghton Green, both of which are Crown lands. Dated from London.

23 June 1713. Letter from Sir Henry Banbury to the Mayor and citizens of Chester. Asking them to re-elect the writer, as their representative in parliament. Dated from Dublin.

30 July, 1714. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester. For the vigorous execution of the laws against Papists and Nonjurors being dangerous to her Majesty's government. Dated from the Council Chamber at Kensington.

20 July 1715. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of the city of Chester. For a zealous and vigorous execution of laws against Papists and suspected Papists; his Majesty having received certain advices

" from abroad, that the Pretender is preparing to invade " this kingdom, encouraged thereto by the riotous and " tumultuous proceedings set on foot and carried on at " home by a restless party in his favour." Dated from the Council Chamber at St. James's.

8 March 1716. Copy of a letter from Peter Shakerley to Sir Thomas Aston, bart., at his lodgings in Thilt Street over against the the Morrock near So-ho, London. Congratulating Sir Thomas on the contemptuous rejection by the House of Commons of one Johnson's petition for leave to bring in a " River Weaver bill." Having described the manner of this rejection, the writer says in conclusion, " And thus we have thrown this Kite out " of our house, with the like good fortune as you threw " out the Kite last year at the Quarter Sessions at " Northwich." Together with the same copy of his letter to Sir Thomas Aston, is Mr. Peter Shakerley's letter to Roger Comberbach, esq., recorder of Chester in which letter it is asserted that the distasteful Bill for making the river Weaver navigable was introduced to the House of Commons " by an Alderman of Liverpool " who hath not one foot of land either in our county " or our city, and whose design in it (obvious to every " body) was only to promote his trade of exporting " Rock-salt to Ireland, and to ruin the brine-pits in " our county." Dated from Westminster.

(d.) *Additional Letters and Notes.*

1550. Muster Roll of an Irish Regiment serving in Ireland. Also a paymaster's bill for the same regiment, headed, " The Irish Men's full pay here ending the " xx^s of May and so discharged from hence, whose " nombre and monethes pay appereth in third cedule."

1580. Petitions and Letters. A packet of correspondence, petitions and documents, containing a file of papers relating to certain slanderous words spoken in Chester by one Francis Edderman, a surgeon, against her Majesty the Queen. This packet contains the following matters:—

(a.) Copy of a letter (the original of which is preserved in the Letter Book, vol. I.) from Sir Francis Walsingham to the Mayor of Chester, dated 18 April 1576; ordering that proceedings against Francis Edderman for slanderous and lewd words against her Majesty be stayed at Chester till the magistrates of that city receive further instructions from the Privy Council.

(b.) Copy of a letter, dated 29 November 1578, from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester. Acknowledging their lordships' receipt of the said mayor's letters, with examinations and answers, touching lewd words spoken by Henry Houghton and Andrew Tailor; and ordering that the former be held in custody to answer for his speech, and that Francis Edderman, to whom Andrew Tailor assigns the original utterance of the wicked speeches, be strictly examined respecting the same words.

(c.) Copy of a letter, dated 13 July 1576, from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of West Chester, ordering the enlargement of Francis Edderman from prison, to which he was committed long since, on the evidence of a single witness, who was his private enemy, for slanderous words alleged to have been uttered by him against the Queen.

(d.) Examination taken, by the Mayor and Magistrates of Chester on 11 December, 18 Elizabeth, of Francis Edderman, late of the same city, surgeon. " Examined " what speeche or talk he hath heretofore used or " spoken to any person or in any place that the Queenes " Majestie hath had children, he saith he never spake " any suche worde, neither ever hath vttered or used any " such speeche; but, saith he, this examinant three " yeres paste or therabouts was in this citie accused by " one Mathew Smyth his mortall enemy, who sought the " examinant's blond for the supposed speaking of such " like, which this examinant never uttered."

(e.) Set of fourteen interrogatories to be propounded to the same Francis Edderman at his examination concerning the same slanderous words.

(f.) Examination of Francis Edderman, surgeon, taken 14 March, 18 Elizabeth, before Henry Hardware, mayor, and the magistrates of Chester, respecting slanderous words said to have been spoken by him against the Queen.

(g.) Declaration of Mathew Smith to William Gerrard, esq., on 14 March, 18 Elizabeth, as to certain slanderous speeches made to him the said Mathew Smith against the Queen by Francis Edderman. The declaration alleges that at a private interview between the declarer and Francis Edderman, the said Francis averred, " The Erie of Leycester is soe greate with the

" Queene, that he may doe what he will, and my Lorde " of Leycester saye the worde it is don, and it is reason." Further, it is declared, " For, said the said Francis, " my Lorde of Leycester hath had two children by " the Queene. Eyc, quod this examinant, that is euer a " lye, for I never heard thereof. Well, well, said the " said Francis, they saye so; Mary, I tell you this in " secret as to a frende, and bury it heere, for ells it is " but your yea and my nay." The deposition continues, that in his grief at the vile words the deponent communicated them in confidence to his friend Alexander Harrison, a surgeon, who enjoined him to report the wicked speeches without delay to William Gerrard, esq.

(h.) Examination, taken before William Gerrard, esq., on 14 March, 18 Elizabeth, of Alexander Harrison, chirurgeon, and the Queen's sworn servant, who testifies that Matthew Smith reported to him in the alleged manner the words said to have been spoken by Edderman, and he, the present examinant, urged the said Mathew to communicate the matter at once to William Gerrard, esq.

(i.) Another examination of Francis Edderman, taken on 15 March, touching the same matter.

(k.) Copy of a letter, dated 22 April 1576, from the Mayor of Chester to Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State, in reply to the Secretary's order for staying proceedings against Francis Edderman.

—, 1580. Roll of Letters and Bills, labelled: " 1580. Soldiers' Notes and Letters about them." The majority of the papers of this roll have no relation to soldiers or military affairs, and were not dated in 1580. Together with writings of no interest, the file holds:—

(a.) Papers relating to the appointment of Thomas Lymall to order the victualling of soldiers passing through Chester, and the transport of victuals to Ireland, in the place of Bevan Beverley, sent to Dublin to order the victualling service there.

(b.) Copy of a letter (dated 18 Feb. 1580) from the Mayor of Chester to Lords of the Council. Touching the misadventures of two ships laden with provisions of food for troops in Dublin.

(c.) Copy of a letter (dated 3 January 1581) from the Mayor of Chester to Lord —. Touching certain indecent speeches uttered publicly during sermon-time against the preacher by Mr. Aston, son-in-law of Mr. Edward Stanley of Ewlow, co. Flint, who was for the same speeches committed by the mayor and his brethren to prison. Also, touching the commitment to prison of Mistress Stanley of Ewlow, who demanded the enlargement of her son-in-law, Mr. Aston, in an unseemly manner, and afterwards refused to give security for her appearance before " your lordship" (to whom the letter is addressed) and the other Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical. It does not appear to whom the letter was addressed, but it is clear that Mrs. Stanley stood in some near relation to his lordship, who had " greate care of " the well doing of the said Mistress Stanley and all " her children."

(d.) Copy of a letter (dated 4 January 1581) from two or more of the magistrates of the city of Chester to Lord —. In reference to Mr. Aston's unseemly speeches on St. Stephen's day against Mr. Christopher Goodman, the preacher, and the subsequent violence and misbehaviour of Mr. Aston's mother-in-law, Mrs. Stanley, of Ewlow, who " is kine unto our good lord " the Erie of Derby."

(e.) Copy of a letter (dated 14 February 1581) from the mayor of Chester to Lord —. Announcing the apologies and submission made by Mistress Stanley of Ewlow to the writer, and also to Mr. Christopher Goodman. Also touching the same lady's readiness to conform in matters of religion, " both in going to the " church, hearing of devine service and sermon, and in " communicating according as a good Christian ought " to doe."

(f.) Copy of a letter (dated 28 June 1578) from the Earl of Leicester to the Mayor and other Justices of the Peace of Chester. Ordering that at least so much provision may be made for the prisoners in Chester gaol as will save them from starvation. " So," writes the earl, " have I thought good to move you to assemble " yourselves together and to take some good order that " the same prisoners maye be releved at the leste wise " as farr forth as by the lawes you are bounden to " releve them. It is very pyttfull to here of that " prisoners are dede by famyne since the last Assizes, " and those that be lyveinge are very many and very " feble in like perill of death; which I praye you to " have in good consideration."

(g.) Copy of the Order and Proclamation, dated 28 June 1578, of Robert Earl of Leicester, and Cham-

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berlain of the County Palatine of Chester. Ordering that three of the four annual Quarter Sessions for the said county be held at Chester, unless pestilence or other urgent necessity should require them to be held at Nantwich or Northwich, and the fourth of annual Quarter Sessions to be held either at Northwich or Knottersford.—Also, other papers, dated in the same year 1578, respecting the same appointment for the holding of Sessions.

(h.) Copy of a letter (dated 1 January 1579) from the Mayor of Chester to Lord ——. Announcing that a letter, posted by his lordship for Ireland, has been forwarded thither under the charge of Robert Ratclif, postmaster for Dublin.

(i.) Copy of the acknowledgment (dated 2 November 1580) by the Mayor of Chester of his receipt from William Glaseor, of the same city, esq., of the sum of 500*l.*, to be expended on the coat-money, conduct money and transport of soldiers appointed for service in Ireland; the said 500*l.* having been received by the same William Glaseor as part of a sum of 1,500*l.* appointed for the same service “by the bandes of William Burton” and Richard Wingfield, servants to Sir Henry Wallop, knight, tresorour at warre within the realme of “Ireland.”

(k.) Copy of a letter (dated 24 December 1580) from the Mayor of Chester to Lords of the Council. Accompanying copies of the examinations taken by Sir Edmonde Trafford, knt., sheriff of co. Lancaster, touching the disorder of twenty-four soldiers levied in the said county for service in Ireland.

(l.) Copy of a letter (dated 6 April 1581) from the Mayor of Chester to Lords of the Council. Respecting one Henry Houghton, a disfranchised citizen of Chester, who is described in strong terms as a cheat and drunkard, and an incorrigible disturber of the Queen's peace.

(m.) Deposition of Edmond Devenishe, of Dublin, merchant (signed by him on 14 August 1581), that he was making the passage in the Margaret of Helbry from Dublin to Holyhead, when the said vessel was attacked, boarded, and plundered by pirates in the bay of Holyhead.

(n.) Copy of a letter (dated 7 February 1580) from the Mayor of Chester to Lords of the Council. A precise account of the money received and expended for provision of victuals for troops in Ireland; and also of the quantities of divers provision shipped for the soldiers from Chester to Dublin. The account of disbursements runs thus:—

Wheate after x.s. le Chester b₃, for 800
b₂ = iiii*l.*
Manlte after iiii.s. viii*l.* the Chester
bushell—400 b₂ = iiii*l.* xiii*l.* vi.s. iiii*l.* } v^c.xx*l.*
Cheeses after ii*l.* le pound, for mⁱ mⁱ
mⁱ cth wgt. = xxvi*l.* xiii.s. iiii*l.*

9 January 1583. Letter from the Earl of Derby to the Mayor of Chester. Touching the privileges of the Mayor and citizens of Chester on the river Dee, and suggesting that the mayor should appoint some discreet person to urge the city's case before the Council. The writer declares his friendliness towards the city, and insists that he has “but faithfullie discharged the trust” which hath bene imposed on him touching the “Admiraltie.” Dated from Wregran.

16 February, 1593. Letter from W. Fitzwylliam to the Mayor of Chester. Directing the mayor to forward to the Lord Treasurer with all expedition by the ordinary post, two accompanying packets and a roll of parchment, to be delivered to the Mayor by Thomas Knip of Leverpoole. Dated from the Castle of Dublin.

29 March 1594. Letter from W. Fitzwylliam to the Mayor of Chester. Directing the mayor to forward an accompanying dispatch to the Lord Treasurer by the ordinary post. Dated from Dublin.

2 April 1594. A collection of Papers, being the examinations John Warneford, Richard Ody and Edward Cowper, respecting their birth and education, and the circumstances of their journey to Chester.

29 April, 37 Elizabeth. Acknowledgment by John Warneford, son of Mistress Elizabeth, that he has received the “tenne French crownes and three double” pistolettes,” heretofore taken from him and placed in the custody of M^r David Lloid, mayor of Chester, and also his horse, saddle, and bridle for which moneys and chattels the said John Warneford gives an acquittance to the said mayor.—Also a similar acknowledgement and acquittance (of the same date) by Richard Ody, son of Thomas Ody, in respect to ten French crowns and three pistoletts, rated in value at vii*l.* viiis.

1596. File of paper Muster-rolls (much frayed and defaced) of soldiers levied for Irish service, and conducted to Chester from one or another of the following counties: Cambridge, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Oxon, Nottingham, Leicester, Gloucester, Somerset, Brecknock, Anglesea, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Cardigan, Montgomery, Pembroke, Merioneth, Radnor. Some of the lists of this file are so worn or otherwise injured, that it is uncertain to which counties they relate.

28 January 1597. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Lord Treasurer of England. For the correction and redress of grievances endured at the hands of the customers of Chester by Ales Massey, widow of William Massey, late of the said city, alderman, who on offering to pay duties on certain Gascoyn wines pertaining to her as her said late husband's widow and administratrix, was by the same receivers of customs denied the consideration and allowance to which she was entitled as the widow of a free citizen of Chester.

10 March 1597. Letter dated from London, and signed “Geo. Beuerley,” to Mr. Thomas Fletcher, mayor of the city of Chester. Touching the urgent need for a supply of bread-corn to her Majesty's garrison at Carrickfergus, and enjoining the said mayor to carry out with “all secresie” as well as the “greatest expedition” the Lord Treasurer's orders for the relief of the garrison. “The quantitie,” says the writer, “required by my lord” is not great, yet it is good you give out you are to provide and shippe no more but 80 quarters. If the “scarsitie of this kynde of graine be so greate as I hoope in God it is not, then rather then faile you” muste require for her Majesties service, such as hane “stoore or any porcion of that kynde, to deliuer everie” man a parcell to make vp this proporcion. Consider “the gentlemen dwelling near the cittie, that are come to lye within the cittie. For they are like to sell you” wheate. And take care they sett on an extraordinarie “number of thrashers, because the expedition of this” thing is much looked after. Also it maye please you to be presentlie provided of a Good Bark to lye in “readines, wheré they maye make sayle with the firste” wyndes, and not to staie for spring-tydes. If I should “appointe any of my servauntts to attende you in this” matter, yt wolde make to greate a shewe, and therefore I do forebare.” At the end of the long note the writer says, “I will vse the beste meaus I can to” supplye the Poorte of Chester with some rie from “hence or from other partes, if I may know it will” “please the cuntrye.”

7 June 1598. Letter from Richard Gardener to the Mayor of Chester, marked on the cover “Haste, Haste, Poste Haste.” An urgent request that any despatches for the Irish government lying in the said mayor's hands, or resting at Liverpool, may be no longer detained for fair winds, but may be sent forthwith by the bearer Nicholas Pyne to Holyhead, or be conveyed thither by any special messenger sent with them from court. At Holyhead, “there shalbe a boate ready attending to bringe them” over by tyding and other paynes of rowing, although “the wyndes shoulde confynye contrarye.” Dated from Dublin.

15 July 1598. Rough draft of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Lords of the Council. Announcing the departure with a fair wind of six hundred soldiers for Ireland under the command of Captain Rugby. And further announcing that three hundred Welsh soldiers, appointed for Irish service, remain in Chester awaiting the arrival of the hundred soldiers ordered from Carnarvon to join them at the said city; Captain Skipwith, the appointed conductor of the entire Welsh contingent, deeming himself to have no authority to cross the water with only three hundred, when he was instructed to take four hundred soldiers to Ireland.

23 July 1598. Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester. Directing the said mayor to take up shipping at Chester and Liverpool, and make all needfull arrangements for transporting six hundred soldiers from these ports to Longhelfe in Ireland.

29 July 1598. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to Lord Burchley, the Lord High Treasurer of England. Touching a force of one thousand soldiers appointed to be sent from England and Wales over to Ireland; six hundred men of which force have already crossed the water, whilst the remaining four hundred of them (under the command of Captain Skipwith), that is to say, the four hundred levied in the Welsh counties, are detained at Chester by contrary winds to her Majesty's great cost. Had not Captain Skipwith insisted on waiting for the hundred soldiers from the county of Carnarvon, three hundred of the

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Welsh force might have gone to Ireland with the English soldiers. The Lord Treasurer is entreated to give orders for defraying the heavy charges of dieting and transporting so considerable a body of men.

8 August 1598. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Lords of the Council. Respecting arrangements and proposals for the transportation of a thousand foot soldiers from Chester to Dublin. The writer begs for prompt repayment of the sum of v^l.xiii. li. xiii.s. x.d. which he has laid out on the diet of the same soldiers on land. As for the expense of transporting the soldiers, who are to be sent to Loughfoyle, the writer says that some ship-owners demand 5s. for the carriage of every man, whilst others only ask iii.s. and some only iii.s. per man. He is of opinion that the lowest sum is a sufficient fare. Dated from Chester.

9 August 1598. Official copy of the instructions given by Lords of the Council to James Ware, gent., sent down to the portes of Chester and Liuepool to provide and set the shipping of c^h horse and v^l foote that are appointed to be imbarqued at that porte. Commencing with a statement that "there are the number of 600 soldiers leyed in sondry counties of the realme, and also 100 horses proydyd by Sir Samuell Bagnall, knt., colonnell of those forces that are sent at this present vnto Loughfoyle in the realme of Ireland, which horse and foote are appointed to be imbarqued at the porte of Chester or Leverpoole, Holbrie, and New key."—Also, rough draft of a letter, dated 6 September 1598 (probably from the mayor of Chester to the mayor of Liverpool), touching the entertainment and transport of a portion of the same force.

10 August 1598. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Cecyll, knt., her Majesty's Principal Secretary. Giving particulars of the writer's action for the execution of the orders of the Lords of the Privy Council for the entertainment at Chester of certain troops, and for their transportation to Ireland. The writer begs for a speedy remittance of money, as he has taken up much of his neighbours' money by way of loan to do her Majesty's bidding in this matter.

20 August 1598. Letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Mayor of Liverpool. Giving the last-named mayor assurance of the sufficiency of Mr. Ware's instructions in the matter of the 100 horse and six hundred foot-soldiers ordered to Ireland, and requiring him to make stay of shipping in the port of Liverpool for the transportation of some of the force to Loughfoyle.

25 August 1598. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Lords of the Council. Giving particulars of the writer's care for the speedy transmission to Dublin, *via* Holyhead, of their said lordships' dispatches to the Lords Justices of Ireland, and to the Lord Lieutenant General of Her Majesty's forces in Ireland, in obedience to their lordships' letter, dated on the 21st and received by the writer on the 24th instant. The writer adds, "I doe alsoe further signifye vnto your Honours that the 600 footemen soldiers by your Honours directed hither to be transported to Loughfoyle are already hither come together with 30 of the 100 horse likewise hither appointed, whom I purpose with all onvenient speed to hasten hence, hauinge in good redynes both shipping, victuals and all other necessities proydyd."

27 August 1598. Letter from Sir Robert Cecyll, her Majesty's Principal Secretary, to the Mayor of Chester and Mr. James Ware. Ordering that certain foot companies now at Chester, and in readiness to cross the sea to Ireland, be sent thither by the first fair wind, together with those of Sir Samuel Baghenall's fifty horse soldiers who have come to the said port, without waiting for the arrival of all the cavalry, as their presence on the other side the water is urgently required "by the late accydent in Ireland." The writer adds, "And for oates, a hundred quarters wilbe sufficient, the horse being nowe not to be sent to Loughfoyle, but to some other places where their waitees may with better commoditie be supplied." Dated from the Court.

8 September 1598. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to Lords of the Council. Respecting arrangements for entertaining at Chester and transporting from Chester to Dublin the "25 horses and 200 fote allowed to Sir Richard Bingham, knt., for her Majesties service into Ireland." Also touching the mayor's care in forwarding *via* Holyhead certain of their said Lordships' dispatches to the Lords of the Council in Ireland.

11 September 1598. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Lords of the Council, in reply to two letters (dated respectively on 24 July and 10 August

ast) from the same Lords. Touching the arrangements and charges for victualling and transporting from Chester to Ireland "600 foot men and 100 horses with their severall ryders." The writer concludes, "The whole sum of money by me in this sum disbursed amounteth to the somme of ix^l. xv. xix.li.s. x.d., whiche I moste humble beseeche your Lordships may be paid unto the said Styles, a man of sufficiency for receipt thereof. For which purpose only he is sent vpp by me to attend you."

20 September 1598. Letter from Thomas Bulkley, Mayor of Bewarris, to the Mayor of Chester. Accompanying a packet of despatches "putte on land on this coast," and "from constable to constable brought to this towne," for transmission to Lords of the Council. The mayor of Chester is entreated to move their said lordships to remunerate the writer and the constables of divers parishes for their pains in forwarding to their lordships these and other letters from Ireland.

25 September 1598. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to Lords of the Council. Announcing the arrival in Chester of Sir Richard Bingham with his thirty horse-soldiers, and asking what order is to be taken for allowances in respect to the same cavalry; Sir Richard alleging that he should for his horses receive the same allowances as Sir Samuell Bagnall had for his horses. Dated from Chester.

7 October 1598. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Rt. Worshipful Sir William Brereton, knt., and—Maynwaring, esq., or either of them. Accompanying a letter from the Lords of the Council to the said Mayor, "together with a copie of one other letter sent (by their said lordships) vnto the erle of Essex, and of a copie of a certificate touching a muteny in Toceter by the 300 souldiers leyed in London and marching hitherwards for Ireland."

12 October 1598. Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Chester to the Lords of the Council. Announcing that "the horse and 200 footemen appointed vnder the charge of Sir Richard Bingham, knt., have taken passage for Ireland, and have hadd a merry wynde." The writer continues, "The 800 footemen appointed vnder Capt^e Frances Stafford, together with himself, are here aryved, and their shipping and victuals * * * and and them selves all readyly furnished, and the wynde likely to serve, are in passage downe to the water-side."

—1598. A Bill of the Particular Somes of money disbursed by Thomas Fletcher, maior of the citie of Chester, aswell for the dyet by land and by sea of 1,000 fotemen souldiers latelie thither appointed, as also for their transportation over to Dublin within the realme of Ireland, and other charges incident to the said service, by vertue of letters from the Lords of Her Majesties moste Honorable Priuey Counsaile of the xviiith of June last past, 1598, to the said maior addressed. The total charges for the diet of the soldiers by land being cccxxxiii.li. iii.s. iii.d.; and for their diet, &c. at sea, being cxxxviii.li. ix.s. vi.d.

1600-1605. File of warrants and certificates from commanding officers in Ireland, for the safe passage to their homes in England of sick soldiers returning from Ireland on account of their unfitness for military service; with lists of the names of the invalid soldiers. Some of the warrants being signed by Sir Henry Docwra, knt., governor of her Majesty's forces residing at Loughfoyle; and one of them by Sir Arthur Chichester, knt., governor of the town and garrison of Knockfargus, both the Clandiboyes, with all the territories thereunto belonging in the province of Ulster.

43 Elizabeth. File of Muster-Rolls of soldiers levied for service in Ireland, in one or another of the following English counties,—Bucks., Northampton, Stafford, Bedford, Surrey, Hertford, Salop, Derby, Flint, Warwick, and the county Palatine of Chester. Each roll being in the form of an indenture between deputy-lieutenants of a county, of the one part, and of the person appointed to conduct the soldiers levied in the same county to the port of Chester, of the other part.

10 May 1602. A true Muster Booke of the 1,500 souldiers appointed to be at the citie of Chester by the xxth day of May 1602.

31 January 1609. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor and aldermen of Chester. For the prevention of the sale and manufacture of starch, which article is too generally made and sold in defiance of his Majesty's politic proclamation against a manufacture, greatly and scandalously wasteful of corn that should be used for human food.

25 February 1609. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester and the officers of the port

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there.—Begging that all facilities for crossing to Ireland may be afforded to all persons licensed to travel thither by William Cockin, sheriff and alderman of London, and Governor of the Plantation of Ulster, or by his deputy William Towrson, or by the Chief Agent for the plantation of Ulster, John Rowley, “the citie of London” having undertaken a plantation in the Province of “Ulster.”—Dated from Whitehall.

24 October 1609. Letter from Hugh Gwynn and Robert Owen, aldermen of Ruthin, to the Mayor and aldermen of Chester. Announcing that, the plague being understood to be in Chester, no inhabitants of that town will be allowed to enter Ruthin for the purpose of attending the fair about to be held there, unless they bring with them certificates (signed by the magistrates of Chester), “that they and their places of dwelling are free of any suspicion of the same sickness.”

12 January 1610. Letter from the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, to the Mayor of Chester.—Requesting the said mayor to furnish “with victuals for three months for the number of threescore men,” his Majesty’s ship “the Lyon’s Whelpe,” that has entered the port of Chester in urgent need of supplies. The mayor is assured that “for the same within five daies sight of your bills of exchequer and your accounts avouched by yourselfe, the Captain, Purser or other officers of your port, current payment shall be made” by Sir Thomas Bludder, victualler for his Majesty’s “Navy.”

7 July 1610. Letter from Sir Arthur Chichester to the Mayor of Chester. Requesting the mayor of Chester to furnish his Majesty’s ship, the Lyon’s Whelpe, commanded by Captaine Owen Wynne, with victuals for threescore men for two or three months, in order that the said captain may go with his ship and crew in search and pursuit of a pirate “who hath lately robbed manie, both Englishes and Scottische passengers that traded to Log-foile.” Dated from Myriam, near Dublin.

10 July 1610. Letter from William Leicester, mayor of Chester and Edward Gamull, to Thomas Gamull, recorder, and Hugh Glasceur, Burgess of parliament for the same city. Begging the said recorder and member of parliament to take measures that “the parties that hath the licence for yarne out of Ireland” may cease to exact five shillings “per packe of all yarne” brought to the port of Chester over and above the rate of duty charged upon Irish yarn imported at “Lerpole.”

31 July 1610. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester. Announcing that their lordships have directed the Lord Deputy of Ireland to send to the said mayor “Coward and Barret, two notable pirates” lately taken in Ireland, “whom the same mayor is instructed to receive and hold in custody,” “that such further order may be taken concerning them as shalbe fitt.” Dated from Whitehall.

15 August 1610. Letter from Sir Thomas Bludder to Mr. William Leicester, mayor of Chester. Accompanying an order for payment in full of a demand for 199l. 14s. 3d., for the victualling of his Majesty’s ship “The Lyon’s Whelpe,” for sixty men and three months of eighty-four days; which charge, however, is shown to be excessive by 52l. 14s. 8d. over the usual and regular allowances, and also to be inaccurate in several other particulars.

18 August 1610. Letter from Mr. Jo. Bingley to the Mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city of Chester. Expressing the writer’s desire to serve the citizens of Chester as their Burgess in parliament, in lieu of their late member, the worthy Mr. Glasceur, whose death is an event of recent occurrence. In support of his petition the writer refers to his past expressions of affection for Chester, and also to the nearness of his “habitation” and residence to the parliament.—Dated from St. Steevens in Westminster.

13 October 1610. Letter from Edward Pennaddock to the Mayor of Chester. Certifying that one Thomas Dade of Bennerton, who is detained at Chester on suspicion of felony, is the son of the writer’s well-reputed neighbour Thomas Dade, who has been wont to place confidence in and to live affectionately with his said son. From the letter it appears that having had a quarrel with his wife, the younger Dade in ill humour suddenly mounted one of his father’s horses and rode away from home, taking with him certain moneys and trifling articles belonging to his father then absent from home. The writer is of opinion that everything found on the younger Dade, not belonging to him, was the property of his father, who has no purpose to charge the young man with a felony. The young man has surely taken “an idle voyage or journey,” but is no criminal.

1612. The humble petition of Jasper Gillam, Keeper of the Pentice, to Mr. John Ratcliffe, mayor, Thomas

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Gamull, esq., recorder, and the aldermen and common-councillors of Chester. For an augmentation of stipend, in consideration of the petitioner’s recent loss of a small sum hitherto allowed to him for “keeping the conduit,” and in consideration of expenses he has borne in setting forth the Pentice banquets. “That where” runs the preamble of the petition, “this Petitioner and his predecessors, according to the auncient and awdable custome of the said citie, have vsually from tyme to tyme vpon Saboth and Festival dayes prouided certayne small quantites of wyne, fruite, and other viandes of the season for a small repaste after dyner, tendinge aswell to drawe a brotherlie meetinge and to contynue a perpetuall love betwene your honours Worships, as alsoe to grace the congregation afterwards with your reverend presence in hearing of God’s most sacred worde; That the Petitioner haueing diuers tymes made greater provision then the Company being small and stinted to a small rate have defrayed, hath sustayned some loss thereby.” The petitioner urges further that he “is besydes at some charges in keepinge the said Pentice vpon the said festiuals with flowers and rushes.”

1612. The humble petition of John Blanchard to Mr. John Ratcliffe, mayor, and to the aldermen, sheriffs and common council of Chester, that he may be admitted to the freedom of the city. In support of his prayer the petitioner urges that “never haueing bene brought vpp in any manual trade, he cannot nor will not be in any wise prejudiciall either to the whole corporacion or to any fraternitie therein.”

14 March 1612. Letter from the Earl of Clanricard to the Mayor of the city of Chester. Begging that a watch, stolen from his lordship on the occasion of his last journey into Ireland in Mr. Dowson’s house at Chester, and now in the Mayor’s custody, may be delivered to Mr. Fraunceis the postmaster there.—Also, on the same sheet of paper, the acknowledgment of John Fraunceis, postmaster of Chester, that he has taken possession of the watch in accordance with the earl’s direction.

15 June 1612. Letter from Gerard Massye to Mr. John Ratcliffe, mayor of Chester. Respecting the clearness of the evidence that one Thomas Almond, apprehended in Chester on suspicion of felony, “hath stolen the peece of plate called a beaker from Susan Greene of Wyggan.” Dated from Wygan.

17 June 1612. Letter from H. Tonnesend to the Mayor of Chester. Setting forth how urgently the writer is entreated by the Lord Mayor of London to acquit William Hodges of certain costs which he has been ordered to pay the said Mayor of Chester. The writer “will not alter that he hath done,” but will assent to any allowance which the Mayor of Chester may make to William Hodges. Dated from Ludlow Castle.

1611. Letter from the Earl of Salisbury to the Mayor of Chester. For the impetrate transmission *vid* Holyhead to Dublin of an accompanying dispatch to the Lord Deputy of Ireland.

22 January 1611. Acknowledgment by Thomas Mallory that he has borrowed of the Mayor and his bretheren of Chester six several books, the names of which are given by the scholar. Signed, Thos. Mallory.

25 January, 1611. Letter from Sir Thomas Bludder to Mr. Ratcliffe, mayor of Chester. Respecting an account of moneys for provisions furnished by the said mayor for his Majesty’s service, to divers important items of which bill for victuals the writer makes exceptions.

26 April 1611. Letter from the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, to the Mayor of Westchester. Requiring the Mayor to call before him a tailor of Chester, named Richard Hiecocke, who with two of his men has obtained unlawful possession of certain valuable goods that were shipt from Chester to James Duffe, merchant of Dublin, in a vessel which was driven by violent weather on the Isle of Man, where the said goods came into Richard Hiecocke’s hands.

2 October 1611. Letter from Sir Arthur Chichester to the Mayor of Chester. Enclosing a letter by the same writer to the Lord Admiral in behalf of “one Gabriel Bunnage, who was founde heere in a pirates ship, but no matter to be layd to his charge that I could heare of.” Dated from the Castle of Dublin.

23 October 1611. Mr. Mayor of Chester. I thank you for your care in conveying my letters to my Neice of Derby. I have receaued the last, and I pray retorne this to her. And so I commit you to God. Your loving friend R. Salisbury. Whitehall.

1 November 1611. Letter from the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, to Mr. John Ratcliffe, mayor of Chester. Acknowledging the receipt of two letters from

the said mayor respecting Gabriel Bunadge, and also a letter by the Lord Deputy of Ireland respecting the same prisoner, whose enlargement from prison is hereby ordered, the writer understanding "there is nothing to be objected against him."

— Orders of John Ratclyffe mayor, and his brethren the aldermen of Chester, for the more orderly devout observance of Sunday in Chester, where the sabbath "is manie times much abused and profaned by keepinge open of shoppes, sellinge of wares and victuals, bringinge in and caryinge of burdens through the streetes on horses and otherwise, and hauntinge of tavernes and alehouses."

30 January — Letter from Richard Fruer to the Mayor of Chester. Since his departure from Chester the writer has received information that a quantity of pepper, far greater than the quantity delivered to him by Mr. Drinkwater, came from Carnarvon, and was furtively delivered to a carrier of Chester. The mayor is prayed to examine Mr. Drinkwater about the matter.

— Letter from Sir Arthur Chichester to the Mayor of West Chester. Requiring the mayor to receive the body of Gabriel Bunadge (?), lately apprehended on suspicion of piracy, and to keep him prisoner till further notice. This letter is barely legible, and the date is obliterated.

19 February 1613. Letter from Richard Forster, mayor of Dublin, to the Mayor of Chester. Inquiring what truth there may be in the report that Chester is stricken with the pestilence; the writer's object being to ascertain what precautions he ought to take for the preservation of the people of his own city from the perils of intercourse with voyagers from the English Port.

20 February 1613. Letter from John Bingley to the Mayor and aldermen of Chester. Offering to serve as one of the burgesses of parliament for the representation of the citizens of Chester, and declaring the writer's cordial and disinterested love of the city he would fain serve in that capacity.

12 September 1613. Letter from Sir John Savage to the Mayor of Chester. Begging the said mayor to interest himself "in the behalfe of this berer John Brereton, who is desirous to become a townesman in Chester and to keepe an Inn there." Dated from Rocksavage.

13 September 1613. Letter from Sir Thomas Smyth to Mr. Robert Whitbeck, mayor of the city of Chester. In behalf of the letter's bearer, John Brereton, "whoe is desirous to become a citizen in Chester and to keepe an Inn there," and who is commended to the mayor's kindly consideration. Dated from Hatherton.

10 December 1613. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Chester. For the strict and due observance in the said city of the newly published rules and orders for keeping Lent. Dated from Whitehall.

(c.) *Rolls and Files.*

(1.) *Amerciaments and Estreats of the following years of our Lord.*—1477, 1500 to 1538, 1550 to 1553, 1555, 1556, 1560, 1567, 1571, 1586, 1591, 1594, 1598, 1599, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1629, 1635.

(2.) *Assembly Orders (rolled or filed) of the following years of our Lord.*—1409-1534, 1557-69, 1570-76, 1592-3, 1597, 1602, 1609, 1611, 1615, 1616-18, 1620-1, 1626-7, 1628-9, 1631-2, 1632-3, 1635-6, 1637-8, 1639-40, 1640-2, 1643-4, 1645-6, 1646-7, 1647-8, 1648-9, 1651-3, 1654-5, 1656-7, 1657-60, 1662, 1663-6, 1666-75, 1682, 1684-5, 1688-90, 1697-1703, 1703-8, 1708-15, 1715-23, 1723-33, 1733-40, 1740-54, 1754-64, 1765-75, 1775-90, 1790-99, 1799-1805, 1805-1811, 1811-18, 1820-33, 1833-5, 1840-48.

(3.) *Bakers' Presentments of 2 Elizabeth.*

(4.) *Declarations, of the years of our Lord, 1558 to 1661.*

(5.) *Depositions and Examinations, of the years of our Lord.*—1553, 1567, 1591 and 1592, 1611 to 1612, 1620 and 1621.

(6.) *Enrolments of Deeds, of the years of our Lord.*—1334, 1358, 1388, 1393 to 1402, 1406, 1428, 1444, 1447, 1449, 1456, 1470, 1483, 1562 to 1583, 1603 to 1623.

(7.) *Fines, in files labelled with the following notes of the years in which they were levied.*—1527 to 1538, 1550 to 1553, 1556 and 1557, 1563 to 1565, 1564 to 1569, 1571 to 1608, 1594 to 1608, 1615 to 1618, 1614 to 1632, 1632 to 1638, 1638 to 1647, 1649 to 1655, 1651 to 1653, 1655 and 1656, 1660 to 1666, 1665 and 1666, 1667 to 1670, 1671 to 1675, 1676 to 1679, 1680 to 1684, 1683 to 1688, 1688 to 1694, 1694 to 1707, 1707 to 1715, 1715 to 1724, 1724 to 1733, 1732 to 1742, 1742 to 1752, 1746 to 1751, 1753 to

1764, 1762 and 1763, 1764 to 1770, 1778 to 1797, 1798 to 1805, 1806 to 1812. From these numbers the reader may infer that considerable confusion has crept into the arrangement of these documents.

(8.) *Freemen's Rolls for years of our Lord, 1538 to 1805.* A complete series with the exception of the roll for the years 1611 to 1634, which is missing. For records of earlier admissions to the municipal franchise, reference should be made to the older Mayors' Books.

(9.) *Inquisitions.* Verdicts and certificates of post-mortem and other inquisitions, filed or made into rolls or packets. On parchment, for the following years of our Lord.—1432, 1434, 1521, 1540, 1560, 1561 to 1571, 1562, 1563, 1566, 1568, 1576, 1579, 1580, 1582, 1585, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1598, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1611, 1613, 1617, 1624, 1625 to 1630, 1668 to 1687, 1795. On paper, for the years,—1550 to 1600, 1700 to 1730, 1730 to 1750, 1750 to 1770, 1770 to 1789, 1780 to 1800, 1800 to 1830.

(10.) *Mayor's Court. Files for the following years:*—1547 to 1558, 1559 to 65, 1568 to 73, 1573 and 4, 1576-7, 1578-9, 1590-1, 1594-5, 1595-6, 1597-8, 1598-9, 1600-1, 1602-3, 1603-4, 1604-5, 1606-7, 1607-8, 1608-10, 1610-11, 1611-12, 1612-13, 1614-15, 1615-16, 1616-17, 1619-20, 1622-3, 1623-4, 1624-5, 1627-8, 1628-9, 1629-30, 1630-31, 1633-4, 1634-5, 1635-6, 1636-7, 1637-8, 1642-3, 1647-8, 1648-9, 1649-50, 1650-1, 1651-2, 1652-3, 1653-4, 1655-6, 1658-9, 1660-1, 1661-2, 1662-3, 1663-4, 1666-7, 1667-8, 1668-9, 1669-70, 1679-1, 1672-3, 1673-4, 1674-5, 1676-77, 1677-8, 1678-9, 1680-1, 1682-3, 1684-5, 1685-6, 1686-7, 1687-8, 1688-9, 1689-90, 1690-1, 1691-2, 1695-6, 1696-7, 1697-8, 1698-9, 1699-1700, 1700-1, 1701-2, 1703-4, 1704-5, 1706-7; and downwards without break to 1835-6, with the exception of 1715-16, 1762-3, 1803-4, 1817-18, 1829-30, for which last-named years no files appear.

(11.) *Passage Court Rolls of the following years of our Lord.*—1337, 1377, 1395, 1422, 1423, 1436, 1446, 1477, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1484, 1488, 1493, 1499, 1500, 1506, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1530, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1557, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1566, 1567, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1580, 1581, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1614, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1627, 1631, 1632, 1649, 1656, 1657, 1669, 1670, 1711.

(12.) *Pentice Court Rolls, of the following years of our Lord.*—1282, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1292, 1297, 1306 to 1308, 1317, 1320, 1322, 1323, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1348, 1351, 1357, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1375, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1383, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1390, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1403, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1413, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1423, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1477 to 1480, 1483, 1485, 1486, 1490, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1496, 1497, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1510, 1516, 1517, 1520, 1532, 1535, 1536, 1543, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1552, 1553, 1558, 1560, 1561, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1593, 1596, 1597, 1601, 1603, 1604, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1620, 1621, 1653, 1664, 1671, 1678, 1680, 1727, 1740, 1744, 1748, 1772, 1773, 1799 to 1823, 1826 to 1836, 1836 to 1846.

(13.) *Petitions and Letters in files, of the following years.*—1567, 1573, 1576 to 1580, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1586, 1589, 1590, 1590 to 1593, 1596, 1598, 1615 to 1620, 1687.

(14.) *Plate Indentures.* Forty indentures (the earliest dated 5 William and Mary, and the latest dated 6 George IV) executed by successive mayors of Chester for the restitution of municipal plate on the expiration of their respective mayoralities.

(15.) *Portmote and Crownmote Court Rolls, of the following years of our Lord.*—1277, 1279, 1281, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1304, 1306, 1309, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1321, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1330, 1331, 1334, 1335, 1340, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1351, 1352, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1377, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1385, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1399, 1400, 1405, 1408, 1412, 1413, 1415, 1416, 1420, 1422, 1423, 1426, 1430, 1432, 1444, 1447, 1449, 1450, 1467, 1483, 1493, 1497, 1502, 1503, 1507, 1516, 1543,

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1544, 1546, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1568, 1571, 1572, 1576, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1583, 1584, 1586, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1612, 1615, 1619, 1623, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1636, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1645, 1646, 1650, 1660, 1667, 1672, 1675, 1677, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1692, 1695, 1703, 1711, 1714, 1717, 1719, 1739, 1741, 1750.

(16.) Recoveries, of the following years of our Lord:—1547 to 1553, 1589 to 1591, 1626 to 1632, 1666, 1684 to 1714, 1713 to 1735, 1735 to 1764, 1738 to 1747, 1762 to 1798, 1798 to 1823, 1823 to 1833. Considerable confusion has crept into the arrangement of these records, but the label attached to each file accurately represents its contents.

(17.) Register of the Estates of Roman Catholics, made in 1 George I., in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the same year.

(18.) Sacrament Certificates, of the years of our Lord, 1672 to 1678, 1700 to 1715, 1715 to 1730, 1730 to 1745, 1745 to 1763, 1769 to 1785.

(19.) Sessions Files, of the following years of our Lord:—1347, 1393, 1432, 1504, 1524, 1531, 1533, 1534, 1536, 1537, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1545, 1546, 1552, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1560, 1561, 1564, 1565, 1567, 1568, 1571, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1589, 1590, 1590, 1591, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1629, 1631, 1637, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1646, 1655, 1657, 1668, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1681, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1689, 1693, 1695, 1700, 1704, 1707, 1714, 1718, 1712 to 1727, 1727 to 1732, 1732 to 1736, 1740 to 1745, 1745 to 1749, 1750 to 1755, 1755 to 1764, 1763 to 1769, 1769 to 1775, 1775 to 1780, 1781 to 1788, 1788 to 1799 and downwards to 1831.

(20.) Sheriff's Files of the following years of our Lord:—156, 1567, 1568, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1601, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1646, 1647, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1658, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1703, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, and downwards to the year 1804-5, excepting the years 1730-1, 1742-3, 1753-4, 1778-9, for which last-named years no rolls appear.

(21.) Sheriff's Court Files, for the following years of our Lord:—1566-7, 1567-8, 1569-70, 1571-2, 1573-4, 1581-2, 1583-4, 1585-6, 1586-7, 1587-8, 1592-3, 1594-5, 1595-6, 1596-7, 1597-8, 1601-2, 1604-5, 1605-6, 1607-8, 1608-9, 1609-10, 1610-11, 1611-12, 1612-13, 1613-14, 1614-15, 1615-16, 1616-17, 1618-19, 1620-1, 1621-2, 1622-3, 1623-4, 1624-5, 1627-8, 1628-9, 1629-30, 1630-1, 1635-6, 1636-7, 1637-8, 1638-9, 1640-1, 1641-2, 1642-3, 1646-7, 1651-2, 1652-3, 1653-4, 1654-5, 1658-60, 1660-1, 1661-2, 1662-3, 1663-4, 1665-6, 1670-1, 1671-2, 1672-3, 1673-4, 1674-5, 1675-6, 1676-7, 1678-9, 1679-80, 1680-1, 1682-3, 1684-5, 1687-8, 1688-9, 1689-90, 1690-1, 1692-3, 1693-4, 1694-5, 1696-7, 1697-8, 1698-9, 1700-1, 1703-4, 1707-8, 1708-8, 1709-10, and downwards without a break to 1805-8 excepting the years 1724-5, 1730-1, and 1778-9, for which last-named years, no files appear.

(22.) Soldiers' Notes of the following years of our Lord:—1550, 1573, 1577, 1580, 1586, 1587, 1596, 1597, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602.

(23.) Treasurers' Accounts of the following years of our Lord:—1547, 1548, 1556, 1557, 1564, 1569, 1571, 1572, 1575, 1577, 1584, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1603, 1609, 1610, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1623, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1655, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1688, 1689, 1698, 1699.

Of the large number of ancient and modern deeds, relating to grants and leases made by the Mayor and citizens of Chester to private persons, or by private individuals to the Mayor and citizens, I give no particular account, as they afford no matters deserving the consideration of Her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts. For the same reason I forbear to speak in detail of the numerous will leases and other legal instruments, touching properties that some years since were taken from the custody of the Corporation and confided to the local Charity Trustees. I should be

working yet further beyond the limits of my proper field of duty, were I to lengthen this report by setting forth the contents of several parcels of old leases and other indentures, drawn in the sixteenth and two following centuries, that have no connection with properties at any time held by the Corporation and were probably placed in the first instance amongst the municipal records by former Town Clerks, who used the civic muniment-room for the custody of the writings of their private clients. For the entertainment of persons especially interested in Chester and its neighbourhood, I may, however, insert the following abstract of a document which I placed in a parcel marked "Curious Deeds," when, after finishing my work for the Historical MSS. Commission, I calendared and arranged the entire body of Corporation Deeds at the request of the Town Council, and at the cost of the Citizens of Chester.

24 December 1757. Curious and notable Trust Deed, in the form of an Indenture between Richard Richardson, esq., mayor, and the citizens of Chester, of the one part, and Sir Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, co. Chester, baronet, Thomas Cholmondeley of Vale Royal in the same county, esquire, and Trafford Barnston of the city of Chester, esquire, of the other part. Whereby the said mayor and citizens granted and conveyed to the said Sir Richard Grosvenor, bart., Thomas Cholmondeley, esq., and Trafford Barnston, esq., the tract of land on the west side of Chester, (lying) between the walls of the city and the river Dee, and commonly called the Roozee or Rood Eye; and another parcel of land lying on the west of the same city between the walls thereof and the copp or bank of the river Dee, and "leading to certain erections and buildings called the "Wharf or Crane and also those fields, closes and "parcels of land of them the said mayor and citizens "lying and being in Guilden Sutton within the county "of Chester, and now in the holding of one — Burroughs, widow, her under-tenants or assigns;" and a piece of meadow at Christleton near Stanford Bridge, co. Chester; and the shambles commonly called the Flesh Shambles in Northgate Street; and the Customary Tolls of the Nearer Bridge Gate and the East gate of Chester; and all the shops of the said Mayor and citizens under the Inner Pentice; and the chief fee-farms or other yearly rents, amounting to 15*l.* per annum, and issuing yearly to the said mayor and citizens out of the lands of Philip Egerton of Oulton, co. Chester, Edward Griffith and Elizabeth Price; and divers other fee-farm rents; to be had and held by the said Sir Richard Grosvenor, bart., Thomas Cholmondeley, esq., and Trafford Barnston, esq., the executors and administrators and assigns for a full term of five hundred years, Upon the following Trusts,—viz., (1) *On Trust*, To permit the said mayor and citizens to hold and enjoy the premises and collect the rents, &c. for their own uses so long as they "shall from time to time well "and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the several "and respective persons who shall from time to time "become entitled thereunto all and singular the "several and respective annuities or clear yearly sums "of money mentioned and expressed to be due and "payable for and in respect of every principal sum of "money set down and subscribed by each respective "person in the said subscribed or annexed schedule;" (2) *On Further Trust*, To enter on the said premises and to distraint upon them, and to deal with the distresses levied upon them, "in like manner and form as a distress for rent service may be sold," for the full satisfaction of any annuitant named in the said schedule, whose annuity has not been paid in accordance with the obligations of the mayor and citizens in that respect; (3) *On Further Trust*, To enter on the premises and take the rents of the same, and apply them to the satisfaction of any annuitant or annuitants, payment of whose annuity or annuities due to them from the same mayor and citizens may be in arrear; (4) *On Further Trust*, To raise money by sale or mortgage of part or the whole of the premises for any part or the whole of the said term, for the satisfaction of the claims of unpaid annuitants. Provision being made for a re-assignment by the trustees to the corporation of the remainder of the lease of such of the premises as should remain in the hands of the trustees after due performance of the trusts, on the extinction of the interests of annuitants by death or otherwise.

The annexed schedule (a printed document) shows that the obligations, for the fulfilment of which this Trust Deed was a security, arose out of an arrangement, of the nature of a tontine, whereby the Corporation of Chester in the year 1757, in order to raise 6,000*l.*, engaged to make annual payments in survivorship to

each of a company of annuitants, being either persons who had bought annuities by a payment of 50*l.* for each annuity, or persons appointed to receive annuities by persons who had bought the same for 50*l.* each. By the original project the Mayor and citizens in their corporate character proposed to pay an annuity of 3*l.* to each of 120 persons so qualified by purchase or appointment, until the number of the same annuitants should be reduced by death to 80; and then to pay an annuity of 3*l.* 10*s.* to each of the eighty survivors until death should reduce them to 60; and then to pay an annuity of 4*l.* 10*s.* to each of the sixty survivors until death should reduce them to 40; and then to pay an annuity of 7*l.* to each of the forty survivors until death should reduce them to 20; and then to pay an annuity of 10*l.* to each of twenty survivors till death should reduce them to 10; and then to pay an annuity of 17*l.* 10*s.* to each of the ten survivors till death should reduce them to 8; and then to pay an annuity of 22*l.* 10*s.* to each of the eight survivors till death should reduce them to 6; and then to pay an annuity of 27*l.* 10*s.* to each of the six survivors till death should reduce them to 4; and then to pay an annuity of 50*l.* to each of the four survivors till death should reduce them to 2; and then to pay an annuity of 100*l.* to each of the two survivors till death should reduce them to one; and then to pay during his or her life an annuity at 200*l.* to the last survivor. It was provided by the articles of agreement that a person paying only a single sum of 50*l.* could acquire thereby only one annuity on his or her own life, but that a subscriber of two or more sums of 50*l.* might appoint as many annuitants (irrespective of their ages), as the number of his or her shares, and also that he or she might cumulate on any single nominee annuities to the number of his shares of the entire subscription of 6,000*l.*

The schedule exhibits a complete list of the annuitants a large proportion of whom were infants or very young children at the date of the bonds executed for their benefit. Persons interested in the social history of Chester during the later half of the last century will derive entertainment from this schedule, and the deed to which it is annexed.

(f.) *MSS. in the Possession of certain of the Companies of the City of Chester.*

To the foregoing account of the Records of the City of Chester may be appended some notes touching the charters and books belonging to nine of the twenty-three Chester Companies, that were brought for my inspection to the Town Hall by the principal officers of the (1) Cordwainers', (2) Bakers', (3) Weavers', (4) Innholders, Victuallers, and Cooks', (5) Joiners, Carvers, and Turners', (6) Beerbrewers', (7) Tanners', (8) Barber-Surgeons, and Wax-and-Tallow Chandlers', (9) Clothworkers' companies.

(1.) Charters of the Company of Cordwainers.

(a.) 6 May, 44 Edward III. Letters Patent by Edward the Black Prince.

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie filius, Princeps Aquitanie et Wallie, Dux Cornubie et Comes Cestrie, Omnibus ballivis, ministris et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem: Licet ante hec tempora existit testatum quod non fuit ad commodum et utilitatem communis comitatus nostri Cestrie et civitatis nostre ibidem quod alutarii et sutores eiusdem civitatis exercerent et tenerent officia alutarie, sutorie et tannarie corcorum simul et semel, set quod hoc tenderet in prejudicium utriusque communis, super quo per auctoritatem consilii nostri concessimus tannatoribus civitatis predictae quod nullus alutariorum et sutorum in eadem civitate nec per se nec per alium nec aliquis alius nisi eidem officio tannarie infra dictam civitatem et nulli alteri officio ibidem intendere voluerit, de cetero se intromitteret in officio tannarie supradicto, Reddendo inde nobis annuatim ad scaccarium nostrum Cestrie sex solidos et octo denarios ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste pro toto anno, Postea tamen in presencia Johannis de la Pole, locum tenentis Justiciarii nostri Cestrie, et Magistri Johannis de Brunham camerarii nostri ibidem, plenissime et unanimiter extitit per communitem predictam testatum et notificatum propter dampnum quod contigit medio tempore toti populo comitatus nostri predicti, quod magis proficuum est et expediens toti populo nostre communis predictae quod alutarii et sutores dicte civitatis exercerent et habeant utrumque officium alutarie, sutorie et tannarie simul et semel in eadem civitate: Nos consideracionem habentes ad melioracionem subditorum nostrorum dicti comitatus per auctoritatem magni consilii nostri tunc existentis apud Cestriam, et ex assensu et consensu tannatorum pre-

dictorum, per finem viginti librarum vnde nobis soluent viginti marcas per quatuor annos proximo sequentes ad festa Sancti Michaelis et Pasche per equales porciones, et predictis tannatoribus decem marcas infra primum annum ad eadem festa de eodem fine viginti librarum in recompensacionem ejusdam finis viginti marcarum quem dicti tannatores nobis prius soluerunt pro officio tannarie supradicto, concessimus alutariis et sutoribus predictis non obstante carta nostra predictis tannatoribus inde confecta, quod ipsi et successores sui alutarii et sutores gaudere et exercere valeant simul et semel officium alutarie, sutorie et tannarie cum omnibus liberis consuetudinibus suis in eadem civitate prout antiquitus facere consueverunt, Reddendo inde nobis annuatim ad scaccarium nostrum predictum sex solidos et octo denarios ad dictum festum natiuitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste pro toto anno; et volumus quod tannatores quieti sint de predicto annuali redditu sex solidorum et octo denariorum unde prius onerati fuerint ut predictum est: Promiso tamen quod hujus tannarie debito modo fiat per supervisum ministrorum ad hoc deputandorum per maiorem et communitem civitatis predictae. Et ibi vobis mandamus quod predictos alutarios et sutores officii predicti uti et gaudere permittatis in forma supradicta sine impedimento vel calumpnia nostrorum vel heredum aut successorum nostrorum iusticiariorum, escacorum sen aliorum ballivorum vel ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes sigillo scaccarii nostri Cestrie signatas. Datum apud Cestriam, sexto die Maii anno regni domini Edwardi regis patris nostri quadragesimo quarto.

Endorsed, Irrotulatum in pleno comitatu Cestrie die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii de conquestu quadragesimo sexto.

Tempore Thome de Fitton iusticiarii Cestrie, ad instanciam Johannis de Ludbury.

(b.) 24 October, 3 Edward VI. Letters Patent of Insuperimus and Confirmation of the charter of Henry IV., dated at Chester on the 14th of May in the eleventh year of his reign, to the Skinners and Shoemakers of the said city, confirmin the said artificers in their sole and ancient monopoly and right of exercise of their art in Chester, and forbidding all persons, whether freemen of the said city or foreigners, to presume to exercise or busy themselves in the arts of the "alutarii et sutores" within the bounds and liberties of the city, until they have been admitted "in gildam et fraternitatem eorundem alutariorum et sutorum," and obtained the license of the said gild to practice the said arts. Dated at Westminster.

(c.) 2 May, 3 James I. Letters Patent of Insuperimus and Confirmation by James the First of the foregoing Charter of Insuperimus and Confirmation by Edward the Sixth of Henry the Fourth's Charter to the Skinners and Shoemakers of Chester.

(2.) Charter of the Company of Bakers.

5 July, 6 Edward VI. Letters Patent under the Great Seal by Edward the Sixth, of Insuperimus and Confirmation of a certain charter, dated at Chester, 18 December, 11 Henry VII., whereby Arthur Prince of Wales, eldest son of the last-named king, confirmed the bakers of Chester in their ancient monopoly and privileges, and re-constituted their company. Dated at Westminster.—This charter has been greatly injured by fire and moth and mould, and is also in a filthy state.

(3.) Charter of the Company of Weavers.

10 June, 25 Elizabeth. Municipal Charter on vellum (with the Common Seal of the Mayor and Citizens of Chester attached to the skin) of the Orders of Assembly, heard and read in Common Assembly of the citizens of Chester during the mayoralty of William Styles. For the recognition of the brotherhood of the weavers of Chester, as one of the ancient companies of Chester, and for its incorporation, constitution, and establishment (in accordance with the ancient privileges of the same weavers) amongst the companies of the city.—Also a duplicate (not a counterpart) of the same municipal charter, to which the Seal of the Corporation of the Mayor and citizens was also formerly attached.

(4.) Charters of the Company of Innholders, Victuallers and Cooks.

(a.) 10 June, 25 Elizabeth. Municipal Charter, sealed with the Common Seal of the Corporation of the Mayor and Citizens of Chester. Exhibiting the Orders of Assembly, read and made in the Common Assembly of

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the said citizens during the mayoralty of William Styles, for the recognition of the brotherhood of the Inholders, Victuallers and Cooks of Chester, as one of the ancient companies of the city, and for its re-establishment amongst such companies, and also for its re-constitution in accordance with the long existing rights and privileges of the fraternity.

(b.) 26 January, 34 Elizabeth. Letters Patent of Insuperimus and Exemplification of a certain petition by the Inholders, Victuallers and Cooks of Chester, to Henry Earl of Derby, Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester, for the enrolment and entry of record before his Honour of the afore-described Municipal Charter for the incorporation and establishment of their company. With Insuperimus of the same Earl's warrant for the enrolment prayed for; and also with Insuperimus and Confirmation of the said Municipal Charter under the Common Seal of the Mayor and Citizens of Chester.—Dated at Chester.

(c.) 29 March, 9 Anne. Precept under the Seal of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Chester, to Charles Gerrard, defendant in a certain suit in the said court, in which the Inholders, Victuallers and Cooks of Chester were plaintiffs. For his submission to the decree of the said court in the said suit, restraining him from further infringement of the privileges of the said Company of Inholders, Victuallers and Cooks, and ordering him to pay three pounds to the said plaintiffs for their costs in the suit.

(5.) Book of the Company of Joiners, Carvers, and Turners.

1576-1756. Register of Orders, Proceedings and Disbursements of the Company of Joiners, Carvers and Turners of the city of Chester. Of no great interest; but containing some curious matters illustrative of the government and policy of Trades' Unions in Elizabethan England.

(6.) Book and Charter of the Company of Beer-brewers.

(a.) 1606-1641. A Booke for the Companie of Beere-brewers, begun on the xvith day of March 1606, et anno regni Regis Caroli Anglie, &c., quarto.—A ledger of accounts, orders, certificates of admissions, and miscellaneous memoranda of the Brewers' Company.

(b.) 16 September, 10 Charles I.—Charter of Charles the First, for the incorporation of the beer-brewers of Chester in a company, with a Master and two Wardens, under the name and title of "The Master, two Wardens, and Community of the Mystery or Art of the Brewers of Chester." The charter appoints Thomas Eaton, of Chester, brewer, to be the first Master, and William Streete and Ralph Drinkwater, of the same city, brewers, to be the first Wardens of the new Society, which is endowed with a monopoly and invested with the government of the trade in beer in Chester. It is ordained "quod nemo in dicta civitate vel suburbis sive libertatibus ejusdem, nisi sit de societate predicta, brasabit ad vendendum cervisiam sine breem." Dated at Canbury.

(7.) Books of the Company of Tanners.

(a.) 1591-1697. Register of disbursements, proceedings, and members of the company.—Of no considerable interest.

(b.) 1661-1623. Similar register of the disbursements and proceedings of the company.

(c.) 1697-1809. Another register of the same kind and company.

(d.) 1737-1877. Register of admissions to the company, with lists of members and brief notes of proceedings.

(8.) Book of the Company of Barber-Surgeons, Wax-Chandlers, and Tallow-Chandlers.

1606-1698. A book of accounts, rules, and memoranda, described on one of the opening leaves as "The Register 'Booke of the Society and Company of Barber-Surgeons and Waxe and Tallow Channlers of the City of Chester. Whiche booke was bought in the yeare of oure Lorde God 1606, then Aldermen of the same companye," Nicholas Hallowed and John Ley; William Handcocke and Richard Shonne, stewards of the same; also then Mayor of this city, John Littler, draper; Thomas Harrye and Robert Bleese, sheriffs, 1605." Setting forth the oaths and rules of the company, with accounts of its disbursements and proceedings during ninety-two years, this volume contains matters that deserve the consideration of writers of the social history of Chester in the seventeenth century.

(9.) Book of the Company of Clothworkers, 1737-1877. A record of the proceedings of the guild. Interesting only to its members.

CORPORATION OF
CHESTER.

These last-mentioned volumes and charters have, of course, been restored to the officers of the companies to which they belong, and are no longer in the custody of the Town Council of Chester.

Having in the discharge of my duty to Her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical MSS. examined and made notes of the writings described in this report, I put the whole collection of archives in order for the Corporation, and saw them deposited in the commodious and suitably furnished Muniment Room of the Chester Town Hall.

JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.

THE MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

CORPORATION OF
LEICESTER.

Fortunate in the possession of records, that will endure comparison with the muniments of any provincial borough in Great Britain, Leicester has in these later years been especially fortunate in the possession of two citizens—Mr. Thompson, the author of the well-known history of the borough, and Mr. Kelly, F.S.A., the author of "Leicester in the Olden Time"—who, possessing the scholarship to appreciate the municipal writings at their proper worth, had also the historical enthusiasm to labour for their preservation.

Some five and thirty years since, when they were in early manhood, these gentlemen found the Leicester archives in a state of extreme confusion, and in danger of serious injury from the dilapidation of the room in which they were stored. The condition of affairs demanded prompt action, and to their credit it can be recorded that the chiefs of the municipality were not reluctant to afford the requisite facilities and encouragement to the two young men of letters, who volunteered to reduce the multifarious writings into order, if the mayor and aldermen would provide for the needful repair and better furniture of the muniment room.

Having received authority to do their pleasure with the mass of literary material, the two comrades in historical service separated the books from the unbound manuscripts, classified the public and private charters, purged the rolls of moth and mould, and devoted their leisure during several successive years to the labour of arranging several thousands of writs, letters, and loose papers in chronological sequence. Of course a large proportion of the writings that came under their notice were of no historic value; but it was no part of their enterprise or of their commission to separate the things of worth from the things that were worthless. Still less was it a part of their undertaking to destroy any of the valueless material. Their object was to preserve the perishable and precious memorials of past times; and in order that they might do the work completely, they determined to preserve everything, and to deal with every scrap of manuscript as though it were of importance. Having seen to the restoration of ancient volumes, cleansed the guild-rolls and classified the charters, they placed the large accumulation of accounts, letters, memoranda, and miscellaneous papers in regular series, and bound them into two separate sets of volumes, viz., the thirty-eight folio volumes of Chamberlain's Accounts, and the twenty-four volumes of Hall Papers.

The notable documents of this comprehensive body of heterogeneous MSS. are so numerous and various that I will make no attempt to convey adequate ideas of their diversity and moment in a few introductory sentences. To obtain only a general view of so great an accumulation of historic records and literary curiosities, the student must examine the entries of the two ensuing catalogues which exhibit many particulars of the charters, rolls, and other unbound writings, and a still larger number of particulars taken from the MSS. books and the folios of bound documents. With respect to the antiquity of the older writings, it is for the present enough to observe that the series of Royal Charters opens with two grants dated in the first year of the reign of King John; and that the series of documents touching the ancient earls of Leicester comprises a charter of the twelfth century, granted by Robert Bossu, son of the Conqueror's famous comrade, Robert de Bellomont, several charters sealed by Simon de Montfort, and an especially valuable charter of ordinances for the reformation of the laws and processes of the court of Portemantote of Leicester, made by Simon de Montfort's im-

mediate successor in the earldom of Leicester, Edmund Crouchback, the younger son of Henry the Third, and the first of Leicester's Plantagenet earls.

But though Mr. Thompson and Mr. Kelly have earned for themselves an enduring place amongst the worthies of their ancient borough by needful and long continued exertions for the preservation of its archives, it may not be imagined that they were the first to introduce them to the notice of students. Long before the rain penetrated the roof of the muniment room of the old Town Hall, a few curious investigators had entered the darksome and narrow closet for purposes of study, and had extracted from the unarranged mass of documents many matters for the enrichment of printed literature. Though he was not so fortunate as to draw its most valuable documents into the light, and died without knowing how near his hands had often been to writings which he would have deemed priceless treasures, John Nichols, the patient antiquary and learned author of "The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire," expended much time and labour in deciphering the archives of the municipal muniment room. From the same closet also the scholarly and persevering Mr. Carte extracted most of the materials for his hitherto unpublished history of Leicester, which MSS. at the time of my visit to Leicester was in the possession of the Messrs. Spencer, the booksellers and publishers of that town. And, though he was chiefly indebted for his extracts from old documents to Mr. Carte's zeal and research, the worthy but unlearned Mr. Throsby may also have been an occasional student in the same receptacle of ancient writings.

But neither Mr. Carte nor Mr. Throsby, nor Mr. John Nichols, ever put eye on the brightest treasures of the collection. The same may be said of Mr. Thompson, who had never seen the Borough Chartulary ("the Vellum Book") when he published his history of Leicester, and who dying shortly after the publication of that work passed from the world without having mastered the contents of the curious and very instructive charter touching the Inquisitions (temp. Henry III.) for the origin of Bridge-silver and Pontage, and without having read a single line of the Great Charter of Leicester, sealed A.D. 1277, by Edmund Crouchback.

Indeed this last-named record escaped detection till my official visit to Leicester. That it may have been in the hands of some of the successive searchers of the Leicester muniments is probable. Indeed I am disposed to think that it must have passed through the fingers of two or three competent antiquaries, who may have omitted to render it due attention, because its size and outward aspect induced them to put it aside as a document of no moment or considerable antiquity after the first glance at its external characteristics. Anyhow, the indented charter, which from its magnitude (very unusual in documents of the thirteenth century) and its outward appearance might be pushed away hastily by a remiss or wearied searcher as nothing of greater interest than an Elizabethan lease to farm for a short term of years, had not been read for centuries, when it was discovered by me and my cordial coadjutor Mr. Kelly, F.S.A.

For such a discovery we were the less prepared, because successive historians had induced us to believe that Edward the First's younger brother had never displayed an active, or at least any exceptional, concern in the government and welfare of the people committed to his authority, together with the dignity of Simon de Montfort's earldom. That the execution of this remarkable charter should have passed from human knowledge is all the more surprising, because a copy of the document in French and a translation of the same instrument into English of the fifteenth century have been preserved for many ages in the Leicester Chartulary, noticed in my second catalogue. The discovery of so notable a document, in a collection possessing three separate copies of the missing writing, whose disappearance has occasioned error in successive historians, is a cogent demonstration and an encouraging example of the good that results from the inspection of old muniments, and may even result from the re-inspection of collections of MSS. that are presumed to have been thoroughly examined and sifted by recent searchers.

I. Charters, Letters Patent, Rolls, and other Unbound Writings.

(1.) 12th century.—Charter of Robert (Bossu), 2nd Earl of Leicester, to the burgesses of Leicester.—

Robertus comes Leicestrie Radalpho vicecomiti et omnibus baronibus et hominibus suis Francigenis et Anglicis salutem:—Sciatis quod ego et uolo et concedo quod burgenses mei de Leicestria teneant omnes con-

suetudines suas bene et in pace et honorifice et quiete in Gilda et in omnibus aliis consuetudinibus sicut eas unquam melius et quietius et honorificentius de patre meo tenuerunt, Testibus, Ernulfo de Bosco, Gaufrido Abbate, Radulfo minori, Johanne de Ici, Matheo de uilers, Baldewyn de Charn, Radulfo Multon, Anfredo filio Alfredi, Rogero de Cranfort, Roberto capellano.

(2.) 26 December, 1 John.—Charter to the burgesses of Leicester.—Johannes Dei gratia Rex Anglie, &c., &c.:—Sciatis nos concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Burgensibus ville Leicestrie quod libere et sine omni impedimento eant et redeant et negotientur per totam terram nostram cum omnibus rebus et Marchandisiis suis, Saluis nobis et aliis debitis et justis consuetudinibus: Testibus, Willemo Mareschallo Comite de Pembroc, Willemo Comite Sarum, Willemo de Humet constabulario Normannie, Willemo de Rupibus, Warino filio Geroldi, Thoma Basset. Datum per manus S. Wellensis Archidiaconi, et Johannis de Gray apud Burxvi. die Decembris anno regni nostri Primo.

(3.) 26 December, 1 John.—Grant to the burgesses of Leicester, that all purchases and sales of lands of the town Leicestre which have been or shall be made in the Portmannote of the same town shall remain stable and firm: the Latin terms of the concession being "Sciatis nos concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Burgensibus ville Leicestrie quod omnes emptiones et vendiciones terrarum Leicestrie que facte sunt et que fient rationabiliter in Portmannote eiusdem ville stabiles et firme permanent."—Witnessed by the same persons who witnessed the preceding charter on the same day, this grant was also made at Bures:—"apud Bur."

(4.) Guild rolls of years in the successive reigns of Richard I., John, Henry III., Edward I., Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II. Many of the rolls of this series having been lost, whilst others have decayed from long exposure to damp, so as to be quite illegible. The series, however, is sufficiently comprehensive and complete to afford a general view of the state of the Merchants' Guild of Leicester for nearly two centuries, and to yield a mass of data for estimating the fluctuations of population and commercial prosperity of the borough during the same period.

This important collection of documents, relating to a single institution, opens with four separate portions of a large and mutilated roll, that was commenced at some date anterior to the oldest piece, and was continued to some date subsequent to the least ancient fragment.

(a.) Largest and oldest piece, endorsed (in Elizabethan handwriting), "This roll is of Kinge John's tymes:—gild," composed of eleven membranes: With needle marks of the original stitching visible at the top the oldest membrane showing that they are part of a roll begun in earlier time. Respecting the date of this oldest membrane there is no uncertainty, as the record opens with these words in very small handwriting—"Isti intraverunt in Gildam mercatoriam die Sancti Dionisii proximo post adventum comitis in Angliam post deliberationem suam de captivitate sua in Francia, scilicet."—The earl thus alluded to was Robert Blanchmains. After the heading above transcribed comes a list of names, beginning thus:—

Nicolaus tinctor, iis. viiij.

Aco filius Simonis de Petra iis. viiij.

Ricardus Launnesse, xiiiij.

Thomas Blouts de * iis.

Galfridus de Nicol'.

Wilke Waterman iis. viij. ob.

Robertus de Burch xxd.

Johannes filius Ascelin' xxviij.

Johannes filius Estephani xij.

Andreas frater Willemi fratris Assewi.

Robertus Halleknaue iis. iiiij.

The third membrane is headed with these words, "Isti sunt qui intrauerunt Gildam Mercatoriam die Martis primo post ascensionem domini anno primo post coronacionem Domini Regis Johannis."

In the middle of the sixth membrane the line of names is broken by the following entry, as a heading to another lot of names, "Isti sunt qui intraverunt in Gildam Mercatoriam die sabbati * anno ii post interdictum." On the next (seventh membrane) appears the following memorandum, "Isti intrauerunt in Gildam Mercatoriam anno tercio post generale interdictum Anglie," followed by such names and notes as—

Willemus Hodiernus, quietus de introitu.

Robertus le Tailleur de Wimunde Weid ix sol.

Martinus filius Rogeri, quietus de introitu.

The ninth membrane exhibits the following memorandum, "Isti intrauerunt Gildam die Jouis post hokeday anno quo Cinita Damiete capta fuit a Christianis."

"Isti intrauerunt Gildam die Jouis ante Annunciaci-
onem Beate Marie tempore Simonis Curleuach
et Johannis Warin Aldermannorum, anno proximo post
mortem Willelmi Pepin Abbatis Leicestre, et debent
debita subscripta."

"Isti intrauerunt in Gildam die Ueneris post proxi-
mum hokedai in primo anno tempore Johannis
Warini et Simonis Curleuache aldermannorum."

The eleventh membrane exhibiting at its close, within
twelines of its end, these words, "Isti intrauerunt Gildam
Mercatoriam die Jouis festo Sancti Mathei primo post
obitum Ranulfi comitis cestræ."

The needle marks at the bottom of this eleventh mem-
brane show that the roll, of which it is a part, was con-
tinued to a later date.

(b.) Another piece of the same roll, made up of three
membranes, the earliest of them beginning with the
words, "Isti intrauerunt Gildam Mercatoriam die Sancti
"xxii." Stitcher's needle marks at the top of the ear-
liest and the bottom of latest of the three membranes.

(c.) A third piece of the same ancient Gild Roll,
a single skin, exhibiting no entry that enables one to
state its date precisely.—It is, however, likely that this
solitary strip of vellum is one of the several membranes
that in former time occupied the interval between the
largest portion of the roll and the membrane dated
22 Henry, the son of John.

(d.) Fourth and latest portion (discovered during the
inspection of the muniments) of the same roll, covering
the period 17 Henry III. to 2 Edward I., consisting of
four membranes stitched in a way indicating that the
membranes of the entire roll were originally put together
like the leaves of a book, and were tacked in their pre-
sent fashion, one to the foot of another, by a subsequent
worker with the needle.

These portions of the Great Guild Roll are followed
by a number of small yearly rolls of the years:—3,
5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35
Edward I.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 20 Edward II.; 6, 7, 9,
12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 36, 38,
40, 41, 42, 44, 45 Edward III.; 1, 2, 3, 4, Richard II.;
also, two undated rolls

Also a Roll (1 Richard I.) of names taken at a view
of the Swines' Market held at the Merchants' Guild,
headed "Leyc.: Noia pt. vis' del Swynesmarket tent'
ap'd anla Gilde die Lune px' post fn Sc Lucie A° regni
Reg' Rici post conquestum primo. Also a Roll exhibit-
ing a complete list of the persons enrolled in the Mer-
chants' Guild in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward
III., entitled "Memorandum de nominibus qui intrave-
runt Gylدام Mercatoriam tempore Regis Edwardi
"fili Regis Edwardi, Et etiam tempore Regis Edwardi
"tercii."—Also another roll of Members of the Mer-
chants' Guild for the time of Edward the Third.

(5.) 13th Century.—Richard Basset's Charter to St.
John's Hospital, Leicester. Ricardus Basset omnibus
amicis suis et hominibus Fraucigenis et Anglicis pres-
entibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatz me concessisse
et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Domino et
Beate Marie et Sancto Johanni et fratribus Domus
Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Leicestre ibi domino
seruientibus pro salute anime mee et heredum meorum
et antecessorum meorum donationem illam quam Gal-
fridus Blundell de Cossebi dedit et concessit deo et
Sancto Johanni et predictis fratribus concessu et
assensu heredum suorum et concessu et assensu et con-
firmacione Domini sui Hugonis Danuers et heredum
suorum et corpore suo quam se ibi deo reddidit et frater-
nitatem simul cum predictis fratribus recepit, scilicet
vnam virgatam terre in Cossebi de feodo meo cum omni-
bus pertinenciis suis infra villam et extra tenendam in pur-
am et perpetuam elemosinam quantum ad me et heredes
meos pertinet. Preterea confirmari eis omnes tenuras
et possessiones de feodo meo quas rationabiliter possi-
dunt sicut carte eorum testantur, salvo foresti serui-
cio. Hiis testibus, Willelmo Ridel fratre meo, Willelmo
sacerdote de Sancto Michael, Alexandro capellano de
Sancto Michael, Willelmo filio Oswi, Alexandro
clerico, Willelmo clerico, Willelmo fratre Auger, Ful-
cone fratre Anulde, Gerasio clerico de Sancto Petro.

(6.) A.D. 1233.—Deed of gift and conveyance executed
by John, the son of Walter the wheelwright, conveying
to William De Seyntlo, for his homage and service, a
yearly rent of twenty pence and a capon to be had of
William Brunman and his heirs, and the homage and
service of the same William and his heirs, and all the
profits of a piece of land in the north suburb of Leicester.

(7.) A.D. 1223 to 1721.—List of the names of the
Aldermen and Mayors of the Borough of Leicester since
the year of our Lord in the 7th year of King Henry the
Third. Ending with the year 1721.

(8.) A.D. 1233.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed
by William Loveman, conveying to William de St. Lo
(de Sancto Lawdo) burgess of Leicestre and his heirs
and assigns, a yearly rental of twelve pence and one
capon payable by Griffin, son of William of Warlee and
his heirs, together with the homage of the same Griffin
and his heirs, in respect of certain lands in the parish of
St. Martin of Leicestre: the grantee and his heirs being
bound to pay the grantor and his heirs, in lieu of all
secular services, a yearly rent of "vnum par albarum
"cirotheorum de precio nuius oboli." Witnessed by
Simon Curleuache, then alderman of Leicestre, and
others.

(9.) A.D. 1428.—Deed of release and quitclaim, ex-
ecuted by Alice, formerly the wife of Iuon, in favour of
Peter the son of Roger, mayor of Leicestre, and the
burgesses and commune of Leicestre, in respect to all
claim or title which she can have in the name of
dowry or otherwise in a certain capital messuage for-
merly pertaining to her husband. Witnessed by Richard
de Haueringes, steward of Leicestre, and others, named
and unnamed.

(10.) A.D. 1248.—Deed of gift and conveyance, ex-
ecuted by William the son of Stephen, the son of Iuon,
conveying to Peter the son of Roger, mayor of Ley-
cestre, and the burgesses and commune of Leicestre, a
certain capital messuage formerly belonging to his
father in Leicestre, and their successors for ever, at a
yearly rent to the grantor and his heirs of sixteen
pence and two capons. Witnessed by Richard de Hau-
eringes, steward of Leicestre, and others.

(11.) Henry III.—Simon De Montfort's Charter for
the remission of Bridge-silver and Gable-pence to the
burgesses of Leicestre:—Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc
scriptum visuris uel auditoris, Dominus Symon de Monte
forti comes Leicestrie senescallus Anglie, salutem in
Domino. Nonerit ueritas vestra nos remissis et
quiet' clamasse imperpetuum pro nobis et heredibus
nostris omnes illos denarios qui aliquo modo nomine
pontagii ad pontes nostros Leicestrie exigi et capi
solebant, qui vocabantur Briggessiluir, Et insimul omnes
illos denarios qui in villa nostra Leicestrie exigi et
et capi solebant qui vocabantur gouilpenis. Ita quod
nec nos nec heredes nostri nec aliquis nomine nostro
decetero de burgensibus nostris Leicestrie uel eorum
heredibus sen successoribus uel ab aliquibus aliis de
quocunque loco faciunt nomine predictorum denarium
qui vocabantur Briggessiluir et Gouilpenis aliquid capere
uel exigere valeamus, nec quod dicti Burgenses uel
heredes sui siue successores aliquid de aliquibus nomine
Briggessiluir aut Gouilpens aliquo modo capere possint
uel exigere, Et pro hac remissione et quieta clamacione
nostra, Maior et burgenses nostri de communitate
Leicestrie dederunt et quiet' clamauerunt de se et
heredibus suis in perpetuum nobis et heredibus nostris
uel assignatis nostris, quinquaginta sex solidos et octo
denarios annui redditus percipiendos in villa nostra et
in campis Leicestrie, scilicet de quatuor virgatis terre
in Campo Australi Leicestrie quas habuimus de Andrea
Loterel, quadraginta solidos quos Symon de la Saunce
aliquando solebat percipere annuatim de predicta terra,
Et in villa nostra Leicestrie et in subarbiis ejusdem
ville sex-decim solidos et octo denarios, scilicet in pa-
rochia Sancti Nicolai de quadam terra que fuit Roberti
fratris Baldwinii de Scharneford juxta terram que fuit
Galfridi de Honecot', viginti denarios, Et de terra que
fuit Hugonis de Stocton juxta terram que fuit Walteri
Longi, quatuor decim denarios, Et de quadam terra
jacente intra terram que fuit predicti Walteri Longi et
terram que fuit Roberti le Omvers viginti denarios, Et
in parochia Sancti Martini de terra que fuit Griffini Le
Fol duodecim denarios et unum chaponem, Et de
quadam terra jacente intra terram que fuit Radulphi
Albold ex vtraque parte duos solidos et sex denarios et
duas gallinas, Et in suburbio orientali de terra que fuit
Gamil Le Watirman nouem denarios et tres gallinas.
Et de terra que fuit Ricardi La Broth nouem denarios
et quatuor gallinas, Et de terra que fuit Roberti merca-
toris decem denarios et obolum et tres gallinas, Et de
terra Helyue de Burbach quatuor denarios et obolum et
vnam gallinam, Et de terra que fuit Yuois de Streton
quatuor denarios et obolum et vnam gallinam, Et de
terra Radulphi Cloucler sex denarios, Et de terra Petri
de Petling duodecim denarios et quatuor gallinas, Et
de terra Ricardi Cayran tres denarios et duas gallinas,
Et de terra Willelmi de Barkeby tres denarios, Et in
suburbio Boreali in parochia Omnium Sanctorum de
quadam terra jacente intra terram que fuit Walteri
rotarii et terram Johannis filii ejusdem Walteri viginti
denarios et vnum chaponem cum homagiis, seruiciis,
releuiis, et cum omnibus exitibus et libertatibus de pre-
dicto redditu peruenientibus, Et ut hec omnia predicta

firmitatis perpetue robur obtineant, nos et maior et burgenses nostri Leycestrie presentem cartam in modum chyrographi conficimus, et nos hanc partem ejusdem carte appositione sigilli nostri corroboravimus. His testibus, Domino Ernaldo de Bosco, Domino Radulpho Basseth, Domino Ricardo de Hauering, Domino Thoma de Estleya, Domino Willelmo Burdeth, Domino Roberto de Foleulle, Domino Radulpho camerario, Domino Roberto Motum, Henrico Mallore et aliis.

(12.) 37 Henry III.—Schedule of a rate levied in the town of Leycestre for the Redemption of Pontage and Gablepence.

(13.) 37 Henry the Third.—A Record (on vellum, measuring 8½ inches by 7½ inches) of two several Inquisitions for the origins of Bridge-Silver and Pontage at Leicester.

Inquisicio facta per juratos subscriptos, scilicet, Willelmum de Sancto Lando, Willardum de Lincolnia, Willelmum Baudewin, Alexandrum de bouere, Jacobum Motum, Willelmum Gamel, Willelmum Hode, Petrum Palmar', Nicholaum le Burgeis, Robertum Druer, Willelmum Loueman, Willelmum Balles, Henricum filium Ricardi, Radulfum Fode, Willelmum le Chapman, et Thomam Geram de denariis qui vocabantur Gouelpennis et de Pontagio, qualiter et qua de causa primo dati erant et capti. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod tempore Roberti de Medland tunc comitis Leycestrie contigit quod duo nepotes, scilicet, Nicholaus filius Acon' et Galfridus filius Nicholai de Leycestria quoddam vadiauerunt duellum pro quadam terra vnde placitum ortum fuit inter eos, et pugnaverunt ab hora prima usque ad horam nonam et amplius et ita debellantes adinuicem unus eorum fugauit alterum usque ad quadam paruum foueam, et sicut stetit supra paruum foueam et in eam deberet cecidisse, dixit ei nepos ejus, Conserva te de fouea ne cadas in eam, et statim factus fuit tantus clamor et tantus tumultus a circumstantibus et circumsecutibus, quod dominus comes audivit eorum clamorem usque in castellum et quesivit tunc a quibusdam qualis fuit ille clamor, et responsum fuit ei quod duo nepotes pro quadam terra debellauerunt, et unus eorum alterum fugauit usque ad quadam paruum foueam, et sicut stetit supra foueam et in eam deberet cecidisse, alter ipsum munivit. Burgenses vero tunc moti pietate ita conueniunt cum domino comite quod darent ei tres denarios per annum de quolibet domo cujus gablus situs esset versus altam stratum tali condicione quod eis concederet quod per xiiii. juratos qui erant in Leycestria antiquo tempore statuti ex eo tempore omnia placita ipsis contingencia essent discussa et determinata, et hoc a domino comite fuit eis concessum, et taliter prius levati erant denarii qui vocabantur gouelpennis. Post mortem vero ipsius domini comitis successit Robertus filius eius et heres qui pro salute anime patris sui predictos denarios qui vocabantur gouelpennis penitus remisit et per cartam suam imperpetuum quiet' clamavit. Predicta vero carta cum pluribus aliis scriptis et cartis tradita fuit in custodiam ejusdem burgensis et clerici qui Lambert appellabatur, in quem malefactoris insurrexerint de nocte qua pro divite tenebatur, et domos ejus incenderunt, unicum supradicta carta et multis aliis scriptis. Elapso autem multo tempore fuit quidam clericus in eadem villa Leycestrie nomine Hugo Manditt qui per multum tempus post mortem predicti Roberti comitis Leycestrie, qui cartam quiete clamacionis confecerat, preposituram Leycestrie habuit ad firmam, et dictos denarios qui vocabantur gouelpennis vi sua et voluntate propria collegit et extorsit, omnes vero contradicentes distringendo, dicens eis quod warentiam sibi monstrassent de quieta clamacione, quam quidem quietam clamacionem bene scivnt esse combustam, et taliter sunt soluti vsque in hodiernum diem. Hoc autem inquisicio facta fuit presentibus Rogero de Ekden tunc ballivo, Petro filio Rogeri tunc majore Leycestrie, Radulfo Oliuer, Ricardo de Campeden', et pluribus aliis die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Gregorii, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis xxxvii. Inquisicio facta per eosdem juratos coram eisdem Rogero et Petro et aliis de Pontagio Leycestrie, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod tempore ejusdem domini comitis foresta erat tam grandis spissa et ampla, quod nix posset aliquis transire per semitas illius foreste propter multitudinem mortui bosci et ramorum vento prostratorum, et per assensum et voluntatem domini comitis et consilii sui concessum fuit volentibus querere mortuum boscum, habere sex carrectas pro uno denario, et summam equi per septimanam pro obolo, et summam hominis per septimanam pro quadrante, et illi denarii primo ad exitum bosci colligebantur, postea vero extra villam Leycestrie propinquius versus boscum, tandem eciam illi denarii ad pontes ville Leycestrie colligebantur, ubi primus custos quidam fuit qui

nocatus erat Penkrich, cui dominus comes ad petitionem suam postea concessit quandam aream juxta pontem, ad edificandum ut ibi consuetudinem illam colligere posset competencis. Ille vero Penkrich dictos denarios per multum tempus postea collegit tam de viride bosco et vendicione quam prius facere solebat de mortuo bosco, et sic in posterum in consuetudinem transbabeatur. Et ut veritas hujus inquisitionis plus pateat et evidencius appareat, bene potest percipi eo quod nulli extranei cuiuscunque fuerint provincie boscum vel mcremium cariantes sua fuerint de foresta de Arderne, siue de foresta de Kanik, vel de foresta de Modewode, vel quicunque fuerint exceptis illis de foresta Leycestrie nullum pontagium solvunt nec unquam solvere solebant.

Though the magnitude of this curious record is only 8½ inches by 7½ inches, it contains just seven hundred words, minutely written in contracted Latin, to the following effect:—

An inquisition made by the underwritten jurors, that is to say, William of St. Lo, Willard of Lincoln, William Baudewin, Alexander "de bouere," James Motum, William Gamel, William Hode, Peter the Palmer, Nicholas the burgess, Robert Druer, William Loveman, William Balles, Henry the son of Richard, Ralph Fode, William the chapman, and Thomas Geram, concerning the pence which were called Gouelpence and concerning Pontage, how and from what cause they were first given and taken. Who say upon their oath that, in the time of Robert de Medland, then earl of Leycestre, it happened that two kinsmen, to wit, Nicholas the son of Acres, and Geoffrey the son of Nicholas of Leycestre, waged a certain duel for certain land respecting which a suit had arisen between them; and they fought from the first hour even to the ninth hour and longer, and so fighting one with another the one of them drove the other back even to a certain little pit, and as he stood over the little pit and ought to have fallen into it, his kinsman said to him "Save thyself from that pit lest thou falllest into it;" and immediately there was made a great clamor, and so great a tumult by those standing and sitting around, that the lord earl heard their clamor even to the castle, and then sought from certain persons what that clamor was; and it was answered to him that two kinsmen fought for certain land, and one of them drove the other back even to a certain small pit, and as he stood over the pit and ought to have fallen into it, the other warned him. The burgesses truly then being moved by piety agreed in such manner with the lord earl that they would give him three pence per annum for each house, whose gable was placed towards the High Street, on condition that he would grant to them that all lawsuits affecting them should be discussed and determined by the twenty-four sworn men who were appointed in ancient time in Leycestre; and this was granted to them by the lord earl, and thus were first raised the pence which are called gouelpennis. But after the death of the same lord earl succeeded Robert, his son and heir, who for the safety of his father's soul altogether remitted and by his charter quit-claimed for ever the aforesaid pence which are called gouelpence. But the aforesaid charter, together with many other writings and charters, was given into the keeping of a certain burgess and clerk, who was called Lambert, against whom malefactors arose by night because he was taken for a rich man, and they burnt his house together with the aforesaid charter and many other writings. Moreover, much time having elapsed, there was a certain clerk in the same town of Leycestre, named Hugh Manditt, who throughout much time, after the death of the aforesaid earl of Leycestre, who had made the charter of quit-claim, had the bailiwick of Leycestre to farm, and by his own force and will collected and extorted the said pence which are called gouelpence, by distraining all who gainsaid him, averring to them that they should have shown to him warranty of the quit-claim, which quit-claim forsooth he knew well to have been burnt, and so they were paid even to this day. This inquisition, moreover, was made in the presence of Roger of Ekden then bailiff, Peter the son of Roger then mayor of Leycestre, Ralph Oliver, Richard of Campeden, and many others, on Monday next after the Feast of St. Gregory, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of King Henry the son of King John. An inquisition made by the same sworn men before the same Roger and Peter and others, concerning the Pontage of Leycestre, who say upon their oath that in the time of the same lord earl, the forest of Leycestre was so great, thick, and ample, that scarce any one could pass through the paths of that forest on account of the multitude of dead wood and branches strewn by the wind; and by the assent and will of the lord earl and his council, it was granted to those wishing to seek for dead wood, to have six cartloads for one penny, and the

burden of a horse by the week for a half-penny and the burden of a man by the week for a farthing; and those moneys were first collected at the exit of the wood, but afterwards outside the town of Leycestre nearer towards the wood. At length also those moneys were collected at the bridges of the town of Leycestre; where the first keeper was a certain person who was called Penkrich, to whom at his petition the lord Carl granted a certain open space near the bridge, to build upon it, that he might be the better able to collect that custom. And that Penkrich indeed through much subsequent time collected the said money as well for green wood and the sale of it, as he had been wont to do for dead wood, and so it was transferred to posterity for a custom. And that the truth of this inquisition may be the more manifest and evidently apparent, it can readily be seen by this that no foreigners of whatever province they be, carrying wood or timber, whether they be of the forest of Ardenne, or of the forest of Kanik, or of the forest of Medwode, or whosoever they shall be, those of the forest of Leycestre excepted, pay pontage or were ever accustomed to pay it.

Whilst the form and substance of this remarkable document show that it relates to two earlier writings, and may be described as a memorandum and summary of the returns of two several inquisitions, its handwriting countenances the opinion that the charter was penned half a century later than the inquests to which it refers. It is not often that an explorer of archives comes upon a single manuscript that affords so large an amount of information touching the social history of England in the eleventh and two following centuries. Giving the inquirer a striking picture of the old borough town with its one main street bordered by gabled houses, it yields a notable case of trial by battle in the eleventh century, attended with a popular protest against the legal method that was introduced into this country by the Norman conquerors, and that having survived to the sixteenth century in civil proceedings was not completely removed from the provisions of our criminal law till the closing term of George the Third's reign. It moreover affords us an interesting view of a matter touching the origin and growth of customs in Leicester forest under the Norman earls, preserves the story of a lawless outbreak accompanied with a memorable destruction of local records, and restores to the familiar term "pontagium" a particular signification that has been lost for several centuries.

(14.) 39 Henry III.—Charter for substituting the Law of Inheritance by Primogeniture in Leicester in place of the Law of Inheritance by Borough English:—*Omnibus Christi fidelibus dominus Symon de Monte Forti comes Leycestrie senescallus Anglie salutem:—* Nouerit universitas nostra nos pro salute anime nostre Alienore uxoris nostre puerorum antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, ad instantiam et supplicationem burgensium nulle nostre Leycestrie propter communem utilitatem et melioracionem status eiusdem uille que propter defectum heredium et debilitatem eorum jam multo tempore fere ad occasum declinavit et ruinam, communi assensu et voluntate omnium burgensium predictae nulle nostre Leycestrie concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse quod omnes filii primogeniti de legitimo matrimonio in prenominata uilla nostra Leycestrie et ejus suburbio post mortem patrum eorum hereditatem paternam et habitationem pacifice quiete et sine omni contradictione decetere habeant et optineant et sint eis heredes decetere legitimi. Ita quod filii ultimo geniti in dicta uilla Leycestrie qui ante concessionem et confectionem hujus carte nostre patribus uel antecessoribus eorum tanquam heredes in hereditate successerunt toto tempore vite sue pacifice quiete et sine omni contradictione hereditatem et habitationem habeant et possideant et quod filii eorum primogeniti secundum concessionem prenominatam in hereditatem decetere succedant. Hiis testibus, dominis Rogero de Quency comite Wyntonie, Radulpho Basset, Willelmo Basset, Ricardo de Hauering, Thoma de Estlegha, knights, Bartholomeo le Jesne, Ricardo Morin, Andrea de la Breche, Alexandro clerico, et aliis. Datum apud Westmonasterium die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Luce evangeliste anno regis Henrici filii regis Johannis tricesimo nono.—Also, a duplicate of the same Charter.

(15.) 24 January, 40 Henry III.—Charter for substituting the Law of Inheritance by Primogeniture in Leicester in place of the Law of Inheritance by Borough English. *Henricus Dei gratia rex, &c., &c.* Sciatis nos ad diligenter instantiam et crebram supplicationem communis burgensium de Leicestria propter utilitatem communem et melioracionem laudabilem status ejusdem uille que per defectum heredium et etatem tenebram eorum-

den multis retro temporibus ad occasum nergebat et ruinam manifestam, assensu communi et voluntate vna cum dilecti et fidelis nostri Simonis de Monte forti comitis Leicestrie et burgensium predictorum statuasse concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod omnes filii primogeniti de legitimo matrimonio in villa Leicestrie et ejus suburbio procreati defunctis patribus succedant et hereditatem paternam et eorum habitationes pacifice et quiete post mortem patrum optineant et ad heredes legitimi decetere licite possideant imperpetuum. Ita quod filii ultimo geniti in dictis uilla et suburbano tempore confectionis hujus carte superstitibus existentes et paternam possessionem optinentes possessiones et hereditates paternas sine contradictione qualibet habeant et retineant et eorum filii primogeniti post eos secundum predictam concessionem nostram in ipsorum hereditatem decetere succedant ut predictum est imperpetuum. Si vero ipsi de se ipsis heredes non habuerint tunc prosequiores heredes eorum eis ratione primogeniture hereditarie succedant prout alibi in regno nostro observatum est et optentum. Hiis testibus: Guidone de Lezinam fratre nostro, Johanne filio Galfridi, Johanne de Grey, Willelmo Bardulf, Willelmo de Gray, Alano Le Zach, Nicholao de Sancto Mauro, Willelmo de Arden, Willelmo Gernum, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Windesoram vicesimo quarto die Januarii anno regni nostri quadragesimo. *Endorsed, "Carta quod hereditas sit ad communem legem."*

(16.) 30 May, 41 Henry III.—Letters Patent granting to the burgesses of Leicester for seven years exemption from royal 'prise' for all their goods throughout the kingdom:—*Henricus Dei gratia, &c.* Sciatis nos ad instantiam dilecti et fidelis nostri Simonis de Monte Forti comitis Leycestrie concessisse pro nobis et heredibus nostris burgensibus suis Leycestrie quod a festo Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni nostri quadragesimo primo usque ad finem septem annorum proxime sequentium quieti sint de omnimodo prisae nostre de pannis et omnibus aliis rebus et mercandis suis in singulis nudinis et mercatis per totum regnum et potestatem nostram. Ita quod nullus ab eis aliquid capiat de pannis aut aliquibus rebus uel mercandis suis contra voluntatem eorum nisi eis inde incontinentiter taliter satisfaciatur quod dicti burgenses inde fuerint contenti. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod predictos burgenses contra hanc concessionem nostram non vexetis aut ab aliis vexari permittatis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras eis fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium tricesimo die Maii anno regni nostri quadragesimo primo.

(17.) 26 September, 45 Henry III.—Privy Seal warrant, addressed to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Leicester, to convey to London with a strong guard Johan de Suwer and Piers Laniet, hostages of Beauvoys, and to deliver them to Richard Lescrop, treasurer, with all possible speed.—Given at Windesore.

(18.) 22 April, 53 Henry III.—Letters Patent for the burgesses of Leicester, touching distraint and arrest for debt:—*Henricus Dei gracia rex Anglie dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie* omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod ad instantiam Edmundi filii nostri karissimi concessimus maori et burgensibus ipsis filii nostri de Leicestria pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod ipsi vel eorum bona quocumque locorum in potestate nostra inuenta non arrestentur pro aliquo debito de quo fidejussores aut debitores principales non existerint; nisi forte ipsi debitores de eorum sint communia et potestate, habentes unde de debitis suis in toto vel in parte satisfacere possunt, et ipsi maior et burgenses in justicia deferunt et de hoc rationabiliter constare poterit. Et probemus super forisfacturam nostram ne quis eos contra hanc libertatem et concessionem nostram in aliquo iniuste molestare vel inquietare presumat. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Windesoram xxii die Aprilis anno regni nostri quinquagesimo tercio.

(19.) A.D. 1261.—Charter of gift and conveyance by Felicia de Benewick to her daughter Aueline. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Felicia de Benewik filia Rogeri de Sallowe relicta Alexandri de Benewik in mea libera vnditate et ligia potestate concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Aueline filie mee et heredibus suis nel suis assignatis totum jus meum et clamium quod ego nunquam habui nel habere debui in vno messuagio jacente in parochia Omnium Sanctorum Leycestrie extra portam Borialem, inter terram que fuit Willelmi persun et terram que fuit Gregorii Makepays fratris mei, et in omnibus aliis terris et redditibus et tenementis que Walterus de Camera ac-

cept in liberum maritagium cum Matilda sorore mea, habendum et tenendum dicte Anele et hereditibus suis uel suis assignatis libere quiete plenarie hereditarie imperpetuum sine aliqua condicione mei nel heredum meorum. Et ut hec mea concessio et confirmacio imperpetuum rata sit et stabilis hanc cartam signavi sigillo meo. Hiis testibus, Henrico de Rodington tunc maiore Leycestre, Ricardo de Campden tunc proposito, Alexandro debonere, Nicholao le Burgeys, Roberto de Petling, Willelmo Sixeantwendi, Willelmo de Nouo Castello, Roberto de Lutheteburg, Ricardo de Schelton, Symone Sixeantwenti, Andrea de Wateber, Waltero clerico et aliis. Datum die Lune proxime post festum translaconis martyris Sancti Thome, anno Domini m^o.cc^o.lx^o. primo.

(20.) A.D. 1264.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed by John Page and Cecily his wife; conveying to Cecily, the daughter of Alexander le Deboner and her heirs and assigns for ever, a certain piece of land formerly belonging to Peter, the son of Walter, and lying in the Fullers' Street of Leycestre, at a yearly rent of threepence to the grantors and their heirs. Witnessed by Henry de Doddington, then mayor of Leycestre, and others named and unnamed.

(21.) A.D. 1266.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed by Roger and Lucy his wife, daughter of William the smith; conveying (in consideration of his homage and service and ten shillings of silver) a certain piece of land, without the north gate of Leycestre in the Fullers' Street, to William Pille and his heirs and assigns for ever a yearly rent of threepence "et vnum florem Rose" being reserved to the grantors and their heirs. Witnessed by Henry Rodington, then mayor of Leycestre, and others named and unnamed.

(22.) A.D. 1272.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed by Nicholas le Burgeys; conveying to the grantor's daughter Rose, and her heirs and assigns for ever, a certain piece of land beyond the north gate of Leycestre in the Fuller's Street together with a certain annual rent of twelvepence and two hens and one cock to be had out of a certain piece of land formerly belonging to Geoffrey of Eytyn; to have and hold of the grantor and his heirs and assigns at a yearly rental of three silver pence.

(23.) A.D. 1272.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed by John de Foleuile; conveying to Reginald, the son of Geoffrey de Gaddesbro, and Cecily his wife, for their homage and service, a toft in the town of Gaddesbro, and six rods of arable land in the field of the same town, to have and to hold to the said Reginald and Cecily and their heirs and assigns not being religious men or Jews (niris religiosis et Judeis exceptis), and also with the exception of Henry the chaplain of Reverly and his brothers; a yearly rent of four shillings being reserved to the grantor and his heirs.

(24.)—Henry III.—Deed of release and quitclaim, executed by John, the son of Richard the palmer, in favour of Roger de Hetene and his heirs, in respect to homage and service due from the said Roger and his heirs, and also a yearly rent of one penny to be had from certain tenements which the said Roger bought of the same John.

(25.)—Henry III.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed by William Ordris, the son of Stephen the son of Iuon; conveying to Peter, the son of Roger, mayor of Leycestre, and the burgesses and commune of Leycestre and their successors, a certain capital messuage formerly pertaining to the grantor's father in Leycestre, the same being opposite the grave-yard of St. Nicholas, at a certain corner between the land formerly belonging to Richard le Parmenter and the land of Henry Schaune. Witnessed by Richard de Haveringes, then steward of Leycestre, and others named and unnamed.

(26.)—Henry III.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed by Sanson Valethons of Derwib; conveying to William de Sancto Laudo, burgess of Leycestre, and his heirs and assigns, a certain yearly rent of four shillings and sixpence to be had of certain lands in the parish of St. Nicholas of Leycestre for ever; the said grantee and his heirs and assigns being bound to pay the said grantor and his heirs for ever a yearly rent of "vnum par albarum cirothecarum de precio vnius oboli et vnam fleccham." Witnessed by Simon Curlewache, then alderman of Leycestre, and others named and unnamed.

(27.)—Henry III.—Deed executed by Robert de la Santer, in consideration of thirty-three marks paid to him; conveying to the mayor and burgesses of Leycestre forty solidates of annual rent, hitherto received out of four virgates of land in the south suburb of Leycestre, which the Lord Symon de Montefort bought of the Lord Andrew Loterel.

(28.)—Henry III.—Deed of gift and quitclaim by Silverun, daughter of Robert the Vilein, to Ralph Swepstone and his heirs. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Silverun filia Roberti le vilein que fui quondam uxor Henri aurifabri in ligia potestate mea, et libera nuditate mea concessi et quieti clamavi Radulpho de Swepstone et hereditibus suis uel cui assignare voluerit de me et hereditibus meis imperpetuum totum ius et clamum quod habui nel habere potui in tota terra que mihi descendit jure hereditario de Roberto le Vilen fratre meo, que jacet inter terram Alicie filie Silverun, et terram Galfridile conig', et sex denarios redditus et duos capones cum homagis et relevis percipiendos de terra dicte Alicie filie Silverun, habendum et tenendum dicto Radulpho et hereditibus suis uel cui assignare voluerit libere et quiete plenarie et hereditarie, reddendo inde annuatim Roberto de Wykewauc quatuor denarios et quatuor capones, scilicet ad purificationem beate Marie tres obolos, ad Pentecostam tres obolos, ad festum Sancti Michaelis unum denarium, ad Natale Domini quatuor capones; et Roberto filio Ricardi de Lyecestria sex denarios, scilicet ad purificationem beate Marie ii. denarios, ad Pentecostam ii. denarios, ad festum Sancti Michaelis ii. denarios. Pro hac concessione et quieta clamacione dedit mihi predictus Radulphus quadraginta solidos, et dim. quatr. frumenti. Et ut hec mea concessio et quieta clamacio rata sit et stabilis imperpetuum huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Sancto Lando et Petro filio Rogeri tunc maioribus Leycestre, Willardo de Lincolnia, Roberto de Stocton tunc propositis, Henrico Costryn, Laurencio Silverun, Ricard de Blaby, Simone Dayrel, Rogero aurifabro, Radulfo Page, Roberto Griffin et multis aliis.

(29.) Charter of gift and conveyance by John the son of Walter the Wheelwright to William de Seyntlo:—Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Johannes filius Walteri Rotarii dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo de Seyntlo pro homagio et servicio suo redditum viginti denariorum et unum caponem per annum percipiend' scilicet de Willelmo Brunnan et hereditibus suis et homagium et servicium ejusdem Willelmi et heredum suorum cum omnibus exitibus et relevis in de pervenientibus scilicet de quadam terra in suburbio Leycestrie extra portam Aquilonis que jacet inter terram meam et terram que fuit Walteri, patris mei, habendum et tenendum sibi et hereditibus suis de me et hereditibus meis libere quiete et hereditarie, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et hereditibus meis pro omnibus serviciis vnam fleccam ad Natale Domini. Pro hac autem donacione et confirmacione mea mihi prenominationis Willelmus vndecim solidos sterlingorum dedit. Ego vero Johannes et heredes mei memoratum redditum et homagium et servicium cum relevis et aliis exitibus prefato Willelmo et hereditibus suis contra omnes gentes warrantabimus. Hiis testibus, Briano forestario, Johanne Fridayleyn, Simone Turk, Dickun Le Poer, Herberto Le Ruf, Laurencio clerico et pluribus aliis.

(30.) 1 Edward I.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed by Elena, the daughter of Nicholas de Kent of Leycestre; conveying to Ralph de Dutton of Leycestre and his heirs and assigns half acre of land with its appurtenances in the Field of Knynton over the Blakewellefollonges (in campo de Knynton super le Blakewellefollonges) for ever. Witnessed by John Espin of Knynton and others.

(31.) A.D. 1272.—Deed of release and quitclaim, executed by Alicia, the widow of Roger of Ketene, in favour of Geoffrey the baker and his heirs for ever, in respect to all claim or title which she may have by right of dowry or otherwise in a certain piece of land outside the north gate of Leycestre in the Fullers' Street.

(32.) A.D. 1272.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed by Geoffrey de Ketene, conveying to Geoffrey the baker, and Alice his wife and their heirs and assigns, a certain piece of land outside the north gate of Leycestre in the Fullers' Street, for ever; a yearly rent being reserved to the grantor, his heirs and assigns, of "vnam fleccham." Witnessed by John Leffe, then mayor of Leycestre, and others.

(33.) A.D. 1275.—Deed of release and quitclaim, executed by John de Durham, to Matilda, the widow of Robert de Someredeby, and her heirs and assigns for ever, in respect to a certain annual rent of "vnam fleccham," hitherto rendered to the said John de Durham, out of a piece of land which he sold to the said Robert and Matilda.

(34.) A.D. 1275.—Power of attorney, executed by Geoffrey de Ketene; authorising Geoffrey le Bakete and William Arstyn and their heirs to distrain, when there shall be necessity to do so, on a certain piece of land

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outside the north gate of Leycestre. Witnessed by William Leffe, then mayor and others named and unnamed.

(35.) A.D. 1277. — On an unusually large indented skin the long lost Charter of Edmund (Crouchback) earl of Leicester (brother of Edward the First); reforming the laws and processes of the Leicester portmannemote, and confirming all the ancient franchises of the burgh, not affected by the charter.

Pur ceo ke les delays de la curt de portemmannemot de Leycestre vnt este tropz lungs et acuns vsages a mins a cels ke lor dreit dussent suire, sire Edmund frere nostre seigneur Le Rey seigneur de la ville auant dite par son conseil et par assent del meyre e de jures e de tote la comune de mesme la vile ad ordene e purueu les amon-zemenz de sus escrits.

En primes pur ceo ke quant vn homme se fu plaint de vn altre de dette ou de trespas, demi an ou vn an enter passa souent auant ke il poeit mener sun adversaire a respuns, partie par fieble destresce de baillifs, e par ceo ke eus muscerent lor choses en chaumbres ou ailors ke hum ne lor poeit destreindre, e ainsi par ceo ke eus passerent sanz amercement de lor defautes. En amendement de ceste chose est purueu quant vn homme se plaint de vn altre reseant en la vile en sa absence de dette ou de chatels a tort prises ou detenez seit celi de ki il se est plaint comuns par tesmoigne de deux veysins de estre a la prochein curt a respandre. E si a cele curt ne vegne seit fet vne simple destresce de li dekil se atache par pleggis de estre a lautre curt e si il trusse pleggis e ne vegne pas ou si il ne voile pleggis troner seit comande a destreindre de estre a la terre curt par la grant destresce par quance hom trone del soen dedenz mesun ou dehors issi ke il face muscer enclore ses biens en chaumbre ou ailor, le baillif par vene de les veisuns se face entre par tut a li destreindre de kataunt kil se justise, e sil ad troue pleggis de venir, soient les pleggis en la merci par ceo ke els ne le auient mie a lor jour, si eus ne puissent mustrer resnable enchesun pur quei eus ne le auerent mie. En mesme la manere seit fet en plai de trespas quant a destresces mes ke tut deprimis seit mis par pleggis. Puis quant le defendant ad fet defautes issi kil vent par la grant destresce ke seit issue sur li seit en la merci sil ne puisse ses defautes sauuer par dire ke il fu hors de vile e ren ne saneit del plai, ou ke il fu desturbe par altre achesun resnable e ceo voile auerier. A ceo si le defendant eit pleggis trone ou meinporns de estre a la curt a certain jor e ne li puisse estre eyent les plegges ou les meinporns sil voient a lor for fersal pur ly en lu de assoyne cum auant fu vse, e le eyent puis auant a vn altre jor. — A ceo quel oure ke les parties vengent primes ensemble en curt le defendant sil vent die haelawe e par taunt passe a cele jornee cum auant fu vse, issi ke mes par haelawe dire en vn que-rele ne seit delay grante for vse fiez. E quant il anera dit haelawe trusse plegges ou mette son estal en pleggage si il seit estale de venir a la prochein curt siwant cum fu auant vse. E si dunt ne vegne seit destreint par la grant destresce cum auant est dit des kil vegne. E quant il vent seit en la merci si il ne puisse ses defautes sauuer. E pur ceo ke auent aucune fiez ke vn homme se plaint de vn altre de grant quantite de dette ou de gref trespas e celi de ki se est plaint ne seit mie asez justisable par teres ne tenemenz ne par altre chose ke il ad en la vile a vse fiez vent e meine chatels en la vile e est par ceus chatels destreint a si iustiser e face deliuerer ses chatels par plegges ou meinporns a venir e a estre a dreiture puis lest ses plegges ou ses meinporns en cure e se sustret e li e ses biens ke nule destresce sur li ne put estre trone. E pur ceo ke les plegges en tel kas soleyent fere lor pes ver le baillif de vn sis deners ou de dazze de ceo ke eus ne le auoyent mie si cum els le plainrent ou meinprirent e par taunt passerent quit, e le plaintif perdi issi sa dette ou ses amendes ke auer dunt; sur ceo est purueu en tel cas, si distresce seit deliuerer par pleggage ou meinprise de acun, si celi ki est repleni ou meinpris ne vegne a se justiser cum fere deit soient ses pleggis ou ses meinporns destreint a auer le auant, si eus le puissent auer, e seynt en la merci pur ceo ke eus ne le auient mie, si eus ne se puissent par resnable enchesun sauuer, e dunt a meins eyent la chose auant ke par lor pleuine ou lor meinprise fu deliuerer ou la value. — E pur ceo ke vsage est en la vile ke vn home ki tegne del cunte en chef si il seit emplede, il memes ou son seigneur de ki il tent en chef purrant venir e demander curt de li, aint soient ke puis la partie en la suite fut longement trauaile e la curt ausi, dunt a deprimis vint il v sun seigneur e demanda sa curt e le auent, e en cele curt derichef fist tut nuuels delais; sur ceo est ore purueu ke cely ki voile curt demander vegne a la demande dedenz la terre curt de la parole atache, e

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auant ke la parole seyt que-rele ou respundu. E si ceo nun perde sa curt de cele que-rele. E puis quant auera sa curt face pleine dreiture. E si il ne le face vegue le plaintif arere a la chene curt e pruisse par dons leus bumes en ar quei cele curt li est faili de dreiture. E seit le seigneur garni a venir a ce oyir si volt, e son aduersaire ausi. E si la defaute de la curt seit proue voyent auant en la principal en la chene curt cum ad este vse auant. — E pur ceo ke vse fu auant ces oures quant les parties deueient pleder e le plaintif aneit dit sa que-rele, si le defendant taunt tost cum la parole ly fut issue de la buche ne deist Thwerthunay il fut teun cum non defendu e ceo apelerent Swareles. Ne ne li fut suiffert de enparler ne de conseil demander ne nul hume ki suist les vsages pur li parler, dunt muz enfurent perdaunt ke ne saucient les usages: sur ceo est ore purueu ke quant les parties aperent c deueient pleder le plaintif die pleyement sa que-rele sanz chalenge v hoket par li meimis sil sache ou par altre ke seit auoc si memes ne sache, issi ke par obliance de tens ne par autre circumstance chalenge la que-rele ne seit abatue. Mes si le defendant demande declaracion de tens ou de altre chose ke necessaire seit a la pleinte pur meuz estre acerte a respandre seit la declaracion fece mesme lur sanz chalenge. Puis quant le plaintif auera que-rele, le defendant eit resnable espace a respandre kilne seit surpris. E sil se voile conseller e enparler le face par cunge e renege e die ceo ke il quide ke il quide ke (sic) li puisse valer tut sanz chalenge ne hoket par li meimes ou par altre ke seit auoc sil memis ne sache. E sil quide ke son primer respuns ne suffise mie die altre chose ou il se voile a trenk tenir e jugement prendre. E si par auenture quant le plaintif auera que-rele le defendant ne puisse dedire ceo ke il anera dit ver ly, ou ne voile respandre puis kil serra amoneste par le baillif, si il ne die resnable enchesun pur quei respandre ne deit, seit cum non defendu e cum Swareles cum fu auant vse. E pur ceo ke auant fu vse ke le defendant ne poeit a la pleinte le plaintif autre chose respandre for tut grantur ou tut dire Thwerthunay. E quant il auent dit le nay deueit estre a sa ley seit sisme meyn dunt son aduersaire ou home pur li elireient gente que ne irrieit od li pur fauor de lautre partie ou pur haine de li. E si il ne poeit sa ley fere od cele gent nomez serreit ataint de tote la parole fust ele verrais ou fause. Par ceo est purueu primes en plaie de dette si le defendant li dedie e le demandant eit proue de sa dette par escrit taile ou par rive voiz seit rescu a la proue fere issi ke si il neit for taile ou rive voiz, Jurge il primes e puis ses tesmoines ke il meine, e seynt examine de oye e de vene les tesmoines si eus furent a la dette prendre ou a la taile fere, ou si eus furent la ou la dette ou la taile fu grante, e solum ceo ke eus prout recouere sa dette ou perde. E seynt les tesmoines lele gens ne mie suspecens customers ne lowiz a faus sermenz aler. E si il nome tesmoines e eus pur fauor ou par atie se sustrent de la verite dire, soient destreint par le baillif a venir e dire lor verite, e ausi cum est auant dit seynt examine, ou si les parties par assentement se voient mettre en enqueste de veisins ke senent la verite de ceste chose, soit lenqueste prise. E si le plaintif ne eit for sa simple roix seit le defendant a sa ley par tauntz cum la curt agardera de bone gent e leaus ne mie lowyz ne customers a faus sermenz aler. E sil face sa ley al jor ke done li est, passe quit. E si il defaile seit cum ataint de la parole. En mesme la manere en plai de trespas si le defendant die Thwerthunay seit a sa ley e en mesme la manere la face. E ke nul desormes seit destreint a sa ley fere par gent nomez cum fut auant vse. E si le defendant en plai de trespas se voile mettre en enqueste de son fet, seit lenqueste prise par gent couenables hors pris ses unsurs. E si jor del enqueste seit done e le defendant ne vegne seit destreint de estre a lautre curt. E si a cele curt ne vegne seit lenqueste pris par sa defaute jugement rendue execution fete. E pur ceo ke fons sunt barez en la vile, batteries, horsokene e sunt banz a ceo fere pur ceo ke eus ne vnt ren par vnt estre justises. Si les trespas seynt encontre la pes, soient justises par lor cors a ester a dreit. E si eus ne se amendent e seynt customers a tels ultrages fere soient fet voyder la vile. E pur ceo ke aturnez ne soleyent estre pris fors en curt e en presence des parties e ce pur le plaintif sulement dunt mals de gent enperdiert lor altres besoignes ou lor paroles, est purueu ke lunc partie ou lautre ke voile puisse aturnez fere a ceo ausi bien en absence de son adversaire cum en sa presence. E ke la torneseit rescu en son lit a faire taunt cum il meismes freit fors sal a la lei fere; ceo est asauer en paroles ke par aturnez puissent estre plede, e ce denant deus jures ke latrone puissent temoiner si mester seit. E pur ceo ke vse fu ke le plaintif purreit fere trouis defautes e ja le meiz aler auant en sa que-rele; purueu

est ke si le pleintif ne siwe mie sa querele al jors ke done li sunt, seit en la merci e ses plegges de siwe si il les oit e son adversaire a mesme le jor passe saunz jor par sa defeaute.—E pur ceo ke vn vsage fu en la vile, ke si vn hme se pleinsist de vn alre taunt cum sa pleinte fust pendaunte, son adversaire de nule pleinte dunt il se pleintist de li serreit oy, dunt auint sount, ke si un hme eust batu vn alre si celi ki le tort auent fet peust cure auant al baillif e pleindre sey e celi ki tut le damage eust rescu venist apres e se pleinsist, ja ne serreit oy pur la pleinte lautre; sur ceo est puruen ke chescun en sa pleinte vers alre seit oy e chescun estoise a dreit vers alre si cum dreit veit auer. E mes par cel vsage ke fu apele Holsake home seit delae de son dreit siure.—E pur ceo ke les marchaunz furent sount as grant feires de la terre fu vse ke taunt cum le grant feires sistent nul plai ne fust tenuz nent plus de ceus ke furent ameson ke de ceus ke furent a feyres, est ore puruen ke les curz seient tenues e dreiture seit fete de ceus ke ameson sunt, e ceus ki a feyres sunt seit assoinez par les feires, ceo est asauer par ceus feires, dunt assoine solient estre auant ces orres, si issi ne seit ke ceus ke als feires sunt auant lor aler la cient fet atornez ke lor dreit puissent siure ou defendre.—E pur ceo ke hom soloit destreindre veysin par veysin a auer le auant, est ore puruen ke nul ne seit destreint pur alre si il ne fust son plegge ou son meinprior ou alre rescu seit pur quel il deue estre destreint pur li. Comandne est ausi ke le meyre e tuz les jurez ke en vile sunt si eus ne eyent resnable destu:ber seient al plez e a dreiture fere e jugement rendre, e si hom seit americe seit le americiement taxe mesme le jor ou lendemain, e ceo par jurez solum ces chateus e son trespas e ne mie a volute de baillif. Ne nul jure ne baillif ke dreiture doit fere ou jugement rendre seit meinteior de parole ne cuntour, si ceo ne soit pur sei mesmes ov ses aliez. E dunk ne fece il mie al jugement. E pur ceo ke acune fiez suraindreit bogones en la vile dont la gent ne furent ren garniz dunt lor count a prompter argent pain e vin e alre chose, ens alerent e aprompterent de acune gent ceo ke mester lor fu, e puis malement le rendirent a volute e a damage de creantors. Pur ceo est ordine e puruen si ren desormes seit aprompte al oes de la vile tauntost tayle en seit fete al creantour e seit la dette aquide denz les quarante jors procheinz siuauz. E si ceo nun, vegne celi kila dette est due al primer portemanne: mot apres les quarante jors e demande sa dette. E si la dette ne li seit paye apres cele demande denz les vt jors siuauz, voist il al baillif del chastel, ke a la maistrance celi tauntost li face leuer sa dette de la commune ensemment ou les damages ke il auera e pur la deteneue, si eus ne puissent resnable enchesun mustrer pur quel la dette eit este taunt arere. Puruen est ensemment pur tailleges de les vnt est malement retenez e cuncocle e les poueres tuz jours payerent, e les greimors furent manees, ke si aurent ke taylage pur commune bosoigne de la vile conuegne estre fet seit cel taylage fet par les plus leans de la vile e ke meuz sachent les eses de gent par lor serment solum la quantite de la chose ke couent estre leue, e solum les eses chescun ke tayle serra. E cel taylage pleinement par le meyre e ceus ke il comanderunt seit leue taunt cum purra auant ke nul autre seit asis. E si ren remayne vltre, seit mis en la commune burse ensele de dens seaus de dous prudishumes de la commune.—E chescun an seit acunte rendue des tailleges assis auer ceo ke est leue e ceo ke est arere e ou la chose est dependue. E cel acunte seit rendue par le meyre e cuillurs a la commune ou a ceus ke eus mettront en lor liu.—E si eus se sustreunt del acunte rendre, seient justise a ceo fere par la baillif del chastel.—Puruen est ausi ke si rente ou seruise de terre ou de tenement seit du seigneur de la vile ou a acun autre, e son fel seit forcos par mur ou par haye ou par mesun ke le baillif ou le seigneur ne puisse entrer a son fel destreindre pur son seruise ke arere est, bien list al baillif ou al seigneur fere sei entre, e mur ou pareie percer, si le tenant ne li face entre e par tut destreindre des kil eit son seruise. Mes ceo seit primes mustre en la curt de la vile e asent demande. E puis le facient seurement, si eus quident dreit auer solum ceo ke de aunciente ad este vse.—Les autres franchises de la vile auant dite e les vsages resnables cum auantvnt este vse remeineient estables. E ke tutes les choses auant dites seient estables a remenaunt, le auant dit sire Edmund a cest escrit ad mis son seel, ensemment od le seel de la commune de la vile auant dite.

(36.) A.D. 1278.—Deed executed by Emma, widow of Nicholas le Burgeis; conveying to the said Emma's daughter Rose, her heirs and assigns for ever, a certain garden in the north suburb of Leycestre, formerly belonging to the grantor's father, Symon Turk; a yearly

rent being reserved to the said Emma and her heirs of "vnum par altharum cyrocarum." Witnessed by William le Engleys, then mayor of Leycestre, and several others named and unnamed.

(37.) A.D. 1282.—Deed executed by Richard, the son of Matilda Scheyle, chaplain; conveying to Thomas Gunfrey of Leycestre, and his heirs and assigns for ever (in consideration of sixty shillings of silver paid by the said Thomas), a certain half acre of arable land with appurtenances lying in the south field of Leycestre; a yearly rent of "vnum florem Rose" being reserved to the grantor and his heirs.

(38.) A.D. 1285.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed by Robert, the son of Alan the wheelwright; conveying to Robert Gerin, and his heirs for ever, a certain piece of land without the north gate, in the highway leading to north bridge, of Leycestre; at a yearly rent to the grantor and his heirs for ever of "vnum florem Rose," and to the abbot and convent of Leycestre, and their successors for ever, of two shillings and sixpence and two hens and a cock;—reddendo iude per annum mihi et heredibus meis vnum florem Rose ad festum Natiuitatis Sancti Johannis baptiste ac etiam reddendo inde per annum pro me et heredibus meis domino Abbati Leycestrie et conuentui et eorum successoribus duos solidos et sex denarios et duas gallinas et vnum gallum.

(39.) A.D. 1286.—Deed of release and quitclaim executed by Helyas, the son of Walter of Leycestre, in favour of Ralph Michillone, in respect of a yearly rent of two cocks, heretofore to be taken of the capital messuage formerly belonging to William de Velnhroft, in the east suburb of Leycestre, in the street called Humbirston-gate.

(40.) A.D. 1287.—Deed executed by Alexander Persun; conveying to William le Fleming, and his heirs and assigns (in consideration of eight silver shillings paid to the grantor), a certain piece of land in the parish of All Saints, Leycestre; an annual rent of "vnum florem Rose" being reserved to the said Alexander and his heirs. Witnessed by Thomas Gunfrey, then mayor of Leycestre, and others named and unnamed.

(41.) A.D. 1287.—Deed of release and quitclaim, executed by Robert, son of Alan the wheelwright, in favour of Ralph, the son of Richard le Harrewright and his heirs, in respect of a certain piece of land in the north suburb of Leicester, from which a yearly rent of twenty-four pence and two capons is payable to the Earl of Leycestre. Witnessed by Thomas Gunfrey, then mayor of Leycestre, and by others named and unnamed.

(42.) A.D. 1288.—Deed of gift and conveyance executed by Emma, the widow of Nicholas le Burgeis; conveying to the said Emma's daughter Rose and John, the son of the said Rose, and the heirs of the said John, a capital messuage with appurtenances, formerly belonging to the grantor's father Simon Turk, in the north suburb of Leycestre, in the highway leading to the North Bridge, and also an annual rent of two shillings and sevenpence and two hens and a cock, to be had out of the land of William of the New Castle, for ever, the yearly rent of "vnum florem Rose" being reserved to the grantor; it being stipulated in the deed that in consideration of the aforesaid gift the said Rose and her heirs shall provide the grantor with food, clothing, and all necessities during her life, and that the same Rose, her heirs or their executors shall at the grantor's death give her at their own charges appropriate interment. Witnessed by Thomas Gunfrey, mayor of Leycestre, and others named and unnamed.

(43.) 21 Edward I.—Deed of release and quitclaim, executed by Alan the son of Nicholas le Burgeis of Leycestre, in favour of William le Flemmyng of Leycestre and William de Rodyngton, and their heirs and assigns for ever, in respect to a certain yearly rent of two shillings, three hens and one cock, hitherto had of a certain piece of land in the Fullers' Road, outside the gate of Leycestre. Witnessed by Thomas Gunfrey, mayor of Leycestre, and others.

(44.) A.D. 1296.—Deed executed by James de Lede, merchant, and Elena his wife; conveying to Lord Walter de Rading, clerk, and his heirs and assigns for ever, "totam illam domum cum suis pertinenciis quam habuimus in villa Leycestrie, illam videlicet que aliquando fuit Henrici Costayn, et est inter venellam que ducit versus Saterdaymarket ex parte boriali et domum Johannis de Knichtecote que aliquando fuit Martini le coureiser ex parte australi, et extendit se in longitudine ab alto vico dicte ville vsque ad murum clausi Fratrum Minorum ibidem;" in consideration of twenty pounds sterling paid to the said James by the said Walter. Witnessed by Lord Robert Burdet, knt., John de Holt, steward of the honour of Leycestre, Peter

Omfray, mayor of Leicester, and others named and unnamed.

(45.) A.D. 1299.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed by Henry, son of Ralph the baker of Leycestre; conveying to Amice de Rochele, her heirs and assigns, a certain piece of land with its buildings and appurtenances in the east suburb of Leycestre, in the street called Humbristongate. Witnessed by William the Palmer, mayor of Leycestre, and Thomas Gumfrey and Peter Gumfrey, bailiffs of the same town, and others named and unnamed.

(46.) Edward I., II., III.—Placita Coronæ Rolls of the years 25 to 35 Edward I., 1 to 8 and 12 to 20 Edward II., and 1 Edward III.

(47.) 5 May, 2 Edward II.—Warrant (French) of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster and Leycestre and steward of England, to the auditors of the accounts of Thomas the Chamberlain and William the Palmer; to pay the same Thomas and William for provisions supplied to the earl's household xixl. vis. rd. ob. q., charging the same to Henri de Leycestre, the earl's clerk. Given, under the seal of the said earl and the seal of the said Henri, at the Castle of Kent de Souch.

(48.) II Edward II.—Deed of release and quitclaim, executed by Henry the son of John de Grescote of Leycestre, in favour of Richard de Swepestone of Leycestre and Alice his wife and their heirs for ever, in respect to all the said John's claim and title in a piece of land outside the northgate of Leycestre. Witnessed by John Marewe, mayor of Leycestre, and others named and unnamed.

(49.) 1 Edward III.—Portion of an injured roll of Coroners' Inquisitions held in the county of Leicester during the above-given year and eight former years.

(50.) 3 Edward III.—Copy of the record of the claims preferred by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, to powers and privileges in Lilleburn, Esthaddon, Hemelden, Dodefurd, and Weedon, in the Honor of Leycestre, in answer to the lord the king, on a plea of quo warranto before Geoffrey Le Scrope and other justices itinerant at Northampton. Headed, "Placita de quo warranto coram Galfrido le Scrope et sociis suis Justiciariis domini Regis itinerantibus apud Northampton die Lune proximo post festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi terti a conquestu tercio;" and beginning, "Henricus Comes Lancasterie, &c., &c. clamat habere in Lilleburn, Esthaddon, Hemelden, Dodefurd, et Weedon cum omnibus membris suis que sunt de feodo predicti comitis de honore Leycestrie retinuum omnium brevium, plicita de retito natio, &c., &c." Also, Letters Patent of Insuperimus of the same record in Chancery, dated 16 November, 3 Richard III.

(51.) 4 Edward III.—Roll of three skins setting forth the answer of the citizens of Derby to a plea of quo warranto before William de Herle and his associates, the king's Justices Itinerant, at Derby Headed, "Placita de quo Warranto coram Will'o de Herle et sociis suis Justiciariis Regis itinerantibus apud Derby die Lune proximo post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi Tercii quarto," the record begins, "Burgenses ville Derbie cum fuerunt ad respondendum domino Regi de Placito quo Warranto clamant habere omnes libertates subscriptas."

(52.) 5 Edward III.—Copy on paper of the Letters Patent of the aforesaid year, granting to Richard Reynold for life the office of "towne clerk" of the town of Leicester. Also, on paper, a list of the successive High Stewards of the town of Leicester, temp. Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth.

(53.) Easter Sunday, 18 Edward III.—Grant (French) by Henry, Earl of Lancaster and Leycestre, Steward of England, to the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Leycestre, of a piece of land in the same town, "sur lewe de doore," adjoining to the messuage held by William Sharp, "sur mesure lowe," in recompense for another place granted to the Freres Prechers of Leycestre, near the place, "ou la com'naltee soleient avoir leur eysements." Witnessed by Mons. Robt. de Hungerford, Mons. Osman Trussel, and others. Given at the Castle of Leycestre. Greatly worn and mutilated.

(54.) 20 Edward III.—Indenture made between John de Northburgh, master of the Hospital of St. John of Leycestre, and the brothers of the same hospital, of the one part, and John Haward, Geoffrey de Kent, and Reginald Wayhons, of Leycestre, of the other part; whereby the said John, Geoffrey, and Reginald, grant and convey a messuage and twelve cottages, with their appurtenances, in the east suburb of Leycestre, (which they the said John, Geoffrey, and Reginald had of the gift and feoffment of Peter Selcer of Leycester), to the said master and

brothers for ever, who, in consideration of the said grant, bind themselves and their successors for ever to maintain for ever a chaplain to celebrate daily (unless especially exempted by sickness or any other reasonable cause) mass for the souls of the said Peter Selcer and Alice his wife, and of all their sons and daughters, and of all who have died in the faith; the said chaplain to be presented by the said master and his successors in full court of Portmanmote of Leicester before the mayor and corporation of Leycestre, and there on his own oath to undertake so to celebrate mass all his life, and his successors after him to be in like manner presented and bound in the court of Portmanmote. Witnessed by the mayor of Leycestre and others.

(55.) 8 May, 2 Edward III.—Letters Patent of Pardon and acquittance to the men of the town of Leycestre, in respect to the six armed men which they were bound to provide for the king's guard and security on the occasion of his next passage to parts beyond the sea; the said pardon and acquittance being granted in consideration of twenty pounds paid by the men of Leycestre at the receipt of the king's Exchequer for the expenses of the said six men. Given at Westminster.

(56.) 15 October, 22 Edward III.—Copy (examined and attested by Peter Probyn, 15 Nov. 1604) of the certificate and return of the jury at the inquisition held at Bolyngbroke after the death of Alesia de Lacy, countess of Lincoln.

(57.) 25 September, 23 Edward III.—Letters Patent of grant to Henry (of Gresmont) Duke of Lancaster, that all his men and tenants be quit of pannage, lastage, cartage, and other dues throughout the kingdom, and that he have all forfeitures within his lordships and lands, together with other privileges, in accordance with the terms and tenor of previous Letters Patent of concessions, dated to the duke's father by the king, which the present duke has restored to the chancery, in order that they may be cancelled. Dated at Westminster.

(58.) Monday, the Feast of Maugdeleyne, 27 Edward III.—Charter (in French) of grant by Henry Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leycestre, and Steward of England, to the inhabitants of the town of Leycestre; liberating them and their descendants for ever from the custom of Huestermoll, so that the said tax may never again be raised in the said town. Dated at Leycestre.

(59.) 5 May, 31 Edward III.—Letters patent of pardon and remission to each and all of the Commons of England in the present Parliament assembled at Westminster, in respect of all escapes of prisoners (escapes of convicted clerks from the prisons of their bishops alone excepted) and chattels of felons and fugitives, and also all other amerciaments whatsoever of every county, hundred, and wapentake, &c. from Monday following Easter week last past to the completion of these present letters: the said pardon and remission being made at the supplication of the said commons, and in consideration of a certain fifteenth voted by them for the king's business. Given at Westminster.

(60.) 2 July, 34 Edward III.—Letters patent of the grant, at the instance of Henry, Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Leycestre, to the said duke and his heirs, of licence to hold a yearly fair at Leycestre and its suburbs, lasting seven days, viz., the three days before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and the day of the said feast, and the three days next following it; instead of the licence which the same duke and his ancestors from time before the memory of man have enjoyed to hold a yearly fair at Leycestre on the feast of the Discovery of the Cross and lasting for fifteen days afterwards. Given at Westminster.

(61.) Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin, 34 Edward III.—Grant by Henry Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Leycestre, Derby and Lincoln, and Steward of England, to the mayor and burgesses of the town of Leycestre, of all authority and governance touching the arrangements for the yearly Michaelmas fair, a charter for holding which at Leycestre on seven following days of each year has been granted by the king to the said duke and his heirs, in place of another ancient fair heretofore held at the same town.

(62.) 6 May, 35 Edward III.—Indenture of an agreement between Henry, Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leycestre of the one part, and the mayor and corporation of the town of Leycestre of the other part; whereby, in consideration of a remission of their obligation to pay the said duke ten thousand mares, and of an acquittance from tolls and other burdens, the said mayor and corporation grant and convey to the said duke all their manor of Wrangell, with its appurtenances in Holond, co. Lincoln. Dated at the Castle of Leycestre.

(63.) 6 March. 35 Edward III.—Indenture (French) between Henry Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, &c., &c., on the one part, and the mayor and corporation of Leycestre on the other part; being the indenture of the grant and conveyance of the manor of Wrangel by the said duke to the said mayor and corporation for ever, in consideration of the sum of ten thousand marks of silver to be paid to the said duke, his heirs or executors, at the next feast of Saint Michael. Dated at the Castle of Leycestre.

(64.) 6 March. 35 Edward III.—Warrant of attorney by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, to Simon Simeon, the said duke's steward, in the county of Lincoln, and Robert Elkyngton, deputy-steward of the same county, and Robert de Ernesby, the said duke's steward of Leycestre; authorizing the same Simon, Robert, and Robert to make livery of seisin of the manor of Wrangel, with all its liberties and appurtenances in Holond, in the county of Lincoln, to the mayor and corporation of Leycestre. Dated at the duke's castle of Leycestre.

(65.) 6 March, 35 Edward III.—Power of attorney under the common seal of the town of Leycestre, appointing John Parsymour, Roger de Knyghtcote and Roger de Belgrave of Leycestre, attorneys for the mayor and corporation of the said town, to take livery of seisin of the manor of Wrangel in Holond, co. Lincoln, according to the tenor of a certain grant made to them by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leycestre.—Also the certificate, dated 14 of the same month and year, that John Lambe and Richard Sandysone have given livery of seisin of the said manor to the above-named attorneys, appointed for the purpose by the mayor and commonalty of Leycestre.

(66.) 9 March, 35 Edward III.—Acknowledgment (in French) by the Mayor and commune of Leycestre of their obligation to pay ten thousand marks to Henry, Duke of Lancaster. Dated at Leycestre, and sealed with the common seal of the mayor and commonalty.

(67.) 11 March, 35 Edward III.—Henry, Duke of Lancaster, &c., &c., to the tenants of his manor of Wrangel. Writ (French) of attornment on the grant and conveyance of the same manor by the said duke to the Mayor and corporation of the town of Leycestre.—Dated at the Castle of Leycestre.—Also, duplicate of the same writ.

(68.) 23 March next after Palm Sunday, 35 Edward III.—Indenture between Henry, Duke of Lancaster, &c., &c. of the one part, and the mayor and corporation of Leycestre of the other part; whereby the mayor, corporation, and inhabitants of Leycestre acquire immunity from toll, stallage, pikage, and tronage, at the grant of the said duke.—Also duplicate of the same writing.

(69.) 36 Edward III.—Charter (French) of concessions and confirmations of statutes, granted by Edward the Third in the Parliament held at Westminster, at the quintains of St. Michael, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, closely written on three large membranes, with the great seal appended thereto.

(70.) 18 January 1364.—Indenture between John of Gaunt and his wife Blanche of the one part, and Robert de la Mar, John de Charnel, and John Newmarch, knts., of the other part, touching the Honor of Bolingbroke.—Ceste indenture facite entre lui noble home Monsr. Johan due de Lancastre et Blanche sa femme fille et heir Henri nadgaais due de Lancastre d'une p'te, et Robt. de la Mar chivalier, Johan de Charnelle clerc, et Johan Newmarche d'autre p'te, Testmoigne que les avanditz Robt. Johan et Johan ouint gr'ntee bailliez et lessez et p' ceste presente chartre confermez as ditz noble due et Blanche sa femme les chastell, manoir, et honor de Bolingbroke, et manoir de Sutton en Holland, et toutz les autres manoirs, terres, tenementz, rents, services, reversions, fees, audeuses offices, bailliez et possessions queconques, ou toutes manoirs franchises p'fiz commodites et toutz autres app'tances queux ils auoint joyntement du doum et graunt le dit Henri nadgaais due de Lancastre en le cointree de Nicole, a avoir et tenir as ditz noble due et Blanche sa femme et a les heires de leur corpz engendrez de n're seign' le Roi et aut's seign'ages des fees p' les franc'es dues et costumes rendantz annuellement as auanditz Robt., John, et John et a leur heires a toutz jours mille marcs a paier a los festes de Passier et de Saint Michael poueles pore'ons sur certains condic'ons continuez en vne autre indenture restante cestes facite entre les parties auanditz, s' quelles condic'ons la seisine est liure et la rente de mill' marz reserve. Et sil aueigne que la dite rente de mill' marz soit a deriere une des termes auanditz, que bien live a les auanditz, Robt., Johan, et Johan et a leur heires en le chastell, manoir, terres, et tenementz susditz

et la distresse retenir tanque gree leur soit fait de la rente de mill' marz auanditz, et des les arranges en-coruz diell'. Et sil aueigne que les auanditz noble due et Blanche denoient saunz heir de leur deux corpz engendrez quodones auanditz chastell, manoirs, terres, et tenementz ou toutz leurs app'tances avant nomez remeignent a les droitz heires laundit Henri nadgaais due de Lancastre a tenir de n're seign' le Roi et des aut's chiefe seigneurs des fees a toutes jours, et rendent a les auanditz, Robt., Johan, et Johan, et a leur heires mill' marz, come devant est dit en la terme et condicions auant nomez. En testmoignance de quelle chose les auanditz noble due et Blanche, et Robt., Johan, et Johan, a cestes indentures entrechangeablement ont mys leur sealk, y ceuz tesmoignes, Symon euesqz de Ely chancellor n're S' le roi, Humfrei de Bohon comite de Hereford, Richard conte d'Arondell, Syre William de Wykeham Eircadeacon de Lincoln, Mons. Henry Greene Justice del Bank n're s' le roi, Mons. William de Skipwith Cheife Baron desleschequer et aut's. Don a Westm. le xxviii. jour de Januar, lan de grace mille trente sextant' quart, et due regne n're dit s' Roi Edward tierz puis le conqueste trent noessime. Et a greindre seurtee de la dite annuytee de mill' marz paier et p' fom'er les ditz noble due et Blanche ont mys les ditz Robt., Johan et Johan, en pleine et paisible saisine et paier a eux trois deniers en p'sence Mons. Henry de Percy le fuitz Mons' Henry de Grey et Mons' Godefroy Foljambe et aut's le jours et lan susditz.

(71.) 1366 (circa). Bill of particulars amounting in all to the sum of xxxiii. li. xiii. s. for labour and materials spent on building the old town hall of Leycestre "circa" edificacionem communis aulae." On paper, much defaced and worn.

(72.) 39 Edward the Third. Letter (in French) from the Mayor and aldermen of London, to the Mayor, bailiff and good people of Leicester, certifying that John Lyrepol, citizen of London (from whom the mayor and the people of Leycestre have taken a mazer on groundless suspicion of his character) is a loyal and good citizen. . . . As honorables homes et . . . t'ch's amys meire baillifs et bones gentz de la ville de Leycestre, les Meire et Audermans de la citee de Loundres salut et tresch're amities. A la demonstrance William Baillif n're . . . entenduz q' vous arestoiz p' vn Thomas Wyngere vn de vos comburgeis vne mazer pris xii. s. vi. d. de John Pyrepol vn poure marchand p' voie de suspicion entendantz et surmettenz q' le dit John est desloial hom'e et de male fame. Nous vous tesmoignons et p' cestez nos l'es vous c'tifions q' plusieurs bones gentz de la dite citee dignes de foi viendrent deuant nous et en leur foi et p' leur serementz nous c'tifieront q' le dit John est loial hom'e et de bone fame et q' le dit John achata le dit mazer de dit William a Loundres et paya a lui les xii. s. vi. d. auanditz affinct(?) le dit mazer p' vos arestnez est le bien et chatiel et loial marchandise du dit John et a nul autre. P'qoi vous prions especialement et requerrons q' au dit John ou a son co'em attorne cestes nos l'es portainet velleit le ditz mazer deliuerer p' amo' de nous en man'e come vous voldriez que nous feissions as voz gentz sils vissent affaire deuant nous en cas semblable ou en grandre. N're Seign' vous eyetz tous jo's en sa garde. Escrit a Loundres le xvi. jo' de Maij lan du reigne n're seign' le roi Edward tiercz puis le conqueste trente neofise.

(73.) Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin, 49 Edward III.—Indenture (French) of lease between John of Gaunt, King of Castille and Leon and Duke of Lancaster of the one part, and the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Leycestre of the other part; whereby the said duke granted, and the mayor and burgesses acquired a lease for ten years of the bailiwick of the said town and its suburbs, at an annual rent of "quatre vintz liures." Given at Leycestre.

(74.) Writ of John (of Gaunt), son of the King of England, Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Richmond, Derby, Lincoln, and Leycestre and steward of England, and Blanche his wife, daughter and heir of Henry late Duke of Lancaster; confirming the mayor and commonalty of Leycestre in their possession of the manor of Wrangel and its appurtenances, co. Lincoln, granted to them by Henry late Duke of Lancaster aforesaid, and assuring them and their heirs enjoyment of the same, notwithstanding a certain fine levied by and between the said Henry late Duke of Lancaster of the one part, and Richard, Earl of Arundell, and John of Tynewell, late bishop of Lincoln, and Robert de la Mar and others on the aforesaid manor.

(75.) 1 Richard II.—Writ from Ricardus Dei gracia Rex, &c., &c., to the aldermen, bailiffs, and good men of the towns of Leycestre and Stamford; requiring the

said towns to furnish between them this side of the first day of March next a barge duly fitted with forty or fifty oars for service in the military expedition which the king is about to make for the defence of the realm. The barge is described by the words "Unam parvam bargeam com-
petentem vocatam balyngere cum remis inter quinquaginta et quadraginta."

(76.) 27 May, 2 Richard II.—Copy of the Letters Patent of the commission to Thomas de Erdyngton, John Burdet, James Velers, knuts, and Richard Assheby to levy a certain subsidy of the lords and magnates and corporations of the county of Leicester, and to employ as sub-collectors for that purpose Robert Burgays of Melton, William Danct, John Wolf of Frollesworth, Ralph Harleman, Richard Symond of Chedyingworth, William of Shepeve, William Baars of Bredon, and Richard Dekon of Budon. Dated at Westminster xxvii May die secundo Regis Ricardi.—On the back of the parchment, the form of oath to be administered to the commissioners and assessors: and the names of the assessors and collectors of the subsidy for the town of Leicester.

(77.) 8 February, 2 Richard II.—Letters Patent of Insuperimus of the charter granted by king John at Bures on 26 Dec. in the first year of his reign, to the burgesses of Leicester, in the following terms, "Johannes Dei gracia, &c., &c. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse burgensibus ville Leicesterie quod omnes empnciones et vendiciones terrarum ville Leicesterie que facte sunt et que fient rationabiliter in Portman-mota ejusdem ville stabiles et firme permanent; together with ratification and confirmation of the same charter.—Dated at Westminster.

(78.) 2-3 Richard II.—Comptus Rogeri Sporiour, camerarii Leicesterie.

(79.) 2 and 3 Richard II.—Roll (of sixteen skins) of records of proceedings in the court of Portmanmote in the years 2 and 3 Richard II.

(80.) 3 Richard II.—Latin Memorandum endorsed "Certen Ordynances made the tyme of Henry Clipston Mayor of Leicester, anno Regis Ricardi secundi tercio."

In Dei nomine, Amen. Die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Dionisii Martiris, anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum tercio, Henrico de Clipston tunc maiore ville Leicesterie, Johanne Norman et Ricardo Martyn tunc ballivis ibidem. In aula glilde dicte ville, quedam ordinacio per dictum maiorem et juratores cum unanimo consensu et assensu totius communitatis ville predictae facta fuit in perpetuum observanda sub forma que subsequetur. In primis ordinatum fuit quod maior ville predictae quicunque fuerit nemini erit in aliquo computabilis in futurum. Et quod maior quicunque fuerit recipere annuatim a communitate ville predictae decem libras argenti solidorum per manus camerariorum ejusdem ville ad tres anni terminos, videlicet ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli. Purificationis beate Marie virginis et Pentecoste per equales porciones sub condicione subscripta—videlicet xl solidos pro suo communio, et si non tenuerit communium nichil recipere de illis xl solidis. Item xl solidos pro vadiis sui clientis, et si nullum habuerit clientem nichil recipere de illis xl solidis. Item viginti solidos pro vadiis sui clerici, qui quidem clericus, etiam attendet camerariis qui pro tempore fuerint. Et si non habuerit clericum nichil recipere de hiis xx solidis. Residuum vero dictarum decem librarum recipere maior annuatim pro reliquis suis sumptibus et expensis ad terminos prenotatos.—Item ordinatum fuit quod si aliqui sumptus facti fuerint erga dominum Regem dominum ville Leicesterie, aut erga quemcunque alium dominum vel dominam seu erga quemcunque alium hominem nomine dicte ville, tunc iidem sumptus ordinabuntur per maiorem qui tunc fuerit et maiorem numerum juratorum et per viginti quatuor communes nominatos vel per totam communitatem. Item ordinatum fuit quod duo camerarii quicunque fuerint annuatim reparabant, sustentabant et emendabant portas muros fossas pontes pavimentes domos, alia et singula que pertinent aut pertinebant ad communitatem ville predictae per visum maioris qui pro tempore fuerit ex sumptibus totius communitatis.—Item ordinatum fuit quod camerarii annuatim omnes redditus necnon omnia alia et singula que pertinent aut pertinebant ad communitatem ville predictae et ad gildam mercatorum. Et iidem camerarii inde reddent rationabilem computum et fidelem et quilibet pro suo tempore in fine anni cujuslibet coram magistro qui tunc fuerit, et certis auditoribus a juratis et communitate ville predictae nominaliter electis et ad hoc specialiter deputatis.—Item, ordinatum fuit quod camerarii qui fuerint annuatim recipere xl solidos argenti

a communitate ville predictae ad tres anni terminos superius nominatos per equales porciones, qui quidem xl solidos ejusdem camerariis in suo computo allocabunt. Ordinatum sunt hec et statuta per dictum maiorem et juratos cum unanimo consensu et assensu totius communitatis ville predictae prout superius scribuntur et recitantur anno die et loco superscriptis.

(81.) 7 Richard II.—Deed of conveyance executed by Roger de Firby and Agnes his wife, whereby they grant and convey to William de Cheseldene, Peter de Stoghton, clerks, and their heirs and assigns for ever, a messuage and five shops in the market-place of the town of Leicester, "sicut in foro ebdomodali inter tenementum quondam Gilberti le Aneuger ex parte una et tenementum quondam Johannis Sabyn ex parte altera, et que nuper fuerunt A'licie le Goldsmyth de Leicester."

(82.) 30 September, 16 Richard II.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed by William Mercer and William Spencer, of the town of Leicester, conveying to the mayor and corporation of the said town for ever eight messuages, fifteen cottages, two shops, one toft and other lands and rents in Leicester and its suburbs, Whoston, and Great Glen. A document, likely to be of service to an antiquary dealing with a topography of those places.

(83.) 16 Richard II.—Deed of grant and conveyance, for ever, by Thomas Thornton, Master of the hospital of St. Leonard of Leicester, to Henry Sadderby and Richard Barowe, of Leicester, of a piece of land trenched round and called "Le Pyngulle," lying beyond the north gate of the said town, near the water called Sore.

(84.) 15 August, 16 Richard II.—Letters of license granted by John of Gannt, son of the King of England, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, Steward of England, to William Humberston and John Cook, to give and assign a messuage, four shops, and six cottages, with their appurtenances, held of the said duke within the town of Leicester by fealty, to the lords Roger Baker of Wylngby, John Couper of Fletton, Richard Kirkevoode, and William Dekin of Beby, chaplains, to be held by them and their successors in the church of St. Martin of Leicester, together with license to the same Roger, John, Richard, and William to receive the said messuage, shops, and cottages to themselves and their successors, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding; the consideration of the said grant being twenty pounds to be paid by Henry of Beby and Roger Braunston, burgess of Leicester, of the duke's free gift to the Abbot and Convent of Crisall. Dated under the duke's seal at the abbey of Crisall xv. Augusti, 16 Richard II.

(85.) 14 September, 16 Richard II.—Of special grace, and in consideration of twenty pounds paid by the mayor and corporation of the town of Leicester to the king, Letters of license, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding, to William Mercer and William Spencer, to give and assign to the said mayor and corporation eight messuages, fifteen cottages, two shops, one toft, six virgates and nine acres of arable land, six acres and one rood of meadow, and twenty-five solidates, nine denarates, and one obolate of rent and the rent of one cock and two hens, with their appurtenances in Leicester, Whoston, and Great Glen, not held of the king, to be held of the said mayor and corporation and their successors, for the repair and amendment of the six bridges within the town of Leicester aforesaid, and for supporting other burdens arising within the same town, according to the ordering hereafter to be made of the said William and William, for ever; and also to give and assign to the same mayor and corporation two messuages and one rood of arable land with their appurtenances in the town of Leicester, also not held of the king, which Margaret, the once wife of Roger Reby, holds for her life, and which after the death of the said Margaret should revert to the aforesaid William and William and their heirs; together with two cottages and their appurtenances in the same town of Leicester, also not held of the king, which John Weston holds for his life, and which after the death of the aforesaid John ought to revert to the said William and William, to be held to the said mayor and corporation, and their successors, together with the aforesaid eight messuages, fifteen cottages, &c., &c., &c. for the reparation and amendment of the said six bridges, and for supporting the aforesaid burdens, according to the aforesaid ordering of the said William and William. Given at Nottingham.

(86.) 2 August, 16 Richard II.—Deed of gift and conveyance, executed by John Cook of Leicester, conveying

to William Mercer and William Spencer an annual rent of eight shillings, to be received of a teneement late the property of Robert Appulby, the marshal outside the west gate of Leycestre, for ever. Witnessed by Geoffry Clerc, then mayor of Leycestre, and others named and unnamed

(87.) 16 Richard II.—Indented parchment of a final agreement made in the Court of Portmannote, between John Trumbrygge, complainant, and John Babrane of Rothley, and Juliana his wife, deforciant, touching two shops and their appurtenances in the town of Leycester.

(88.) 16 Richard II.—Deed executed by Nicholas Glouner, late of Leycestre, and now of London, and Elizabeth his wife, conveying to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Milne of Leycestre, and the lawful heirs of her body, a certain messuage with its appurtenances, situated at the corner over against the "portam fratrum predicatorum" "Leycestre iuter vicum qui dicitur Le Frerelane ex parte boriali et terram Johannis Pitburgh ex parte australl," with remainders over to divers persons in case of failures of issue.—Also a deed, of the same date, executed by the same Nicholas and Elizabeth, conveying a certain messuage, with its appurtenances in Leycestre, to Richard, the son of Isabella, formerly widow of Thomas Milne, of Leycestre, and the lawful heirs of his body, with several remainders over in case of failures of issue.

(89.) 19 Richard II.—Copy of a record of proceedings in an action brought in the Court (at Loughttburgh) of the steward and marshal of the king's household, by John Hedon against Peter Cook, for committing a violent assault on the said plaintiff, the assault having been perpetrated, according to the terms of the plaint, "apud Leycestre infra virgam," i.e., at Leycestre within the verge of the court, then resident at Notyngnam. The defendant having demurred to the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that Leycestre, being more than twelve "leuce" from Notyngnam, was not within the verge of the court, the question of distance was referred to a jury, viz., Roger Pontrell, John Russell of Sootes, William Jordan of Burton, Thomas Warde of Wymondeswold, John Reynold, William Reynold and John Stevenson of Montsorell, Thomas Hutte of Loughttburgh, William Barbaque of Thorp, William Okone of Stanford, and John Aleu of Leyke, who found "quod villa de Leycestria distat a villa de Notyngnam quacunque via data per xv leucas et sit extra virgam." Whereupon John Hedon was non-suited.

(90.) 20 February, 21 Richard II.—Letters Patent, with the great seal attached, acknowledging the king's receipt of a hundred pounds sterling lent to him by the mayor and good men of the town of Leycestre, and promising the repayment of the said loan at the quintains of St. Michael next to come. Given at Westminster.

(91.) 12 May, 1 Henry IV.—Letters Patent of confirmation, granted with the assent of Parliament, confirming in all particulars a charter granted by Richard the Second to John of Gaunt, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, for his perfect enjoyment of all powers and privileges pertaining to his lands and possessions.

(92.) 24 May, 4 Henry IV.—Grant to the men and tenants of the honor of Leycestre of freedom from toll, pontage, picage, murage, panage, stallage, passage, lastage, and cartage for their goods and chattels throughout the kingdom, in accordance with custom older than the memory of man. Given at Leycestre.

(93.) 23 February, 5 Henry IV.—Indenture (French) made between the said king of the one part, and the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of Leycestre of the other part, whereby the king granted a lease to farm for twenty years of his bailiwick of the town and suburbs of Leicester, with all rights and emoluments pertaining thereto, to the said mayor, burgesses, and commonalty, at an annual rent of, "quatre vintz et dys liars de 'bonne monee,' to be paid in equal portions at the feasts of the Purification of the Virgin, Pentecost, and St. Michael.

(94.) 6 Henry IV.—Copy of the records of proceedings at Westminster when Ralph del West and Richard Vertsaue, bailiffs of the town of Notyngnam, appeared to answer the Lord King, and show cause why they had taken toll at Notyngnam to the amount of forty pounds on goods and chattels pertaining to certain of the king's tenants of his honor of Leycester.

(95.) 6 September, 7 Henry IV.—Pardon (in French) to the mayor, burgesses and commonalty of the town of Leicester, farmers of the same town, in respect to the fifteen pounds sterling due to the king from the said mayor, burgesses, and commonalty, for their said farm.

The seal of the Duchy of Lancaster attached to the document.

(96.) 1 February, 2 Henry V.—Letters Patent of pardon under the great seal to the mayor and corporation and citizens of Leycestre, in respect of all escapes of felons, chattels of felons and fugitives, chattels of outlaws and felons de se, &c., &c., transgressions of vert and venery, selling of wood within and without the king's forest, and other things whatsoever done before the eighth day of December last past. Dated at Westminster.

(97.) 26 November, 2 Henry VI.—Indenture (French) made between the very noble lady dame Katherine, Queen of England, daughter of Charles, King of France, mother of the King of England, &c., &c. of the one part, and the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Leycestre of the other part: whereby the said queen granted to the said mayor, burgesses, and commonalty a lease for ten years, from the feast of Michaelmas last past, of her bailiwick of the said town of Leycestre and its suburbs, with the profits and emoluments thereof, at an annual rent of eighty livres, to be paid in equal portions at the feasts of the Purification of the Virgin, Pentecost, and St. Michael. Given at Westminster. Endorsed "Queene Katherine's Lease of the Bayliwycks in Henry the VIth. tyme."

(98.) 1 June, 3 Henry VI.—Letters (French) of free-passage and immunity from all demands for toll, pannage, passage, lastage, &c., &c., for Robert Braunston, sadler, who as a Burgess of the town of Leicester is exempt from such dues throughout the kingdom. Given by the mayor and corporation of the town Leicester, under their common seal.

(99.) 15 August, 3 Henry VI.—Letters (French) of free-passage, under the common seal and in the name of the mayor and corporation of the town of Leicester, for the protection of John Northfolk, butcher, from arrest, distraint, or trouble in respect to toll and other dues from which he is free as a Burgess of Leicester; the inhabitants of which town have been free from toll throughout the kingdom from time immemorial.

(100.) 16 June, 1428.—Copy (on paper) of an indenture between the dean and chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary of Leicester, and John Smallwell, clerk, of the one part, and Richard Dannett, of Brunkingthorpe, Roger Hyche of Leicester baker, John Thurkeston and John Mylnes, of Lutterworth, of the other part; for the settlement of a controversy respecting a right of way from John Dannett's manor of Brunkingthorpe, through the town of Leicester to the king's way called Rodyk, and thence beyond the meadow of the said dean and chapter called Mawremeadow to the mill called Mawremyne.

(101.) 18 August, 9 Henry V.—Passport and letters (French) of protection, under the common seal of the town of Leicester, issued on the authority of Thomas Clerk, mayor, and the commonalty of the said town. The freedom of the inhabitants of Leicester from toll, &c. throughout the realm having been stated in the preamble of the document, all persons are enjoined to forbear from claiming toll, &c. &c., of the bearer, Nicholas Cook, fisher, who is passing to and fro with his merchandise on his lawful business.

(102.) 22 May, 13 Henry VI.—Licence to the mayor and corporation of the town of Leicester (for the sustentation of the said town and mayoralty), to acquire and hold to themselves lands or rent to the annual value of forty marcs, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding. Given at Westminster.

(103.) 11 August, 30 Henry VI.—General pardon to the mayor and corporation of the town of Leicester, of all offences whatsoever committed before the seventh day of April last past.

(104.) 21 August, 13 Henry VI.—Letters (French) of free-passage and protection from all claims for toll, pannage, lastage, &c., &c. for Robert Botcher, the bearer thereof, who as a Burgess of the town of Leicester is exempt from such dues throughout the whole realm. Given by the mayor and commonalty of Leicester, under the common seal of the said town.

(105.) 20 July, 15 Henry VI.—General pardon (granted at the special request of the commons of England in the last Parliament, and with the assent of the Lords spiritual and temporal present in the same Parliament) to the mayor and burgesses of the town of Leicester, for all offences perpetrated by them before the second day of September in the tenth year of the king's reign. Given at Westminster.

(106.) 20 May, 27 Henry VI.—Margarete by the Grace of God Quene of England and of France and Lady of Ireland, &c.—Be it knawen to alle men to whom this present writyng shalle come that where as a certeyn

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commission of my fuldoutfull Lord was directed to certeyn persons to enquier as well of geving of lyuere as of other diuers articles as in the seyd commission plainly appereth by force of which commission before the commissioners of the seyd commission it was presented by William Newby and other of our tenants of Leicester lawfully empowelled to enquire of the articles contained in the same commission, that certeyn persones in Leycestre had taken clothyng of diuerse persones ayentis the forme of the statute that is to wete that some of hem had taken clothyng of the Viscount Beaumont and some of Sir Edward Grey Lord Ferrers of Growby and some of hem had taken clothyng of other diuers persones by cause of which presentment diuerses persones some of the household of the seyd Lord Ferrers and some of the clothyng of the said lord with other welle wilners to the said lord as yet not to be knawen by supportacion and fauour and for plesance to the said lord as we ben enformed by cause of the said presentement betyn and sore woundetyn the said William Newby and manestes to bete other of our tenants of Leycestre in semblable maner and sithyn that tyme diuerse persones longyng to the said Lord Ferrers at diuerse tymes hane mannest to bete diuerse; tenants and inhabitantes in our town of Leycestre. Also we ben enformed that the said lord his seruantes and his wellewilling at diuers tymes hane hunted and down grete hurt and harme to our game in our lordshipe of Leycestre as welle in our chaces as in our parkes there. We considering the pease and the welle of our tenants and of our chaces and parkes in our lordship of Leycestre and the grete hurt and harme of the said William Newby our tenant ordeyne deme and awarde that the said Lord Ferrers for hym and for those that betyn the said William Newby paye to the said William Newby a c. mares of good money of Englund that is to wete xl. mares the third day of Juny next to come after the date of this our present awarde and xxli. the third day of Juny then next following, and xxli. the third day of Juny then next syying in amendement and satisfaccion for the betyng and woundyng of the said William Newby. And that the said Lord Ferrers be goode lorde to the said William Newby and to all other tenants in our lordship of Leycestre, and that the said lord shall not geve any clothyng or lyuerey to any persone dwelling within our said lordship. Ne that the said lord mayntene ne support any persone dwelling within our said lordship in any forme agaynes the rule of our towne of Leycestre or agaynes the rule of any other place of our said lordship of Leycestre and also that the said lord his seruantez and tenants; and all other that be toward hym kepe the peas ayenst all the tenants and inhabitantes of our said lordship, and ayenst Thomas Faruham. And also we awarde that the said lord delenyre to Lowys Fitz Lowys an obligacioun by the which the said Lowys was bounde vnto the said lord in xxli. for to eschewe the bodely hurt which was likly to hane fallen to on William Pecek a tenant to vs of our lordship of Stebbing by the said lord or his seruantz and for none other cause as we credely enformed. In witness of which thyng to this our present awarde we have made to putte our sealls. Yeven the xx day of May the yere of the reigne of my most douted lord kyng Henry the Sext xxvii.

(107.) 1454.—Brief of indulgence and relaxation of penance granted to Nicholas Clay and his wife by brother Richard, minister of the Housse of St. Robert at Knaresburgh, of the order of the Sacred Trinity, for the redemption of captives imprisoned for the faith of Jesus Christ by the pagans.

(108.) Feast of St. Peter ad vincula, 36 Henry VI.—Lease by Margaret, Queen of England, to John Grene, draper, mayor of Leycestre, and to the corporation of the same town, of a piece of land at the end of the West Bridge of the said town for ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of one penny. Dated at the said Queen's court at the castle of Leycestre, before Robert Staunton, deputy of John Beaumont, steward of the said queen's honor of Leycestre.

(109.) 4 September, 37 Henry VI.—Indenture between Thomas Grene, mayor of the town of Leycestre, and the corporation thereof on the one part, and John Sherman of Leycestre of the other part, of a lease by the said mayor and corporation of a certain chamber of the West Gate of the said town, and a piece of land adjoining the said gate, to the said John Sherman, for ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of three shillings and one penny. Dated at Leycestre.

(110.) A.D. 1460.—Rental of the Corpus Christi Guild in the town of Leicester. Also, rentals of the same guild for the years 1495, 1505, 1519, 1525, 1532, 1533, 1535,

and 1542. Also, accounts, the dates of which are no longer discernible, of the same guild for two other years.

(111.) 22 September, 39 Henry VI.—Indenture of a lease from Wyllian Wygston, mayor, and the corporation of the town of Leycestre, for forty years, of "a wyndow set on the west end of the Est Gate of "Leycestre, cometyng on length v fote and a half, "and on brede iii fote," at a yearly rent of iiiii d. sterling.

(112.) Trinity Term, Henry VI.—Copy of the record of the proceedings of the aforesaid date (Roll ccxix), before William Babynghon and his associates, justices de banco, when John Chircke of Leycestre, co. Leycestre, marchant, was called upon to answer Ralph Hambrunston, John Byngham, and John Wymondeswold of Leycestre, on a plea that he detained from them two obligatory writings.

(113.)—24 August, 4 Edward IV.—Letters Patent of concessions to the mayor and burgesses of the town of Leycestre, for the appointment of persons to act as justices of the peace within the said borough; and for the annual election of two comburgesses to fill the office of coroner in the same place, as well as for other matters. Given at Wodestoke.

(114.) 20 December, 7 Edward IV.—Copy, of the date aforesaid, of the record of the proceedings in Trinity Term, 6 Edward IV. (Roll exiii), when Ralph del West and Richard Versauf, bailiffs of the town of Notyngham were attached to answer the lord king concerning a plea why, since the said lord king is lord of the honor of Leycestre, and all his men and tenants of the aforesaid honor ought to be quit, and from time beyond the memory of man have been quit of toll throughout the whole realm, they have unduly and maliciously taken for toll the sum of forty pounds of divers goods and things pertaining the said lord king and his tenants of the honor aforesaid coming to the said town of Notyngham, &c.

(115.) 2 April, 13 Edward IV.—Letters Patent of licence to the mayor and burgesses of the town of Leycestre, empowering them to hold at Leicester and its suburbs an annual fair, lasting seven days, viz., three days before the feast of the Apostles Philip and James, and the day of the said feast, and three days next following. Given at Westminster. The witnesses of the grant being the Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Bath and Wells chancellor of England, the bishop of Lincoln keeper of the Privy Seal, George Duke of Clarence, Richard Duke of Gloucester, Henry Earl of Essex, the Treasurer of England, John Earl of Wiltshire, chief-butler of England, Thomas Stanley of Stanley, knt., steward of the king's household, and William Hastings de Hastings, chamberlain of the king's household.

(116.) 22 September, 2 Henry VII.—Grant and conveyance by John Gaddesby, of the town of Leycestre, saddler, of all his lands, tenements, and possessions in the town of Leycestre, and in the town and fields of Ipstoke, co. Leycestre, for ever, to John Kelyng, clerk, Thomas Kybell, serjeant-at-law, Christopher Neel, John Butteley, clerk, Thomas Swayne, of Leycestre, draper, Thomas Dayre, mercer, of the same place, Thomas Glynn, chaplain, and Robert Schepa. Dated at Leycester.

(117.) 27 January, 9 Henry VII.—General pardon to Lawrence Dawson of the town of Leycestre, variously described as "cordynr," "shomakar," and "yoman." Given at Westminster.

(118.) 4 March, 20 Henry VII.—The said king's Letters Patent of Inspecimus and Confirmation of Edward the Fourth's charter to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester.

(119.) 9 July, 1 Henry VIII.—Letter Patent of general pardon for Milo Lambert, mayor of Leycestre, and the burgesses of the same town. Given at Westminster. Remarkable, even amongst documents of its diffuse kind, for amplitude and verbosity, this grant covers two large membranes with close writing.

(120.) 20 March, 13 Henry VIII.—Precept addressed, by the advice of the council of the duchy of Lancaster, to the mayor and his bretheren of the town of Leycestre for the due observance and execution of the laws against taking and wearing liveries and cognizances.

(121.) 18 April, 14 Henry.—Privy Seal writ, promising repayment to the persons named in an annexed schedule of the several sums of money advanced by way of loan to the king, for the defence his realm and the maintenance of his wars against France and Scotland, amounting in the whole to 60*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* The schedule gives the names of all the inhabitants of Leycester, "berng "of the value of vi*l.* or x*s.* landes under the sunn of "xxli. within the said town of Leycester that have "advanced to the kinge's grace after ii*s.* at y*er* li. by "wey of lone."

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(122.) 9 May, 14 Henry VIII.—Writ, sealed with the Great Seal, and addressed to the mayor and bailiffs of Leicester, requiring them "furtherwith and ymmedially vpon the receipt of this our lettres not only to put alle and singular those persons and goodis aswell of Frenchemen, Britons, and alle other the Frenche kinges's subgettes under arrest and sure custody in whose handes or possession the saide goodis shalbe founde." Nothing in the writ to show what "the said goodis" were.

(123.) 1525, 1526.—The accounts of John Cappe and Thomas Cotton, junior, stewards of the guild of Corpus Christi in Leicester, from the feast of St. Michell, in the yere of our Lord M^cxcv. unto the sayd feast of Seynt Mychell, in the yere of our Lord God M^cxcvi.—Also fragment of another account (much defaced and injured) of the same period.

(124.) 15 May, 30 Henry VIII.—Writ addressed to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester, embodying the king's recent proclamation against resistance of his Majesty's officers, whilst attaching the persons or goods of his Majesty's subjects for the due execution of justice, and for the better information of the people respecting the penalties of such resistance, in cases where murder is done as well as in cases where no loss of life is caused by such resistance.

(125.) 20 March, 31 Henry VIII.—Letters Patent of licence to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester, for ever, to hold a yearly fair at the said town and in its suburbs, lasting for five days, viz., the two days before the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the day of the said feast, and the two days after it, and also to hold another yearly fair lasting five days, viz., the two days before the feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin, and the day of the same feast, and the two days next following it. Given at Walden.

(126.) 16 November, 32 Henry VIII.—Proclamation (on paper) of Henry the Eighth prohibiting (under penalty of forfeiture of thrice the sum imported and imprisonment during the king's pleasure) the importation from Ireland into England, and also prohibiting the payment within the realm of England, Wales, Berrokye, Calice or the marches thereof, of "coyne of money as well of grottes as pens of twopence to be current only within his said lond of Ireland beryng the prynte of the harpe on oon syde thereof, which coyne dyuers and sondre persons haue lately transported and brought out of the said lond, and vttered the same "from within this his realme of England." Dated at Westminster.

(127.) 14 May, 34 Henry VIII.—Letters of Insuperimus and exemplification, under the seal of the duchy of Lancaster, of an order made in Trinity term, 32 Henry VIII., in the chamber of the same duchy at Westminster, that all tenants and inhabitants of the said duchy shall enjoy freedom of toll throughout the kingdom; the said order being made on the complaint of William Catcher and other tenants and inhabitants of Endeufeld, parcel of the said duchy, against one William Holond, toll-gatherer of London, for distraining certain sacks of malt of the said complainants and for taking "two crownes of gold "from theym for gage of the said toll." Dated at Westminster.

(128.) 15 March, Henry VIII.—Copy (on paper) of the king's writ to the sheriff and justices of the peace, co. Leicester, for the levying and collection of a subsidy voted to the sovereign by Parliament for prosecuting the war against his ancient adversary the King of Scotland.

(129.) 17 July, Henry VIII.—Precept under the king's signet and sign-manual, addressed to the mayor and other officers of the town of Leicester, enjoining them to suffer no inhabitant of Leicester to be withdrawn from the same town or retained to any man, to the end that all the able men of the same town may be ready on notice to render the king due military service under the command of Lord Hastings, steward of the same town. Date of year omitted.

(130.) 18 May, Henry VIII.—Letter under the sign manual and signet of Henry the Eighth, addressed to the mayor and his brethren of the town and borough of Leicester, on the eve of the king's "journey into the parties "of beyond the see." For the maintenance of strict order, vigilant care for the nightly watchings, prevention of riots, and apprehension of rogues and valiant beggars in the borough, during the king's absence. Date of the year, and also the name of "the "partes beyond the see" omitted. Given at the manor of Greenwich.

(131.) 28 November, 1 Edward VI.—Letters Patent declaring the men and tenants of the honor of Leicester

free from toll, pontage, picage, murage, pannaage, stallage, passage, lastage, and cartage for their goods and chattels throughout the land, in accordance with custom older than the memory of man. Dated at Westminster.

(132.) 5 March, 3 Edward VI.—Indenture made between the Marquis of Northampton of the one part, and Henry Sackeverell of Ratclyff upon Sore, co. Nottingham, esquire, of the other part, for the settlement of controversies touching right and title to a green lying in the fields of Kegworth, co. Leicester, called Kegworth or Ratclyff Green, and also touching right and title in a Holme lying in the same fields of Kegworth.

(133.) 28 October, 1 Mary.—Precept, under the seal of the duchy of Lancaster, addressed to mayor and brethren and the recorder of the town of Leicester, against the unlawful taking of liveries and cognizances; and enjoining the same officers to "suffre no inhabitante within "our sayd towne of what degre or condycion soever "he be to be reneyed by clothe cognisances othe or "otherwise contrary to the laws."

(134.) 26 November, 1 Elizabeth.—The said queen's Letters Patent of insuperimus of King John's charter to the burgesses of Leicester, confirming them in their right to go to and fro and do their business without let or hindrance throughout the kingdom; also of insuperimus of Edward the Third's charter for the Michaelmas Fair; also of insuperimus of Richard the Second's charter confirming King John's charter for the validity of sales and purchases of lands of the town of Leicester in the court of Portmannote; also of insuperimus of Edward the Fourth's charter to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester for a yearly fair lasting seven days before, on and after the feast of Saints Philip and James; and also of insuperimus of Henry the Seventh's charter of insuperimus and confirmation of Edward the Fourth's charter to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester for the election of coroners, and for the enlargement of the powers and privileges of the corporation; with confirmation of all the said charters, and farther concessions to the same corporation.

(135.) 14 December, 1 Elizabeth.—The said queen's Letters Patent of insuperimus of her sister Queen Mary's Letters Patent of insuperimus, of their father, Henry the Eighth's Letter Patent (dated at Walden on 20 March, in the 31st year of his reign) to the mayor and burgesses of the town of Leicester, granting them licence to have an annual fair lasting for five days, viz., two days before the feast of the Nativity of St. John, the day of that feast and the two following days, and another yearly fair lasting for five days, viz., the two days before the feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin, the day of the feast, and the two following days; and also of Edward the Sixth's Letters Patent of insuperimus and confirmation of the charter of King John to the burgesses of Leicester, dated at Bures, 26 December, in the first year of his reign; and also of insuperimus of Edward the Third's charter for the annual Michaelmas fair, at Leicester instead of the ancient fair at that place on the day of the feast of the Discovery of the Holy Cross, and fifteen days following; also of insuperimus of Richard the Second's Letters Patent confirming King John's charter touching the validity of sales and purchases of land in the court of Portmannote; and also of insuperimus of Edward the Fourth's charter for an annual fair at Leicester, lasting seventeen days, viz., the three days next before the feast of Saints Philip and James, the day of the feast and the three following days; and also of insuperimus of Henry the Seventh's Letters Patent of insuperimus of Edward the Fourth's charter to the mayor and burgesses touching the election of recorders, and granting them together with other privileges jurisdiction over divers matters with power of punishing divers offences; with confirmation of all the above-mentioned charters.

(136.) 24 April, 15 Elizabeth.—Commission of array and musters for the town of Leicester, addressed to George Purpyne, knt., Adrian Stokes, esq., John Heyricke, mayor of the said town, and William Manbye, Thomas Sanford, Richard Darye, John Patam, and James Clarke, burgesses of the said town.

(137.) 1 December, 15 Elizabeth.—Copy of the patent of the grant, during pleasure, of the office of receiver of the honor of Leicester, parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, and the office of "steward" of the town of Leicester, otherwise called the office of "clerk," otherwise called the office of "the town clerk" of the said borough.

(138.) 19 May, 16 Elizabeth.—Letters Patent of insuperimus and exemplification under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, of a certain decree of the court of the said duchy, made 18 May 1574, declaring the mayor, burgesses, and citizens of Leicester exempt from toll

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throughout the kingdom: the said order being made after inquisition into the circumstances of the complaint of John Stanford and others of Leicester, against William Glassoppe, Thomas Nix, and William Dodson of the town of Nottingham, co. Nottingham, for distraining certain of the complainants' beasts for toll.

(139.) 18 November, 20 Elizabeth.—Indenture of agreement made between the mayor, burgesses, and corporation of the town of Leicester of the one part, and William Pelsant, B.D. of Leicester of the other part: securing to the said William Pelsant, from the said corporation an annual stipend of 20*l.*, so long as he may choose to officiate as "Preacher of Goddes moste holie word" in the said town. Also, attached to the afore-described indenture, another indenture between the same parties, certifying that the said William Pelsant, notwithstanding his said annual stipend of twenty pounds, has liberty and authority to sollicit and collect contributions for the increase of his income from the other inhabitants of Leicester not being of the body of the 24 or the Common Council of 48.

(140.) 31 May, 19 Elizabeth.—Commission of array and musters for the town of Leycestre, addressed to Henry Lord Crumwell, the mayor of Leycestre for the time being, George Hastings, kn^t., George Purpyn, knight, Adrian Stokes, esq., and William Manbye, and Thomas Sandford, burgesses of Leycestre.

(141.) 18 April, 22 Elizabeth.—Commission of array and musters for the town of Leycestre, addressed to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, president of the Northern Council, the mayor of Leycestre for the time being, Francis Hastings, esq., George Purpyn, kn^t., Thomas Skeffington, esq., and John Erick, John Stanford, and John Middleton, burgesses of Leycestre.

(142.) 12 January 1586.—Accompt (book) of the chargis and payments of Richard Archer in the company of Mr. Thomas Clarke to London and Yorke for the inhabitantes of the town of Leicester in renewing the charter for the fee farme of dyvers landes vnto the 26th April 1587.

(143.) 23 June, 30 Elizabeth.—Indenture made between the mayor and burgesses of the town of Leicester of the one part, and Thomas Sacheverill, B.C.L., of the same town of the other part: securing an annual stipend of 30*l.* to the said Thomas Sacheverill, so long as he shall continue to be preacher of God's most holy word in Leycestre.

(144.) 17 February, 31 Elizabeth.—The said queen's Letters Patent of reincorporation of the borough of Leicester; together with grant to the corporation thereof (consisting of a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, and forty-eight burgesses) of divers lands, tenements, rents, &c., &c., set forth minutely in the lengthy document, at an annual rent of 137*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*

(145.) 16 June, 33 Elizabeth.—Copy of the deed whereby Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, surrendered to her majesty the office of steward or town-clerk of Leycestre.

(146.) 34 Elizabeth.—Records (paper) of proceedings in the Court of Portnamote, of the town of Leycestre.

(147.) 1591–1592.—A rental of the yeares revenue of the landes, tenementes, and other hereditamentes belonging to St. Marie's Colege in Leicester, payable at th' Annunciacionn of our ladie and St. Mychell the Archangell. Together with an accompt of particulars of expenditure. Small paper book in leather wrapper.

(148.) February, 1592.—A rental and account of receipts and expenses (on ten leaves of foolscap paper), touching the lands held in and near Leicester by the corporation thereof, the first sheet beginning with this entry, "Fyrste the Queene's Maiesties gulte of landes " and tenements fee-farme to the mayor and burgesses " of the towne of Leicester (the greatest parte thereof " being canted rent) ys of the yerely rent of cxxxvi*li.* xiii*s.* vii*d.*

(149.) 20 June, 1594.—Letters of Insuperimus and exemption, under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, of an order made in the Chamber of the said duchy on 15 June, 1594, requiring the undertenants of certain lands (pertaining to the same duchy and leased by her Majesty the Queen to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Leycestre) to pay their appointed rents for the same lands to the said mayor and burgesses, although it may be stipulated in their several leases that such rents are to be paid to a particular receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster. Dated at Westminster.

(150.) 13 October, 1597.—Copy of the last will and testament of Simon Mudd, of Longborowe, co. Leycestre, yeoman, who was a benefactor of the school and poor of that parish.

(151.) 30 August, 40 Elizabeth.—Bond of William Okes, of the town of Leicester, glover, in the sum of 80*l.*, for the repayment (should he fail to procure a

charter from the queen for the said borough) of the sum of 40*l.* advanced to the said William by the mayor and burgesses of Leicester, towards his charges and expenses in endeavouring to procure the same charter. Also a letter (dated 9 November, 1598) from William Okes to the mayor of Leicester, announcing his progress in the business of the charter, and praying Mr. Mayor to write "either to Mr. William Herriock or to Mr. " Parkyns to signify vnto them that the threescore " poundes behinde shall be paid within some convenient " tyme after the booke is fully effected."

(152.) 28 November, 40 Elizabeth.—Letters Patent under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, of the grant during pleasure to the mayor of the town of Leycestre for the time being of the office of steward of the aforesaid town of Leycestre "alias dictum officium clerici vocati " the towne clerke," with all the emoluments and perquisites thereof: to have and hold the same offices fully as Edward late Lord Loughborowe, or Henry Earl of Huntingdon, or Edward Hastings, kn^t., held the same.

(153.) 1 June, 41 Elizabeth.—Charter of reincorporation to the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of Leicester; with confirmation and enlargement of privileges and powers.

(154.) 12 February, 42 Elizabeth.—Letters Patent (with seal of the Duchy of Lancaster attached thereto) of insuperimus and exemption of the order and decree made by Mr. Baron Clerke and other her Majesty's commissioners of the court of the Duchy of Lancaster on Wednesday 30 January 1599, whereby it was declared that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester, and all other persons, as well freemen of the said town as strangers and foreigners, should henceforth be free of all manner of tolles, stallage, picage, tronage, and through tolls within the said town of Leicester and its suburbs and toll markets, "according to the purport " and effect of their graunts shewed in court under the "seale of Henry Duke of Lancaster and lord of the "said town of Leicester." Dated at Westminster.

(155.) 1601.—The Humble Petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Leicester, to the Rt. Worshipful Edward Coke, esquire, his Maiesties Attorney-General. Praying (for the preservation of the liberties of the town, so necessary for enabling the burgesses thereof to support her Majesty's revenue as heretofore) that an information may be exhibited in the Star-Chamber against certain artisans and dealers, not freemen of the said borough, but residents in the neighbourhood thereof, who persist in selling their merchandize in the town, without the mayor's licence, and in defiance of her Majesty's charter to the town.—Also, a copy of the Attorney-General's information in the Court of Star Chamber against the said violators of the liberties and privileges of the town.—Also, a list of the offenders. Together with some unimparted certificates and memoranda touching the same matter.

(156.) Elizabeth.—Draft of a bill prepared for her Majesty's signature, granting an annuity of twenty pounds, of the issues of her lands in the county of Leicester, to the mayor, burgesses of the town: one half of the said annuity to be applied to the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and the other half to the maintenance of a theological lecturer in the said town.—Unsigned.

(157.) 26 April, 1604.—List of writings delyvered to Mr. Pilkington, to haue with hym to London, aboute the Towne's causes.

(158.) 12 April 1605.—Letter from Richard Ward in London to the Mayor of Leicester, touching his master's exertions to procure a patent.

(159.) 2 James I.—List on paper of the "Several " Patentes of the Towne Clarkeshippe, otherwise of "late called the stewardshippe of the said towne, dis- "tinct by severall patentes fees and allowances from "the stewardshippe of the honor of Leicester." The list covering the period from 5 Edward IV. to 2 James I.

(160.) 15 October 1605.—Schedule of writings given to Mr. Robert Heyricke on his departure for London on business of the borough of Leycestre.

(161.) 12 November 1605.—Copy, of the aforementioned date, of the return of the jurors on the inquest post-mortem held at Lancaster, on 8 April, 35 Edward III., after the death of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, lately deceased.

(162.) 25 June, 3 James I.—Letters Patent under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster: confirming the mayor, corporation, and inhabitants of Leicester, as parcel, of the Duchy of Lancaster, in their exemption from toll, pannage, passage, &c., throughout the kingdom. Given at Westminster.

(163.) Michaelmas, 3 James I.—Draft of the humble petition of the mayor, bayliffs, and burgesses of Leices-

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tre to the Rt. Hon. Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, praying his lordship that petitioners' patent may pass the great seal, or that his lordship will appoint any early day for hearing them.

(164.) 15 February, 6 James I.—Indenture of agreement, touching appointments to the office of steward or town clerk of Leicester, between John Freeman of the Middle Temple, London, gentleman, and John Blount, of the borough of Leicester, acting on behalf of the said borough of the one part, and John Blount of the borough of Leicester acting on the part of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon of the other part. Whereby the "maior, bayliffs" and burgesses of the said towne and borough of Leicester "engaged and bound themselves" "within one" "moneth after that the kinge's maiestie that nowe is hath" "by his highnes letters patentes under the great seal of" "England and his duchie seale of Lancaster graunted" "vnto the said maior, bayliffs, and burgesses of the said" "towne, &c., &c.," the appointment of the bayliff of the said towne, &c., &c. to grant by sealed deed to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and the heirs male of his body, the nomination and election at every second turn of the person to fill the said office of bailiff.

(165.) 30 March, 1607.—Letter from Thomas, Earl of Dorset, to mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester; touching the controversy between John Okes, gentleman, plaintiff, and the said mayor and burgesses defendants, and requiring the said mayor and burgesses "to be" "present at Dorset House the fiftenth day of June next" "coming, and to haue there with you all such charters," "grauntes, evidences, and writings as anie waie concerne" "either your pretended freedome, or title to the manor" "of Wrangle."

(166.) 17 April, 7 James.—Charter granted by James the First to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester, viz., to the mayor, the twenty-four aldermen, and the company of the forty-eight; giving them, together with other powers, full authority to make reasonable statutes and ordinances for the better preservation, government, and leasing of all lands heretofore granted to them and by them possessed.

(167.) 4 June, 1607.—Letter from certain of the burgesses and inhabitants of the town of Leicester to the Earl of Dorset, Lord High Treasurer of England. Pray for an early hearing and settlement of the controversy between them and one Okes, touching the pretension of the said Okes to take toll and stallage of the inhabitants of Leicester in the fairs and markets of the said town.—Also, a summary of the facts on which the same William Okes rests his title so to levy toll and stallage.

(168.) 20 December, 7 James I.—Indenture of agreement between the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester with Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, touching the appointment of the said earl's nominee, at every second turn to the office of steward and keeper of the goal of the said borough.

(169.) 12 March, 15 James I.—The said king's charter to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester for a staple of wool and wool-skins to be kept and held in the said town.

(170.) 19 June, 16 James I.—Letters Patent of inquisition, under the seal of the duchy of Lancaster, of a certain commission made and returned into the chamber of the duchy of Lancaster, dated 19 March of 13 James I. addressed to Walter Hastings, Esq., Sir Henry Hastings, Sir William Turpin, Sir Wolstan Dixie, and John Chippingdale, Esq., and authorising them to hold an inquisition touching the rents and issues of the lands pertaining to the hospital of Newarke near Leicester, recently incorporated by the King and in his hands; and also of the certificate of the said commissioners. Given at Westminster.

(171.) 22 February, 1619.—Letters Patent of inquisition of a decree of the Chamber of the Duchy of Lancaster, dated 11 February 1619, declaring all burgesses and inhabitants of the town of Leicester free from toll for themselves, their cattle, and merchandise throughout the kingdom.

(172.) 4 March, 1621.—Commission for life to Robert Wright of Castle Donnington, co. Leicester, to be bailiff of the borough of Leicester, and keeper of the goal of the same borough; the said Robert being appointed by Henry, Earl of Leicester, in accordance with an indenture of agreement between the said earl of the one part, and the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester on the other part.—Also, attached to the said document, two commissions the one signed by Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, grandson of the aforesaid Earl Henry and a minor, and the other by his mother Lucy, Countess of Huntingdon, and both of them

dated 6 October 1657, appointing William Maior of Leicester, gentleman, to the said office.

(173.) 26 June, 20 James I.—Letters of License of James the First to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Leicester, granting them the power of acquiring and holding (the statute of mortmain notwithstanding) manors, messuages, lands, &c., &c., not held of the Crown in chief, nor held by any kind of military service, to the yearly value of two hundred pounds; together with license to alienate the same.

(174.) Petition of the mayor and burgesses of the town of Leycester to the right honourable William, Earl of Southampton, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, that he will move the king to grant letters patent, confirming the petitioners and other inhabitants of Leycester in their ancient monopoly of selling by retail within the same borough, and strictly forbidding all other persons, foreigners of the borough, to sell their merchandise by retail within its boundaries, the days of fairs only excepted.

(175.) 5 November, 6 Charles I.—Writ under the Privy Seal to Lord Keeper Coventry; for making under the Great Seal a new charter of incorporation for the borough of Leicester, with a more precise statement of the limits of the borough, and a fuller exhibition of the powers and privileges of the corporation.

(176.) 9 August, 1641.—Warrant signed by the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Leycester, for the collection of sums of money set forth in an annexed schedule, from persons named in the same schedule: towards the provision of money for the disbandment of the armies and settling the peace of the two kingdomes of England and Scotland.

(177.) Charles I.—Fair draft of an unexecuted charter for the reincorporation of the borough of Leicester, with more precise definition of the limits of the borough, as well as a fuller exhibition of the privileges and powers of the corporation.—Undated and unsealed.

(178.) 28 September 1650.—The humble petition (to the Rt. Hon. the Committee for Indemnity) of Richard Lee, Master of the Hospital of William Wigston in Leicester, John Baker one of the sub-commissioners for sequestration for the county of Leicester, and Obadiah Bird, Thomas Parsons, and Francis Parsons, agents to the commissioners for sequestrations in the said county.

(179.) 19 May 1657.—Letters Patent by Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, to all inhabitants of the borough and town of Leicester, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, continuing to them and reaffirming their exemption throughout the whole country, from pannage, pontage, passage, lackage, stallage, and other customs.—Given at Westminster under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster.

(180.) 19 October 1657.—Copy of the proclamation of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester, that they have appointed William Maior to be bailiff of the town and keeper of the gaol of the borough of Leicester, at the nomination of the present Earl of Huntingdon, in accordance with the terms of the late king James's charter, and the terms of an agreement between the corporation of Leicester and Henry late Earl of Huntingdon.

(181.) 1657, 1658, 1659.—Packet of papers touching the transactions of the trustees of William Wigston's Hospital in Leicester in those years: and more particularly touching the suit in Chancery between the chaplains and poor of the Hospital of William Wigston in the Borough of Leicester plaintiffs, and Lucy Dannett, widow, and John Daintree, defendants.

(182.) February 1661.—File of papers relating to the petitions to the House of Commons of divers mercers and drapers of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, who represent that, as vendors of remnants of pieces of cloth, they are unfairly and vexatiously dealt with by the ulnagers, who insist that such portions of pieces should exhibit the seals set on entire pieces of cloth by ulnagers.

(183.) 20 January, 16 Charles II.—The said king's charter to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester, confirming them in all their possessions, privileges and jurisdictions.

(184.) Hilary Term, 16 & 17 Charles II.—Copy of the record of proceedings of the aforesaid date at Westminster before Orlando Bridgeman, knt. and bart., and his associates, the king's justices, when Thomas Woodland, late of the Newarke of Leicester was attached to answer Bartholomew King touching the ejectment of the said Bartholomew from five acres of meadow in the parish of St. Martin.

(185.) 3 February, 17 Charles II.—Letters of Inquisition and exemplification of the record enrolled in the 16th year of the said king in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, of the proceedings in the case of Richard

Paling, Robert Harteshorne, William Thomson, and Thomas Cartwright, inhabitants of the Bishop's Fee in Leicester, and Phillip Abney, inhabitant within the limits of the said borough, on being ordered to attend the Attorney-General, and show cause why the aforesaid inhabitants should not be taxed and assessed in all taxes, &c. &c. by themselves, divided from the county of Leicestershire, and that the commissioners of the county might not intermeddle with them.

(186.) 29 November, 1665.—Copy of the order of the Privy Council (made on a petition of the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Leicester), that Edward Billers, William Warburton and William Orton forthwith submit to the election of their fellow-citizens, calling them to vacant places in the Common Council, and that they take the oath directed by the late Act of Parliament for regulating corporations.—Also a paper of memoranda touching the case of the said Billers, Warburton, and Orton, in refusing to serve on the Common Council.—Also copy of the Order of the Privy Council (dated 26 February 1665,) committing the said Billers, Warburton, and Orton to the custody of Ralph Rutter, one of the messengers of his Majesty's Chamber in Ordinary, until such time as they and every of them respectively shall give bonds with sufficient sureties to submit to their said election, and take the required oaths.

(187.) 30 November 1665.—Circular of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, touching exemptions from the payment of hearth-money. Dated from Oxford.—With other papers respecting such exemptions and claims to exemption, attached to the said epistle.

(188.) 10 December 36 Charles II.—Charles the Second's charter of reincorporation, with copious concessions of powers and privileges to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the free borough of Leicester, co. Leicester.

(189.) 21 October 1714.—Collegium Novi Operis Leicestrie in comitatu Leicestrie. Schedule of the yearly debentures from the College of the New Work to the mayor and corporation of Leicester. On a single sheet. Signed.

(190.) 1 October 1714.—Collegium Novi Operis Leicestrie in comitatu Leicestrie. Schedule of the yearly debentures from the Newark College to the mayor and corporation of Leicester; with the auditor's (Tho. Turnor's) certificate of examination. Similar schedule for the following year, examined 22 October 1715.

(191.) 20 August 1723.—Commission, signed 'Huntingdon,' appointing Leonard Piddocks of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, gentleman, to be bailiff of the town of Leicester, and keeper of the gaol of the said borough, for life. The preamble of the commission being, "Whereas the right of nomination and appointing of a Bailiff of the Burrough and Town of Leicester and Keeper of the gaol there is alternately in the Mayor and the Burgesses of the said burrough and the said Earle of Huntingdon, and whereas the said offices or places are now become vacant by the death of Thomas Palmer, gentleman, who was last nominated and elected thereto by the said Mayor and Burgesses."

(192.) 2 January 1729.—Commission, signed by Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, to Norrice Craddock of the borough of Leicester, gentleman, to be steward of the borough and town of Leicester.

(193.)—Mayor's accounts (Rolls) for the following years,—4-5, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 10-11, 11-12, 14-15, 15-16, 16-17, 17-18, 18-19, 21-2 Edward II.; 1-2, 5-6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 14-15, 15-16, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 21-2, 25-6, 27-8, 28-9, 32-3, 33-4, 35-6, 36-7, 39-40, 46-7, 50 Edward III.; and 1-2, 2-3, 3-4 Richard II.

(194.) Tallage Rolls of the years 43, 44, and 54 Henry III.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 31, 34 Edward I.; 2, 13 Edward II.; 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 28, 30, 49 Edward III.; and 4 Henry VII.—Also four packets of assessment lists, notes and memoranda touching subsidies levied in the year 1641.

(195.) Files of certificates of taking the sacrament for divers years subsequent to 1673.

(196.)—Disorderly collection of Rent-rolls and other Rentals of all lands, tenements, rents, &c. &c. in the possession of the borough of Leicester for the following years,—1376-7, 1378-9, 1379-80, 1393-4, 1452-3, 1544-5, 1582-3, 1596-7, 1598-9, 1599-1600, 1600-1, 1601-2, 1602-3, 1604-5, 1605-6, 1606-7, 1607-8, 1611-12, 1614-15, 1616-17, 1617-18, 1620-1, 1622-3, 1625-6,

1626-7, 1627-8, 1628-9, 1630-1, 1632-3, 1634-5, 1635-6, 1638-9, 1640-1, 1642-3, 1649-50, 1650-1, 1651-2, 1654-5, 1655-6, 1656-7, 1657-8, 1660-1, 1664-5, 1665-6, 1666-7, 1667-8, 1668-9, 1669-70, 1670-1, 1672-3, 1680-1, 1687-8, 1693-4, 1709-10, 1710-11, 1712-13, 1713-14, 1714-15, 1716-17.—With six undated rentals of the seventeenth century.

(197.) Subsidy Rolls A.D. 1520, 1586, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1593, 1594, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1641, 1648.—Also a packet of Subsidy Accounts of the Borough of Leicester, A.D. 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644.

(198.)—Chamberlaines' Accounts (Rolls), made up from Michaelmas to Michaelmas in the following years,—A.D. 1524-5, 1528-9, 1530-1, 1531-2, 1533-4, 1537-8, 1541-2, 1542-3, 1547-8, 1548-9, 1549-50, 1550-1, 1551-2, 1552-3, 1553-4, 1555-6, 1556-7, 1557-8, 1558-9, 1560-1, 1561-2, 1562-3, 1563-4, 1564-5, 1566-7, 1567-8, 1568-9, 1569-70, 1570-1, 1571-2, 1573-4, 1574-5, 1575-6, 1576-7, 1577-8, 1578-9, 1579-80, 1580-1, 1581-2, 1582-3, 1584-5, 1585-6, 1586-7, 1587-8, 1589-90, 1590-1, 1591-2, 1594-5, 1595-6, 1596-7, 1598-9, 1599-1600, 1600-1, 1601-2, 1603-4, 1634-5.

(199.)—Muster Rolls and Accounts relating to Musters for the years of our Lord 1577, 1578, 1580, 1588, 1599, 1601, 1608, 1612.—Also an Elizabethan Muster Roll, the date of which has been lost.—Also, copy of the Order of the Privy Council (dated at Greenwich, 27 April 1578), for the continuance of musters.

(200.)—Draft of the Petition (to the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of England) of the chaplains and poore of the Hospitall of William Wigston, in the town of Leicester. No date.

(201.)—Rentale reddituum domini de Grey in Leicestria in manibus heredum Johannis de Wyghly quondam Matilde Costeyn heredis Henrici Costeyn.

(202.)—Sessions Rolls (many of them imperfect) A.D. 1609, 1617, 1618, 1626, 1639, 1662, 1669, 1671, 1681, 1682, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1689, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1719, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1797, 1799.

II.—Books and Folios of Bound MSS.

(1.) 1 Edward I. to 12 Edward II.—Collection of the statutes of Parliament from 1 Edward I. to 12 Edward II. Edward the First's charter (dated at Westminster on 18 March in the twenty-eighth year of his reign) of inseximus and confirmation of his father's great charter "De Libertatibus Anglie," being put at the beginning of the volume, which is in perfect preservation, and kept in its original boards, that have been recently recovered with brown leather, lettered and stamped with the arms of the borough.

(2.) 1 Edward III. to 8 Henry VI.—Collection of the statutes of Parliament from the first year of Edward the Third to the eighth year of Henry the Sixth inclusive. In perfect condition; bound in the original boards, that have recently been recovered with brown leather, stamped with lettering and the name of the town of Leicester in gold.

(3.) 13th and 14th centuries.—Collection of miscellaneous manuscripts (repaired and restored in the year 1851), comprising the following compositions that may be assigned to the period between the close of the 13th and the close of 14th centuries.

(a.) Brief exposition of the first verses of the Psalter, Imperfect at the commencement. Beginning with Psalm 88.

(b.) Miscellaneous notes; extracts from authors and memoranda, touching points of divinity, grammar, and ethics.

(c.) Sermo de Deo et Peccatoribus, taken from St. Basil, and interspersed with sentences in English.

(d.) Sompnarius Danielis; a treatise on Dreams, beginning "Hic incipit Sompnarius Danielis prophete quem composuit in Babilonia in diebus Nabogordnesor regis."

(e.) Another collection of miscellaneous notes and pieces in verse and prose.

(f.) List of Latin words used in the service of the Church, with their English equivalents, headed with the words "Omnia ista verba pertinent prisbytero scire."

(g.) Collection of curious verses in English and Latin, with miscellaneous notes.

(h.) Vocabulary of numerals; exhibiting the Roman symbols for numbers from one to a thousand; the

Latin name of each numeral being placed under it as,

I. II. III.

unus, duo, tres.

(i.) Some Legendary Narratives; such as 'The Archer and the Nightingale,' and 'The Hermit tempted by the Devil.'

(k.) Exposition of words used in the offices of the Church.

(l.) Similar exposition of difficult words in the offices for saints' days throughout the year.

(m.) Similar exposition of the words in the offices for Lord's days.

(n.) Exposition of words used in the Epistles and Gospels.

(o.) Theological Discourse (in handwriting of the 13th century) beginning "Templum dei sanctum quod 'estis vos.' Touching the qualities especially appropriate to priests, 'quorum corpora sunt templum 'spiritus sancti.'"

(p.) Tract (in the same handwriting), beginning "Sepius rogatus a condiscipulis quasdam questionculas enodare importunitati illorum non fuit facilis negando."

(q.) Treatise (in handwriting of the 14th century), on the nature and forms of various legal instruments, with illustrative and exemplary forms. Probably compiled at the close of Edward the Third's time; one of the 'instruments' being dated 45 Edward III.

(r.) Seven leaves, exhibiting lists of Latin verbs with their English equivalents. Part of a grammatical treatise, in handwriting of the 14th century.

(4.) 14th century.—The famous Codex Leicesterensis; a manuscript copy of the New Testament, partly on paper and partly on vellum, attributed to the fourteenth century. Horne's "Introduction to the Critical 'Knowledge of the Scriptures,' v. ii, p. 116, affords some particulars respecting this MS., which is also fully and most exactly described in the prefatory essay of the Reverend Henry Scrivener's "Exact Transcript of the Codex Augiensis."

(5.) 14th century.—Copy (Latin) of the Bible, made in the fourteenth century by a transcriber named W. Stanlay, *alias* Walne, who noted the last leaf of his transcript thus, "IV. Stanlay alio nomine Walne 'scripsit.' Small folio: vellum. Some of the pages barbarously mutilated by a former custodian of the book. There is a tradition in Leicester that this volume was used in devotional exercises by Charles the First.

(6.) Borough Chartulary; size, small folio; bound in its original boards, recently covered with leather; labelled on the back "Borough Charters, Laws of 'Portmanmote, &c.," and lettered on one of the sides "Burgus Leicesterie," the inscription being surmounted by the arms of the borough. Comprising forty-eight vellum leaves, that exhibit the following matters:—

(a.) 4 January, 20 Edward IV.—Copy of a deed executed by William Ryngolde of Leycestre, and conveying a croft in the parish of St. Margaret, Leycester called Normandy, to Thomas Kebeelle. Thomas Touchby, and John Penny, candlemaker of Leycester, their heirs and assigns for ever.

(b.) 26 January, 20 Edward IV. Copy of the indenture of agreement made before John Wyggeston, mayor and others of Leicester, by John Eryk and his wife Johan, daughter of the late Richard Yates of Leycestre of the one part, and Thomas Tynulle and Agenes his wife, also daughter of the said Richard of the second part, and John Broune of London mercer, master of Annie Yates the third daughter of the aforesaid Richard, of the third part; for the divisions in three equal shares between the said three sisters of the "lynelod" of houses, &c. formerly pertaining to their father in Leycester.

(c.) 10 March, 1 Richard III.—Record of the finding of John Roberdes, mayor, and John Fresley, John Wyllymot, Robert Croft, Thomas Philip, burgesses of the town of Leicester, that a certain elm-tree belonged to Thomas Palet, burgess of Leicester and stood on his land; the same decision being given, after due inquisition made at the request of the said Thomas Palet, for the settlement of a controversy between him and William Mole of Leycester shoemaker.

(d.) 21 June, 4 Henry VII.—Finding and adjudication of the arbitrators, John May, mercer, Thomas Whitecove, John Croock, and John Pakyngton, of Leycestre (appointed at the instance of George, Earl of Shrewsbury and Edward, Lord of Hastings), for the settlement of a variance between Thomas Swyke of Leycestre, draper, and William Betson the son of Robert Betson of Aston, co. Derby; the record of the finding of the said arbitrators being made at the desire of the said Robert Betson and

William Betson, and at the order of Thomas Davyat, mayor of Leycester "who caused his clerk for to make "this entry with the copy of a bill upon the other syde "sent unto the said Thomas:" where the same bill or note is entered.

(e.) 15 June, 1 Richard III.—Copy of a deed, executed by John Burdet of Leycestre, esquire, conveying all his lands and tenements in the town and suburbs of Leycestre for the term of his (the said John's) life to George Roland and Agnes his wife; and also conveying to the same George and Agnes and their heirs and assigns for ever all the chattels and personal estate of the said John Burdet.

(f.) 2 March, 4 Henry VII.—Memorandum of a lease to farm, for the lives of the grantors in survivorship, by George Holand, of Leycestre, esquire, and Agnes his wife of all their land and tenements, &c. &c., in Reresby and Feldys, co. Leycester, to their son Thomas Holand, at an annual rent of iii li. sterling.

(g.) 29 October, 10 Henry VII.—Copy of deed executed by Robert Danet, esquire, conveying two messuages in the High Street of the town of Leycester to Thomas Chapman, clerk, and William Bailly, clerk, of Leycestre. their heirs and assigns for ever.

(h.) 29 October, 10 Henry VII.—Copy of bond, whereby Robert Danet, late of London, esquire, acknowledges himself and his heirs bound to William Bailly, of Leycester in the sum of xx li. to be paid at the next Feast of the Nativity.

(j.) 1 November, 10 Henry VII.—Copy of deed of release and quitclaim executed by Gerard Danet, esquire, in favour of Thomas Chapman, clerk, and William Bailly of Leicester, in respect to two messuages in the High Street of the said town.

(k.) 9 January, 10 Henry VII.—Copy of the bond whereby Gerard Danet of Brounekyngesthorpe, co. Leicester, acknowledged himself, his heirs and assigns bound to William Bailly of Leycester, in five marcs, to be paid at the next Feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary; the condition of the said obligation being underwritten.

(l.) 14 March, 7 Henry VII.—Copy of a deed, executed by Walter Diotson, clerk and canon of the collegiate church of the New Work of Leicester, and conveying all the lands, tenements, and rents, &c. &c. of the said Walter, in the towns and fields of Leicester, Belgrane, Kyrkeby Malory, and Hynkeley, co. Leicester, and in Cranesley, co. Northampton, to Masters John Edmondes and John Froste, clerks, Thomas Jakes and William Smyth, gentlemen, their heirs and assigns for ever.

(m.) 2 March, 21 Henry VII. — Memorandum of the sale and delivery, in the presence of Richard Reynolds, mayor of the town of Leicester, of two masers and six spoons (precisely described) by Sir Thomas Derby, inhabitant of St. Mary's Leicester, and sometime keeper of King Henry's "tombe at Wyndeshore," to Hewe Annesley of Kiddington, co. Nottingham, for xxxiii. iii li. of which sum the said Sir Thomas hereby acknowledges his receipt.

(n.) 1374-1384.—Barely legible record of proceedings against William Martyn, webster, and James Frenche, webster, who were found guilty of offences against the rules of their craft, and placed in the pillory, during the mayoralty of William Ferroux, who was mayor of Leicester in the years 1374 and 1384.

(o.) Form of oath (French) administered to brethren on their admission to the guild of the town of Leycester, headed, "Le serment de ceux q'entrunt la Gylde." Of the thirteenth century.

(p.) Form of oath (French) administered to the jurates of the town of Leycester on their admission to office, "Le serment de Jurre;—Of the 13th century.

(q.) Concise summary of laws touching bakers, brewers, vintners, butchers, forestallers, and regrators, with rules and ordinances for assizes of bread, wine, beer, and weight and measures, the several matters of the collection being given under the following headings in red letters,—Assisa panis, assisa vini, assisa ceruisie, de tolneto capiendo, de carnificibus, de ponderibus et mensuris, de forestallis et regratoriis. Of the thirteenth century.

(r.) Copy of Robert, Earl of Leicester's charter, confirming the burgesses of Leicester in their privileges, and more especially in their right "to hold their merchautes guild as they ener best held in tyme of my "father;" the grant being in the form of a writ addressed to the earl's under sheriff, justices and ministers of Leicester "French and English." No date.

(s.) 19 Richard II.—Copy of the record (given elsewhere at greater length in this report from a separate document) of the proceedings in the court of the steward

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and marshal of the king's household at Lughtteburgh, in the case of John Hedon v. Peter Cook for assault and battery at Leycestre, being by the complainant's statement within the verge of the court at Notyngham; together with the verdict of the jury that the town of Leycestre was beyond the verge of the court when there resident at Notyngham. Headed in red letter "Placita aule hospicii domini Regis apud Lughtteburgh coram seneschallo et marescallo hospicii in die mercurii proximo post Festum. Purificationis beate Marie Anno regni regis Ricardi II. post conquestum decimo nono."

(f.) A.D. 1277.—Copy of the Great Charter of Edmund, Earl of Leycester, brother of King Edward the First, for the amendment of the laws of portmannote: the ordinances being divided into sections headed with red letter. The emblems and illuminations of this copy of a concession that was for centuries the Great Charter of the people of Leicester, show that it was intended to be the great feature of this chartulary; whilst the orthographical variations from the spelling of the original document countenance the opinion that the book was made a hundred or a hundred and fifty years after the execution of the charter in the time of Edward the First. This copy is of further value, because it concludes with a statement of the year in which Edmund Crouchback granted the charter; whereas to the indented charter already transcribed there is no date of day or year.

(u.) Abstract and summary of the statutes against forestalling and regrating, headed in red letter, "Statutum de forestall'."

(z.) 18 September 1281.—Copy of the record of the final covenant and agreement made before Sir Walter de Helyon, and Sir John de Metingham, justices of the king and others, by the mayor and burgesses of the town of Leycestre, the men of "Sir Edmonn freere nre seignor le Roie," of the one part, and the people of the bishop of Lincoln, described as "la gente de Euesque de Nichole de hors la porte de Est de memes la vile" of the other part; whereby the people residing on the bishop's fee acquired a right to be enrolled in the town-gild, and in return for this concession of municipal rights consented to pay their just proportions towards presents for the king, lords of Leycestre, and notable persons on their visits to the said town.

(z.) 9 May 3. Edward II.—Precept to the sheriff of Leicester and Warwick. Whereas the king's grandfather, formerly King Henry of England, granted by charter to his son, Edmund, Earl of Leycestre, and his heirs the full enjoyment of all liberties and privileges pertaining to the said earldom, and the king's father, Edward, confirmed the same charter:—Precept to the aforesaid sheriff that the King's cousin, Henry, Earl of Leycester, son and heir of the aforesaid Edmund, may enjoy all the liberties and privileges of the same earldom in accordance with the terms of the charter aforesaid. Given at Eltham.

(z.) 44 Henry III.—Ordinances and provisions made by the guild of Leicester for regulating the trade in wool, and the intercourse of members of the guild with merchants not belonging to the brotherhood. It is enacted that no member of the guild shall act as broker for the sale of merchandise pertaining to a merchant not enrolled in the guild, or shall go about the country instructing and aiding merchants not of the guild to buy merchandise to the detriment of the guild. Any member of the guild not observing the ordinances must change his guild: and it is further ordered that any inhabitant of Leycester, not enrolled in the guild, shall be prohibited from entering Leycester for a year and a day, on being proved guilty of travelling about the country and aiding merchants not of the guild to buy merchandise to the injury of the guild.

(y.) Passage from 1st chapter of St. John's Gospel, beginning with the words "In principio erat verbum et verbum erat apud deum et deus erat verbum," and ending with the words "Et vidimus gloriam ejus, gloriam quam unigeniti a patre, plenum gratie et veritatis."

(10.) 21 Edward I.—Memorandum in the following words, "Consideratum fuit in aula gilde die veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Petri in cathedra per Thomam Gounfrey tunc maiorem Leicestrie, Laurencium le Scllerium, Robertum de Wyllghby, Ricardum sub muro, Willelmum Bandewene, Robertum de Dalby, Henricum de Louseby, Johannem de Burton, Johannem Martyn, Thomam le Rider, Walterum de Welham, Willelmum le Palmer, Willelmum le Engleys, Johannem de Knytekote, Willelmum de Thongeston, Radnolphum de Honekote, Ricardum Geryn, Radnolphum de Hodynges, Willelmum de Bracina, et Johannem Gagge, juratores ejusdem, quod quivis heros post

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"decessum patris sui natus in villa Leycestrie habeat omnes libertates quas pater suus habuit tam suburbio quam infra villam sine aliqua redemptione et quod ipse habeat vasa predicta scilicet melius plumbum in fornace meliorem ollam eam meliorem pelinum cum lanatore meliorem majorem cocleare argentum cum mensam meliorem cum meliore mappa. Et si pater suus indebitatus fuit versus aliquem et bona sua non sufficiant, preter bona predicta, illa predicta bona vendantur donec debita sua penes omnes plenarie fuerint soluta. Ita consideracio fuit facta die veneris predicto anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici vicesimo primo."

(z.) 12 January, 51 Henry III.—Charter of Henry III., granting to his son Edmund, Earl of Leycester, the full enjoyment of his lands and fees with all their liberties and customs.

(aa.) Charter of Robert, Earl of Leycester, granting to the free burgesses of the town of Leycester the pasturage of Kowheye without the south gate, with free ingress and egress through the said earl's demesne to the same burgesses, to and from the same pasturage for ever.

(bb.) 28 Henry III.—Charter of confirmation by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leycester, to the burgesses of Leycester, confirming the same burgesses in their right and title to the pasture called Kowheye, lying in the south fields of Leycester, and first granted to the said burgesses by the said earl's predecessor Robert, earl of Leycester.

(cc.) Charter of Petronilla, Countess of Leycester, confirming the grant made by Gunfrid the chaplain to Petronilla, daughter of Richard, son of Roger of Leicester, and to the sons which the aforesaid Gunfrid had begat of her, and to their heirs; that is to say, the gift of all the lands and houses formerly belonged to the said Gunfrid outside the south gate of Leycester. Witnessed by Richard, abbot of Leycester, Thomas Estirlyeg, Ralph de Mortuals, and others. No date.—Also the charter of Robert, Earl of Leycester, the son of Petronilla the countess, confirming the aforesaid grant made by Gunfrid the chaplain to Petronilla, the daughter of Richard, the son of Roger of Leycester, and to the sons that he had of her, and their heirs. No date.—Also the charter of Seyerus de Quinci, steward of the Lord King, confirming the aforesaid gift of Gunfrid the chaplain to Petronilla, daughter of Richard, son of Roger of Leycester, and his sons by her, and their heirs. No date.

(dd.) 26 Henry III.—Ordinances (French) made at Leycester on Wednesday next before the Nativity of the Virgin by the council of the seignior on the one part and the mayor and the good people of the town on the other part. Headed "Les ordeinentz fetes a Leycester" "le jodi prochain avant la Nativite de nostre dame" "lan xvi. par le conseil del Seignour d'une parte et le Meir et le beno gentz de la vile d'autre part." For the more equitable assessment and levying of tallages.

(ee.) 7 November, 18 Henry III.—Charter of confirmation to John, Earl of Chester and Huntingdon, confirming the said earl in all the liberties enjoyed by his predecessors as earls of Huntingdon; and also confirming all the same earl's tenants of the honor of Huntingdon in their possessions and liberties in the said honor.

(ff.) Collection of words and phrases used in the legal definitions of liberties and privileges; with the heading "Exemplificationes verborum Anglicorum."

(gg.) Table for calculating the price of wool by the stone or sack, from the known price per pound. Headed "De vendicione lane quando petra venditur per pondus" "in se continens xiiii; libras." No date.

(hh.) Extract from Domesday Book relating to Leycester.

(jj.) 11 Henry IV.—Four records of public submission made in the common hall by four several offenders against the mayor and corporation, and also of the pardon accorded to them after their humble confession of error and their submission to the mayor. The following transcript being an example of the entries, "Johannes Couper venit in comunem aulam Leycestrie die veneris in festo Traslacionis Sancti Benedicti, abbas, anno Regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum vndecimo. Et pro transgressionibus facta maiori et communitati quam quidem transgressionem idem Johannes ibidem cognovit, videlicet se ergo predictum maiorem inique gubernasse et pro ea transgressionem iuramentum sumum profecit. Et postmodum dictus Johannes pro eadem transgressionem se in gratiam dicti maiorie humiliter submisit. Et predictus maior ad instantiam parium suorum ac ad requisicionem et supplicationem communitatis ville predictie ibidem congregate graciosius perdonavit." It is noteworthy that the name of the culprit has been carefully erased from

the first of these four records; and that the record of pardon has been removed by erasure from the last entry, whilst the record of the submission of the culprit (one Richard Exsytur) is preserved.

(kkk.) 14 Henry IV.—Record of an ordinance for the government of members of the guild of Leycestre made "die veneris post festum Sancti Dionisii, anno regni, regis Henrici quarti."

(ll.) 27 Henry VI.—Record of the humble submission and confession of Thomas Tiell in the Common Hall: as also of the pardon granted to him by the mayor.

(mmm.) Eight records (made in the eight consecutive years 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 of Henry VI.) of moneys paid in curia nundinarum ville Leycestrie to one Thomas Dalton, senr. and Alicia his wife.

(nn.) 34 Henry VI.—Record of a resolution of the mayor and common council that all actions brought unjustly in the king's courts by Richard Hotoft, bailiff of Leycester, against the mayor and certain of his brethren and others, be regarded as the affair of the entire community of the town, and that the cost and charges of defending such actions brought by the said Richard out of malice and spite against the particular individuals be borne by the entire town.

(ooo.) 2 December, Henry VI.—Copy of a deed executed by John Billesden of Coventre, son and heir of John Billesden of Leycestre, conveying two gardens in the last-named town to William Gyde and William Exham of Leycestre, their heirs and assigns for ever.

(ppp.) 3 June, 30 Henry VI.—Copy of the receipt of John Wulston of Wolaston for xxli. paid to him by the dean and chapter of the New College of St. Mary of Leycestre.

(qqq.) 20 November, 15 Henry VI.—Copy of a deed executed by William Nicoll of Braunstone and Thomas Halforth of Leycester; conveying certain lands, tenements, &c., to John Reynold and Richard Pette, and their heirs and assigns for ever.

(rrr.) 12 November, 38 Henry VI.—Copy of deed of release and quitclaim executed in favour of Richard Pelle, of the King's Household, by John Reynolde, of Leycester, in respect of certain lands and tenements in the town and fields of Leycestre.

(ss.) 26 April, 4 Edward IV.—Copy of a deed executed by Elizabeth, late wife of Adam Racy, of Leycester, glover, deceased; conveying a certain tenement with appurtenances in the High Street of the town of Leycester, to William Goold of Leycester, sherman, and Emma his wife, and their heirs and assigns for ever.

(tt.) 11 Henry VI.—Record of the release and quitclaim executed in the court of Portmanmote, in favour of Thomas Grene, and Emma his wife, and their heirs, by Isabella Odeby, wife of John Odeby of Leycester, gentleman, in respect to a certain message in the Applegate, in the parish of St. Michael, in Leycestre.

(uu.) 33 Henry VI.—Record of the release and quitclaim made in the court of Portmanmote, in favour of John Reynoldes, of Leycestre, his heirs and assigns, by Johanna Hether, late the wife of Robert Kesteyven, and now the wife of John Hether of Derby, in respect to a certain piece of meadow in Brunkynghesthorp.

(vv.) 19 April, 8 Richard II.—Copy of a deed executed by John Norman, jurate of Leycester, conveying a message in the same town to Lord Robert of Swyngton, knt., William of Chuselden, Simon Bache, Robert Grethchede, and Robert Boney, clerks, their heirs and assigns for ever.

(ww.) 26 December, 1 John.—Copy of King John's charter, dated at Bures, granting that all purchases and sales of the lands of the town of Leycester made reasonably in the Portmanmote shall be valid.

(xx.) Copy of the charter of Robert, Earl of Leycester, confirming the burgesses of Leycestre in their right to have a merchants' guild, together with all customs enjoyed by them in the time of the earl's ancestors. No date.

(yyy.) Copy of the charter of Robert, Earl of Leycester, granting to the burgesses of the town of Leycestre, licence to go at their pleasure in the earl's woods, and take wood therefrom "pro lignis et claustris et ceteris necessariis." No date.—Also copy of another charter to the same effect, addressed by the same earl to all his foresters and servants of the forests of Leycestre. No date.

(zz.) Copy of a charter of Robert, Earl of Mellent, confirming the merchants of Leycestre in their right to and enjoyment of their guild, together with all customs enjoyed by them in time of King William and King William his son, and now in the time of King Henry. No date.

(aaa.) Henry I.—Charter of King Henry I., remitting to the men of Robert, Earl of Leycestre, at Oxenfort, the customs which they used to pay in the time of Robert, Earl of Melleur. No date.

(bbb.) Copy of a charter of Robert, Earl of Leycester, granting to the burgesses of Leycester, immunity from all matters and customs pertaining to hundred and heriot, and confirming them in the enjoyment of their Merchants' Guild. No date.

(ccc.) Charter of Robert earl of Leycester, son of Petronilla, Countess of Leycester, granting (for the safety of his soul, and the souls of his ancestors and successors) to the burgesses of Leycestre release and quitclaim for ever, in respect to those pence which he used yearly to take of them for mowing his corn crops at Leycestre, and also those other pence which used to be taken of them in respect of waggons carrying grain from Leycestre to any other mill but the earl's mills (et in simul illos denarios qui capi solebant de carectis portanti- bus bladum de Leycestra ad alium molendinum quam ad molendina mea de Leycestra). No date.

(ddd.) Charter of Simon de Monteforte. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Simon de Monteforti dominus Leycestrie filii comitis Simouis de Monteforti remisit et omnino quietos relaxavi de me et heridibus meis in perpetuum omnes illos denarios qui capi solebant annuatim de hominibus Leycestrie pro messura segetum de dominico Leycestrie et omnes insinul denarios qui capi solebant de singulis peccoribus et aucris in defenso Leycestrie pro escapura (?). Ita tamen quod aneria illa nel pecora non teneantur in defenso illo de uarda facta uel de consuetudine; et omnes insinul denarios qui capi solebant de carectis et uecturis portanti bus bladum hominim de Leycestra ad alia molendina quam ad molendina mea de Leycestra. Salua tamen mihi et heridibus meis cultura domini. Tamen ad molendina mea de Leycestra invenire possunt multuram sine impedimento et dilacione. Pro hac autem relaxatione et quieta clamacione dederunt mihi predicti homines de Leycestra quindecim marcas argenti. Et ne ego Simon nel heredes mei aliquid juris uel clamei de cetero in predictis denariis pro predictis consuetudinibus et demandis versus predictos homines de Leycestra, uel heredes suos clamare possimus, Presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui, hiis testibus, domino Stephano de Segraue, domino Thoma de Neuille, domino Gilberto de Segraue, domino Nicholao de Lestice, domino Will-elmo de Sancto Edmundo.—No date.

(eee.) Copy of the charter of Simon de Montefort, Earl of Leycester, remitting to the men of the said town all claims for bridge silver and gonnill pennies.

(fff.) 5 May, 31 Edward III.—Copy of the charter of pardon to the commons of England of all escapes of prisoners, &c., &c.; already noticed in this catalogue at greater length.

(ggg.) 34 Edward IV.—Copy of the charter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Leycester, &c., &c., granting to the mayor and burgesses of the town of Leycester, all authority and governance over arrangements in pursuance of the king's charter for the new fair in place of another ancient fair. A charter elsewhere noticed in this catalogue.

(hhh.) Memorandum of measures and weights to be used in assizes of bread.—No date.

(iii.) 1 Richard II.—Memorandum of unimportant transactions at the court of Portmanmote on Monday next following the Feast of St. Martin.

(kkk.) A.D. 1474-6.—List of 18 burgesses "tempore Johannis Roberdes," and another list of twelve burgesses of Leycester "tempore Petri Wynwoode."

(lll.) 21 Richard II.—Memorandum that John Caymbrige has made submission in the Court of Portmanmote for his offence against the mayor and corporation of Leycester; and acknowledged himself bounden to said mayor and community in the sum of a hundred shillings.

(mmm.) 15 Edward IV.—A list of the names of thirty-six burgesses "tempore Walteri Holbech, a. r. r. Edwardi quarti p. conq. quinto decimo."

(nnn.) 3 Richard II.—Copy of Henry de Clipston's ordinances for regulation of the mayor's allowances, and the duties and payment of chamberlains of the town of Leycestre. Headed in red letter "Hee constituciones facite sunt per Henricum de Clipstone tunc maiorem ville Leycestre, et per totam communiatem predictę ville, anno Regni regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum tercio." Noticed elsewhere in this catalogue.

(ooo.) Two lists of burgesses names, temporibus Roberti Rawlet and John Wygston.

(ppp.) 25 October, 5 Edward IV.—Ordinance made at a common hall during the mayoralty of Roger Wygston, prohibiting all persons not "fraunchest," that is

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to say, men not "entred into the marchautes gild." from entering the guild hall, or (as it is also called) the mayors hall, during the meeting of a common hall.

(ggg.) Two list of burgesses names, temporibus Ricardi Gyllot and Roger Wygton.

(rrrr.) 4 August, 6 Richard II.—Deed (French) of release and quitclaim, executed in favour of Robert de Swillington by William Ferrers, burgess of Leicester, in respect to all actions of trespass, account, and covenant, heretofore had by the said William against the said Robert.

(sss.) 7 January, 2 Richard II.—Deed (French) of release and quitclaim executed in favour of Robert de Swillington by Thomas Quenyngburgh de Wymondeswold, in respect to certain lands and tenements formerly belonging to Roger de Preston in the town of Hykelving, co. Nottingham.—Also, copy of a similar French deed executed on the same day by Thomas, son of John de Wymondeswold, in favour of the aforesaid Robert, and in respect to the same lands.

(ttt.) 6 September, 4 Richard II.—Memorandum of the declaration of release and quitclaim, made in the favour of Robert de Swillington, knt., and his heirs, by Nicholas de Verdon, son and heir of Lord John de Verdon of Draycote Super . . . knt., in respect to one half of the manor of Istoke, co. Leicester, formerly pertaining to the said John de Verdon.

(uuu.) 4 Henry VI.—Copy of the deed executed by Isabella Brewster of Stonton Wyvill, widow, conveying lands and tenements in Shanton and Godwyk to Christiana, the grantor's daughter, wife of Richard Cockes of Shankton, for the use of the said Christiana and heirs of her body begotten: with remainder, in case the said Christiana and her issue should fail, to the grantor's other daughter Alicia, wife of William Aleyne and her heirs.

(vvv.) 2 May, 30 Henry VI.—Copy of the deed executed by Richard Brewster of Stonton Wyvill, granting and conveying his lands and tenements, &c., &c., in the towns and fields of Shankton and Hardewik to Christiana Cockys of Shankton and the heirs of her body begotten, with remainder, in case she should die without issue, to the grantor's heirs.

(www.)—2 Edward IV.—Copy of a deed executed by William Cockys, of Shankton, conveying a certain toft to William Peke, John Peke the senior, John Emonde, John Franke of Tyrllington, and several other persons, their heirs and assigns for ever.

(xxx.)—26 February, 1 Richard III.—Copy of a deed of mortgage, executed by William Hygom and John Wyllymot (feoffees of Elizabeth wife of John Blakenalle of Leicester, and Elizabeth Blakenalle), of a certain half of a messuage in the "swyne market" of Leicester, to Sir Waultier Diotson, chanon of the Newark of Leicester.

(yyy.)—21 October, 2 Richard III.—Copy of a deed executed by Margaret Furneys, daughter of Ralph Furneys of Leicester, conveying two cottages in Galowtrete in the eastern suburb of Leicester to John Reynolds of Belgraue, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

(zzz.)—16 Henry VII.—The final concord and agreement made in the court of Portmanmote of Leicester, between John Whatton of Leicester plaintiff, and John Pekerell and Agnes his wife, defendants, respecting two messuages and their appurtenances in the aforesaid town.

(aaaa.)—Henry VI.—Translation, made about the time of Henry VI., of the Great Charter (in French) of Edmund, Earl of Leicester, brother of Edward the First:—For that that the delays of the Court of Portmanmote of Leicester have been fully long, and some vsages lessened to them that they right ought not sue, Syr Edmund, brothere of oure Lord the Kyng, Lord of the town aforesaid, by his counseyle and by the assent of the Mayre and of the juriez and of all the comens of the same town, hath ordeyned and purveyed our amedementes vndre wreten. First for that that whan a man maketh his pleint of an othre of det or of trespas the half yere or oon yere hole passed often afore that he myght bring his adversarie to answer to the partie by feble distres of the baillieffes, And by that that theyd their godcs in chambres or othere places ther a man myght not distreyn them. And also for that that they passed without amercement of there defaultes. In amercement of this thing, It is purceied, whan a man pleyneth him of an othere rescaunt in the town in his absence of det or of ceteale with wrong taken or with holden be he of whom is pleyned somound by vitnes of two neighbours to be at the next court to answer. And if that court he cometh not, be made a symple distres vntille he be attached by plegges to be at an othere court; And if he

finde plegges and comme not, or if he wille not find plegges he be commaunded to be distreyned to be at the III^{de} court by the grete distres by what somme evyr a uan findeth of his within his house or without. So that if he make to hyde or inclose in chambre or in othere places the baillief by the sight of the neighbours him make entre thurgh out alle to distrein him of that, for as much that he him justifieth. And if he hath founden plegges to come, be his plegges amercied for that that they come not at the day, if they may not showe resonable enchesoun for the whiche they come not. In the same maner be it made in ple of trespas as to distresses, but that all at the first be put by plegges. Afterwarde whanne the defendant hath made defaultes, so that he come by grete distres that that issue vpon him be in amercy, If he maye not his defaultes save, to sey that he was out of the town and knewe not of the pleinte, or that he was distourbet by an othere cause resonable, and that he will aurre to that if the defendant have founden plegges or mainpourns to be at the court at a certain day, and they may not be have thoes plegges or thoes mainpourns, If they wolde at the day come forsaile for him in the stede of assoyne as afore it was used, And ther have they afterward afre at anothre day. To that at whiche oure that the parties comen first to gedre in court the defendant if he wold sey 'have lawe,' and by that passe at that journey as afore it was used, so that bot by 'have lawe' to sey in oone quarelle be no delay granted bot oome tyme. And whanne he hath sayde 'have lawe' find be plegges, or to put his estalle in plegage. And if he be ruled to comme at the next court saying as was used afore, And if than he come not he be distreyned by the grete distresse as it is sayde afore till he come, and whanne he cometh be he amercied, If he may not his defaultes save. And for that that it happeneth othere while that a manne pleyneth him of ane othere of a grete quantite of det or of a grevous trespas, and he of whomme is pleyned is not iustifiable enowe by landes nor tenementes nor by othere things that he hath in the town, At oon tyme sellet and bringeth catelz into the town and is by thoes catelz distreyned for to justifie him and to make delynere his catelz by plegges or mainpourns to come, And to be at Right aftyr he hath there his plegges or his mainpourns in court. And if he withdrawe and eloyne his godcs that no distres may be founde vpon him, and for that that thoez plegges in that cas were wont to make their peas ayenist the baillief of oon vid., or of xiid. of that that they there had not as they there pleynone or mainprisoine. And by that that they shall passe quyte and the plaintiff lose so his dette or his amends that he oughte to have. Upon that it is purveyed in that cas, If the distres be delynered by plegge or mainpourn of eny, If he that is replevyed or mainprised nor come not to be justified as oughte to do, be his bouroughe or his mainpourns distrayned to have him forth off if they him myght have, and be they amercied for that that they have him not, If they may not by resonable excuse save, and then at the leste have the things afore that by theyr pleynyng or theyr mainprise was deluyered or the value. And for that that the vsage ys in the town that a man that holdeth of the Erle in chief may come to aske court of him, It appeueth often that aftyr that that the partie in his suete was long travelled and the court also. First at the begynnyng he hadde used his court and demaunde his court, And there he had in that court fro this tyme forward made alle newe delays. Upon that it is nowre purveyed that he that wolde court aske come and there aske within the iii^{de} court of the parole attached, and afore that that the parole be quareled or answerd, and thus not lose his court of that quarelle, And afterward whanne he shalle have his court make full pleyne right, And if he do not comme the pleyn tyf ayen at the chief court and take by xii. men lawfull in what this court to him is sayled right, And be the Lord warned to come to here that if he wolle, and his aduersaries also, And if the default of court be proved go forth in the principalle in the chief court as it hath been used afore. And for that it was used afore thies tymes whan thies parties oughte to plegge, and the plaintiff hadde said his quarelle if the defendant as oftene as the parole was oute of his mouthe he oweth not Thwertney, he was holden as not defendant, and that shulde appere Swareles, and he was not suffred to enparle, nor to aske counseille nor no man that knewe thoes vsage to speke for him, wherof many therof were loste that knewe not thoes vsagez. Upon that it is nowre purveyed that whan thoes parties appere and owene to plegge the pleyn tyf sey pleiment his quarelle without chalenge or hoket by himself, If he knowe or by ane othere, If he be avowed if him selfe ne knowe so than by

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forgetting of tyme nor by othere circumstance challenge the quarelle he not abated, but If the defendaunt aske declaracioun of the tyme or of othere thinges that necessarye is at the plaintiff, For much better to be acerteined to answer be the declaracioun made the same ovr without challenge. Afterward when the plaintiff shalle have quarelle the defendaunt have reasonable space to answer that he be not surprised, and If he wolle counsele and emparle do it by leve and comme agein and sey that he troweth that may availle him without challenge or hoket by him self or by ane othere that is avowed, If him self knowe not, and if he trowe that his first answer swiffeth not sey othere thinge, or If he wille to trowth holde and jugement to take, and if peraventure when the plaintiff shal quarelle the defendaunt may not with say that that he hath said agensim him or he wolle not answer, after that he shal be monysed by the baillief If he sey not Reasonable excuse, for the which he oweth not to answer he be as not defendaunt and as Swareles as was afor vsed. And for that afore It was used that the defendaunt to the pleint of the pleintyf othere thing to answer but all for to graunt or alle to sey Thwertney, and whenne he hath said may he oweth to be at his lawe himself vi. handes than his aduersarie or a man for him shalle chese folke that shalle not go with him for favour of the othere partie or for hatredon of him, and if he may not his lawe make with such folkes named shalbe atteint of alle the plee were it true or fals. For that is purveyed first in plee of dett, If the defendaunt withsey and the demandant hath prove of his det by writing taile or by two voyces he be receyved to prove hit to do so that If he haue not bnt a taile or by two voyces rise he vp first and afterwards his witness that he bringes, and be then examined of the hering, and of the sighte thos wites if they were at the taking of the dette or at the making of the taile, or if they were ther where the det or the taile was graunted, And after that that they proven for to reconere his det or to lese. And be thiez wites lauffulle peaple and not suspect custumers nor hired fals othes to go, And if he name wites and they for fauour or by hat withdrawe them the trowth to sey be they distreynd by the baillief to comme and sey ther the trowth, And also as is afor said be they examined, or If the parties by assentement wolde put them in the enqueste takene of neigbours that knowne the trowth of this thing be thenquest taken, And if the pleintyf haue not but his simple voice, be the defendaunt at his Lawe by as many as the court wolle awarde of gode peaple and lawfull not hyred, nor custumers to fals othes to go, And if he do his Lawe at the day that is gefen him passe he quyte. And if he faile be atteint of the ple. In the same maner in ple of trespas If the Defendaunt say Thwertnoutey to be at Lawe, and in the same maner there doo, And that no man from hensforde be distreynd to do his lawe by folkes named as was afor vsed, And if the defendat in ple of trespas wolle put him in thenquest of his dede be thenquest take folkes convenables out taken his Nusurs, And If day of thenquest be gefen, and the defendaunt comme not he be distreynd to be at an othere court, And If at that courte be cometh not be thenquest taken by default and jugement gefen and execucioun doone. And for that that folkes made baus in the toun bateries homesokennes and made batterz, and were bold to do that for that they had nought wherby they myght be justified of thiez trespases waren ayen the peace be they justified by theyr bodies to be at right, And if they amend not, and be custumers to do such outragez be they avoided from the toun. And for that that attourneys were not wonte to be taken bot in courte in presence of the parties, And that for the pleintyf only when noone of the people shuld lose theyr othere nedes and theyr pleges, Hit is purveyed that the oone partie or tothere that wolle may make attorney, and this aswelle in the absence of his aduersary as in his presence, And that the attorney be receyved in his stede to do asmuch as him self shulde do, but onely to the Lawe to do, that is to sey in pleges that by attorney may be pleted, And that afore ii. juriez that the attorney may witness if neede be. And for that that it was used that the plaintiff myght make iii. defawtes, and there at the last goo forth in his plee, Hit is purveyed that If the plaintiff say not his plee at the dayez that be geven him be he amerced and his pleges to say If he had pleges, and his aduersary at the same day pas without day by his default. And for that that oone vsage was in the toun that If a man playned him of an other as much as his pleynt was hanging his aduersary of no pleynt wherof he hym playned of him shulde be herd, Wherof it happened often that a man had beton an othere If he that had the wrong done myght

comme afore the baillief, and pleineth him, And he that all the damage had receyved cam afor and pleynd him ther he shulde not haue hering for the pleynt of the othere. Upon that it is purveyed that every man in his pleint ayenist othere be herd, And every man to stande at right ayenist othere as righte wolle haue, and thof by that vsage that was called "holsak" a manne to be delayed of his right to sue. And for that that those merchautes were often at grete fayre of the land hit was used that assoon as the grete fayrez were vp no plee was holden no more of theym that were at home than of theym that were at the fayres. Hit is now purveyed that the courtes be holden and rightwisnes be doon of theym of theym that beene at home, and thay that at fayrez beene be essayned by the fayrez, that is for to sey, by thoez fayrez. Wherof a soyne was wonte to be afore thees oures. If so be not as they that at fayrez beene afore theyr going ther haue made attorney that theyre righte may say or defend. And for that that a man was wont to distreyne neigbour for neigbour to haue him forth, It is now purveyed that no man be distreynd for othere, If he wer not his plegge or his mainpennour or othere reason befor the which he oweth to be distreynd for hym. It is commaunded also that the Mayor and all his Juriez that in toun be, if they haue not reasonable letting, he at the ples, And to do right and to gef judgement, And if a man be amerced be the americiament taxed the same day or the mornen, and that by juriez after theyr godes and his trespas, and not at the wille of the baillief, nor no jurate nor baillief that right oweth to do or judgement to gef be a maintainer of the plee nor toller, If that be not for him self or his aliez, and than syt not he at the judgement. And for that that othere whiles comen nedys in the toun wherof the people wer not warned, thanne they behoved to lende money, brede, and wyne, and othere thinges, they went and borrowed of summe men that that was theyr nedes, and afre they eyvll quytet theyr agayn at theyr wille and to the harmes of the creamsour, For that It is ordeyned and purveyed If any thing from hensforthe wardes be borrowed to the vse of the tounne, assoon a taile therof be made to the lenner, and he haue his dett aquited within xl dayes next sueing, and If that he have not comme he to whom the det is due at the first portemamote afre those xl dayes and aske his dett, And if the det be not paid to him after that asking within viii. dayes suying wolle be go to the baillief of the castelle that at his shewing he assoone to him make leyve his det of the commyn to gadre with the dommagez that he hath had, For the which holding if they may no reasonable excusacioun shewe for the which the det hath been so longe be hinde. It is purveyed also for tallagez of thoez menay hath been welle withholden and conceyled, and thoes pore allwey paid and the grete were fauoured that If it happened that tallages for commyn nedes of the toun behoven to be made that tayllages be made by the most lauffulle of the tounne, and that best knowne thoes eses of the people by theyr othere afre the quantite of thing that behoveth to be leved, and after the cases of every man that taylage shal bere. And that tallage fully by the mayr and themme that hee shalle commaund be leved as much as may be afore that none othere be set, and ifeny remayne over, beit put in the commyn purseneseled of ii. seales of two of the worthiest men of the commen, and every eyre make to yelde accompte of tallagez set or assized to haue that that is leved, And that that is behind and where the thinges been dispended. And that accompte be gefen by the mayr and the collectours of the common or by theym that that put in theyr stede. And if they with draw to gef accompte be they justified to do that by the baillief of the castelle. It is purveyed also that if rent or service of land or of tenement be due vnto the lord or to eny othere, and his fee to him be foreclosed by walle or by hegge or by hous that the baillief or the lord may not entre to his Fee to distreyne for his service that is behind, Be it lauffulle to the baillief or to the lord to make his entre, and throughout to distreyne tille he haue his service and wall or pales to perce, If the tenant make him not entre, but that be first shewed in the court of the tounne and a suyt asked, and afterward they maken othe if they that ought right to haue afore that that of old tyme hath been used. Those othere franchises of the toun aforesaid and thoes vsages resonablez as afor haue been used remayne stable, and that alle thoes thinges aforesaid been establis, To the remennant the aforesaid Sir Edmund to this writing hath put his sealle, also with the sealle of the commen of the tounne of Leycestre aforesaid. Date, &c., &c.

It should be observed that in this extended transcript of the translation of Earl Edmund's charter I have

substituted the modern literal combination "th" for the obsolete letter þ used in the original document. In all other particulars, apart from such variations as are implied by the term and needful for the work of "extension," the translator's spelling has been adhered to closely.

The student familiar with such literary growths has no difficulty in discerning the origin and gradual expansion and subsequent disarrangement of this notable volume, which is alluded to in the records and by the annalists of Leicester as "the vellum book." Produced towards the close of the fourteenth or in an early period of the fifteenth century by a scribe who wished to make a worthy copy of Edmund Crouchback's charter, and to associate with it the more important charters and records of the borough, this chartulary was enlarged at a later time to receive transcripts of more recent archives. In later time, when its leaves had been misarranged and restitched by an unscholarly workman, its fly-leaves, fair pages, and unoccupied spaces were slowly covered with the copies of indentures and comparatively trivial memoranda that contribute greatly to the disfigurement and apparent disorderliness of the repository. The recovery of this chartulary, after a considerable period of obscurity respecting its places of custody, is all the more important as, in addition to its comparatively modern French transcript and English rendering of Earl Edmund's charter, it affords evidence of divers matters that were unknown to Mr. Nicholls the historian of Leicestershire, Mr. Thompson the historian of Leicester, and the many learned antiquaries who have from time to time made the Leicester MSS. their especial study.

(7.) 15th century.—Volume of Homilies for the several Saint's days and Sundays of the year. Small folio, vellum.

(8.) 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590. The Easter Book of St. Martin's Leicester. An account book of the Easter offerings of the inhabitants of the said parish during the said years.

(9.) 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. The Old Lockt Book. Large folio (lettered on the back 'Records I'), long known to the citizens of Leicester as "The Old Lockt Book," being so called from a lock no longer attached to its mutilated covers; in which private agreements of individuals, and other personal documents such as wills of notable testators, used to be entered, as well as records of fines levied in the Court of Portmanmote and other matters of almost public moment. Opening with copies of the oaths administered to the mayor and the subordinate officers of the corporation of Leicester, this volume contains in its earlier leaves the records of a few transactions, *temp.* Edward IV., and Richard III., and certain copies of royal grants described elsewhere in this catalogue. Commemorating on p. 20 incidents of the 5th year of Henry VIII., the record is continued with occasional breaks and irregularities to 5 William and Mary. From a comparison of the private deeds of the Leicester maniment room with the contents of this volume, it appears that it was long the custom of the municipal authorities to preserve in the Old Lockt Book all indentures and other documents committed to them for safe custody.

(10.) 1477–1553.—Hall Book of Orders made in the Common Halls of the Borough of Leicester from the year 1477 to the year 1553. Containing also a large number of memoranda and copies of documents. At the end of the volume a carefully executed index to its contents by Mr. Kelly, F.S.A., author of 'Leicester in Olden Time.'

(11.) 1553–1586. Hall Book of Orders made in Common Hall of the Town of Leicester from the year 1553 to the year 1586. In which one comes upon the following entries:—

(a.) 4 January, 12 Elizabeth.—Memorandum that at the same Common Haule it was made and ordeyned by the above-named James Clarke, maior, and his brethren called the xxiii and the whole compaignye of the xlviii then and there assembled, for and in the name of the whole whole bodye of the Corporacion of the Towne of Leicester, One Acte. That every common vicieler inhabiting within in the Liberties of the same towne shall sett forth an outward sygne, as in and by the same Acte more playnely and at large it doth and may appere; which act is registered into the towne booke of Actes at the said Common Haule.

(b.) 9 April, 17 Elizabeth.—Further att the same Common Hall it was for dyuers causes thought good and mete for the service of the Prince to have at the charges of the Towne certain poste horses kepte, where-vpon there was appointed foure to be kepte, which, thes persons underwritten have vnderaken to kepe, and to serve from tyme to tyme so oft as nedes shalle

requier, for and dureinge the space of one whelle yeare nexte after the date hereof, viz., Mr. Roberto Eyricke, one; Frances Norris, chamberlayne, twoe; Thomas Tyars, one. For the which theyre is allowed vnte them of the towne for euerie horse thurte-thre shillinges and foure pence, that is to saye for foure horses viii. xiii. iiid. Provdyd always that if theye the said Robert Eyricke, Francis Norrys, and Thomas Tyars doe not kepe good and able horses for that purpose and to be readie vpon one half howtes warnynge to forfitt, lose, and paye for euerie tyme to the Chamber of the Towne of Leycester the somme of fyve shillinges. For the payement of the said xxii. nobles it is further agreed vpon, in the manner and forme followinge, That is to saye, the Mayor and euerie of his bretherene called the xxiii. to paye iis. a peece, And euerie of the xlviii. xiiid. a peece, And the Resydue that shalbe then lackinge to be levied of the commonallie and inhabitan-tes of the said towne and the liberties thereof.

(c.) 25 June, 18 Elizabeth.—Item for that it is supposed of the Queen's Maiesties comynge to Leicester this sommer and presentlye; it is agreed for a stocke of moneye as was agreed at a Common Hawle holden the 29 of Aprill in Anno xvii. Elizabeth Regine, in the tyme of the mayoraltye of Mr. Hallam, viz. the xxiii. fortye shillinges a peece; and the xlviii. xxx.; the said seuerall sommes to be paid to the handes of the Chamberlaynes to the vse of the Towne, before the viiith of Julye next vpon payne of doblinge the somme demanded and not paide.

(d.) 16 November, 24 Elizabeth.—Item, it is agreed that from henceforth there shall not bee anye fees or rewardes given by the Chamber of this towne, nor anye of the xxiii. nor xlviii. to be charged with anye payementes for and towards anye bearewardes, beabrayntinges, players, playes, enterludes, or games, or anye of theym, except the Quene's Maiesties or the Lordes of the Counsaile, nor that anye players bee suffred to play att the Town Hall (except before except), and then butt onely before the mayor and his brethern, vpon payne of xis. to be lost by the mayor that shall suffre or doe to the contrarye, to be levied by his successor vpon payne of vii. s. if he make default therein.

(e.) 13 January, 26 Elizabeth.—Item, it is ordered that the xxiii. and xlviii. shall yerely amongst them geve some yerely poreioun or sallerye to Mr. Johnson, preacher, towards his better mayntenance together with other inhabitants in the towne.

(f.) A.D. 1585.—Nota, that the Earle of Leicester cam to the Towne of Leicester of Thursdays the xviiith daie of June anno supradicto, and then laye at therle of Huntingdon's house, at whiche tyme his sister the Countys of Huntingdon did receyve him there. At this his comynge to Leicester from the bathes oute of Derbyshier, he cam into Leicester by the abbye, vpp the Abbye-gute, the North Gate, and Hie Streete to the hie Crosse, where (ageynst the schoole howse) the Mayor, his bretherene, and the eight and fortye mett his honor, but in skarlett. The present given to hym was a hogges-head of claret wyne, which cost iiiij. xs. and two vyer fatte oxen which cost xx^{li} markes. Also his honor gave twentie nobles to be distributed amongst the pore people in Leicester. The which was distributed accordinglye. The nombre of the said pore was then viiith xviith persons, and it came to 1*l*. ob. a peece, young and olde, and viiid. over in euery warde, and was distributed by Mr. Mayor, Mr. Sparkes, and Mr. Johnson, porachers, and others of the aldermen.

(2.) Hall Book (specially designated 'The Booke of Actes') of Orders made in Common Halls of the town of Leicester in years prior and up to 1581, containing the following notable matters:—

(a.) Account of moneys, headed "Money gotherd for the setting forth of xi. horsemen with Sir Richard Manners as meime horse harness and money vnto Scotland with the same the next day of August, in the second yere of the reigne of oure soueraigne lord kyng Edward the Sext; and in the second tyme of mayoraltye of Randall Wood then being mayor.

(b.) 14 November, 3 Edward VI.—Copy of a letter from Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, to the Mayor and his brethern of Leicester. My Ryght hartly commendacions, thes be to aduertise you that I am commaundyd by the kynges magistie and hys most honorable counsell to seme in the parties beyond the sees wythe such a number as to me by theym ys appoyntyd to be ther generall-captaine in the holle journey, of which nombre I am assygnyd to hane of myne owne furnytur ece, able men (they to be leuyed by vertu of the kynges maiesties High Commysseyon vnder hys brode seale of my frendes, favorers, and tenautes and seruautes, and for that I

haue at alle tymes rekened you to be my very frendes as heretofore I haue approuyd the same. Therefore nowe I hartely requyre you to furnyshe vnto me to serue in this jurney suche and as manye able men, Whereof as many of them to be good archers and gunners welle furnysshyd with armour, wapons, money, and horses to serue them to the see syde as ye may conveniently make; and ther horses shalbe sent home to you agayne. and that I may be assueryd to haue them there at London with me within x. days, for my tyme ys but xiii. days to tarrye there, before I take my leaue of the kynge's majestie and hys honorable counsell to accomplysse hys grace's plesure and commandement, &c. &c.

(c.) 20 February, 4 Edward VI. — An account of money gathered for the servt. of Beaumont Leye, at tow tymes.

(d.) 20 April, 5 Edward VI. — Grant of John Corbet, gentleman, made before the Rt. Hon. Henry lord marquis of Dorset, touching the rates at which the "mylche kye" of the poor and rich people of Leycestre may run on his land.

(e.) 8 January, 1555. — Copy of a letter from Lord Chancellor Stephen, bishop of Winchester, to the mayor and his brethren of Leycestre. For the prompter paymente of the ancient dues and the stricter observance of the ancient rules of their said towne.

(f.) 6 September, 1 Edward VI. — An account of money gathered for the fyndyng of foure post horses in the tyme of the mayoraltye of Mr. Robert Newcome.

(g.) 21 September, 14 Henry VII. — An order forbidding members to absent themselves from the Court of Portmanmote under a penalty of iiiid. for each offence in that respect without adequate excuse.

(h.) 22 November, 15 Henry VII. — An Act for compelling the mayor to call courts at due time at Whitsuntide and Christmas.

(i.) At same hall. — An Act for "makyng clen the "Market Place."

At same date. — An Act "for the breakyng of the "pavemente."

(k.) 23 Henry VII. — Order that "no man, woman, ne servant lay out no mucke or fylthe at ther dores, nother stockes, stones, ne tymbre, no clay, ne none othere maner of thynges to the annoyaunce of the "kynges people."

(l.) 24 November, 19 Henry VII. — An Acte for pynnyng of cattell in the castelle.

(m.) 13 Henry VIII. — Order "that no maner of man nor woman shalle receve no maner of corne that comyth one the markyt day to the markyt to be solde into ther housys to be set vpp tyll the same corne haue byn fyrst in the Markyt Place, and ther set downe to be sold, and further, that no man, woman, or servant after the markyt be done receve any maner of corne into ther housys to be sett vntyll another markyt day."

(n.) At the same hall. — Order for the removal of horses from the market place during the time of corn-market.

(o.) 3 Henry VII. — Act for regulating suits in the Court of Portmanmote.

(p.) At the same hall. — Order agaynst playing of unlawful games.

(q.) At the same court. — Order for the due driving of cattle in the public ways, so that they may not stray from their driver.

(r.) At the same date. — Order for regulating butchers.

(s.) At the same hall. — Order "that all maner of fysshers and vycutlers that bryngth fysh or othere vycutle to this towne to sell, that they selle the same vycutle hymself with hys owne handes and no othere man in theyr names except Mr. Mayer gyve lycense."

(t.) At the same hall. — The following Act for regulating the carriage of "bourne," i.e., water. "That no waterman nor bourne man shoulde carry no bourne to no manner of comon brwre nor other persons vpon any Sunday, neyther before none nor after without a reasonable cause in tyme of necessity, and than lycense askyd of Mr. Mayer for the tyme beyng, or the alderman of the quarter where they dwellythe, or elles of the alderman of the quarter wherat the brwer or othere dwellythe."

(u.) At the same hall. — An Acte for brwers, "ordering that all brwers that brwythe to selle shalle make good alle and holsume for manis bodye, neyther rowred nor toppie but that yt be cleyne brwyed according to the statute, and that sett accordyng to thassys that Mr. Mayer shall gyve, and to make good holsume, smalle drynk for the pore peopple after ob. a gallon."

(v.) At the same hall. — An Acte for typlers. Also that no typler within this towne or subbarbes of the same selle no alle with vnseallyd mesnres, neither within the house

nor without, neither with cuppes nor gooderdes, but with suche mesnres as may be lawfully sealyd accordyng to the statute, and that they do kepe the assyse that at altymes shalbe appoynted by Mr. Mayer and the justices, vpon peyn of forlyet to the chamber of the towne iiis. iiiid., and further to be punnyssed accordyng to the statute.

(w.) 3 Henry VII. — An Acte for fraes.

(x.) At the same hall. — An Acte ordering "that no baker within this towne take vpon hym to carrye anye manner of bred into the cuntrey, but that fyrst they and euery of them shalle bryng ther soyd bred on horsebake to the mayor for the tyme beyng or to the wardyns of that occupacioun, and ther to be weyyd, and to se whether yt be able bred and holsume for men's body accordyng to the statute."

(y.) At the same hall. — An Acte for chandlers.

(z.) 12 November, 1 Mary. — An Acte for nyght walkers: ordering "that from hence forth alle nyghte walkers and othere idelle and cerylle disposyd persons to the plesure of God and worshippe of the towne might be restreynd from the liberties."

(aa.) At the same hall. — Further enactment for keeping the town quiet at night: ordering that no inhabitant of the town (nyght watchmen alone excepted) go abroad in the street "aftre ix. of the clocke at nyght and efter the curfure bell."

(bb.) At the same hall. — An Acte for carrynge of woode.

(cc.) At the same hall. — An Acte for refusyng of the meraltie.

(dd.) 2 Henry VIII. — An Acte for punysshment in the hall and augmentyng of the serjauntes fee.

(ee.) 21 Henry VIII. — An Acte for refusyng to be one of the Mayrs brethren.

(ff.) 6 Henry VII. — An Acte for refusyng of the chamberlaynshyppe.

(gg.) 19 March, 37 Henry VIII. — An Acte for comyng to the Common Halle; requiring inhabitants of Leycester to come at the constable's notice to the town hall, to attend the mayor on his movements to meet the king outside the town, or otherwise aid him in maintaining the honour and dignity of the town.

(hh.) 19 May, 7 Edward VI. — An Acte for cattale in the cowe-hey.

(ij.) 20 November, 1 Edward VI. — An Acte for cuttyng of bowys: Forbidding the inhabitants of Leycester under stated penalties to cut oaken, hawthorn, or other boughs without permission from the owners of the trees.

(kk.) 22 July, 2 Mary. — An Acte for the fee of the Mayor's serjaunt.

(ll.) 8 March, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary. — An Acte for the weryng of Skarlet, ordering "that from henceforth alle and euery person that shalbe elect and chosyn to execute the offyce of the marlyte within the said towne of Leycester at euery principalle feast, and othere tymes accustomed, shalle werc for the honor of the kyng and queene's maiesties, and theyr successors, and for the worshippe of the said towne skarlet as of amcient tyme yt hath ben accustomed."

(mm.) 21 November, 4 Elizabeth. — An Acte forbidding butchers to sell in Leycester or the subbarbs thereof "any maner of fleshe on the Some dayes after vii. of the clocke in the mornyng vntyle suche tyme as alle manner of deuyne seruyce be done in the parish "churches."

(nn.) At the same hall. — An order forbidding millers to carry corn, meal, or malt to or from their mills on Sundays.

(oo.) 1 May, 1 Elizabeth. — The Boke of Orders for the Orphanes Goodes. Being a collection of orders regulating the action of executors, and providing for the interests of children under the wills of their deceased parents.

(pp.) 10 November, 6 Elizabeth. — Bill of the sums levied of the xxiii. aldermen and xlvi. common councilmen for the second and last moiety of a fifteenth and tenth.

(qq.) 19. November 6 Elizabeth. — An Acte agaynstie typylng and drynkyn in common alehowses and typylng howses.

(ss.) 22 November, 9 Elizabeth. — An Acte agaynstie waystynge of the Towne Stocke. For the restraint of profenessen in dealing with the town stock which has been greatly "dekeyd by reason of geinge, carynge, and bestowinge of greate gyftes asvelle into the cuntrey, as in the towne to noble men and women, and also to othere that haue sundrye tymes resorted to the said towne of Leycester, and also at the banketes of vonyson, of gyftes and rewardes given to the players, musiciens, iesters, noblemennes berewardes, and such

"lyke charges, and ys lyke daylye more and more to dekey, except refoarmacion be spedely had."

(tt.) At the same hall.—Order that "the lecture vpon Wednesdaye and Frydaye in enery weeke shalle begyn at seven of the clocke in the forenone and ende at eighte of the clocke in the same forenone, accordynge to a decree made by the advyce and consent of the Right Honorable Henry, Earle of Huntingdon, in the tyme of the meraltie of Mr. Thomas Powler.

(uu.) 21 February, 9 Elizabeth.—An Acte "appoyntynge an order for the standyng of the buchers in the Market Place."

(vv.) At the same hall.—An Act that no forreiners shalle dwelle in anye tenement within the towne of Leicester before they be first examined.

(ww.) 1 April, 8 Elizabeth.—Account of the sums levied in the several wards of Leicester, and also of the mayor, his twenty-four brethren and the forty-eight for a subsidy.

(xx.) 11 July, 9 Elizabeth.—An Acte for the confirmacion of the ordinall of tanners within the town of Leicester.

(yy.) 1 November 1567.—Account of moneys levied in the several wards of Leicester, and of the 24 and 48, for the payment of the first moiety of a fifteenth and a tenth.

(zz.) 12 March, 10 Elizabeth.—An Act for the universall reliefe of the poore and impotent people inhabiting within the towne of Leicester, ower and aboue the collection within the same towne by vertue of the Queene's Maiesties statutes.

(aaa.) 1 April 1568.—Bill of the sums of money levied of the twenty-four aldermen, the forty-eight common-councilmen, and in the several wards of Leicester for the payment of a second moiety of a subsidy.

(bbb.) 11 August, 10 Elizabeth.—An Acte concernyng the general lotterye.

(ccc.) 1 November 1568.—Bill of the sums of money levied of the twenty-four aldermen, the forty-eight common councillors, and in the several wards of Leicester, for the payment of the second moiety of one fifteenth and a tenth.

(ddd.) 4 March, 11 Elizabeth.—An Acte for the keepynge of fower post houses.

(eee.) At the same hall.—An Acte for the keepynge of Whetson Court.

(fff.) At the same hall.—An Acte for the augmentynge of the stocke of the towne of Leicester.

(ggg.) At the same hall.—An Act ordering "that euerye common vcteler that nowe inhabiteth, or that then shall or will inhabite, within the liberties of the towne of Leicester aforesaid, shall set furth an outward "sygne or token of his so vctelyng."

(hhh.) 18 February, 12 Elizabeth.—An Acte for the Panynge of the common strettes within the liberties of the towne of Leicester.

(iii.) 18 April, 12 Elizabeth.—An Acte for the Kepyng of sixe post horses.

(kkk.) At the same hall.—An Act confirming dyuer and sundrie previous acts of the Common Hall.

(lll.) 28 February, 14 Elizabeth.—Order for the pay ment of ten pounds for "a salte of sylvor gylte."

(mm.) At the same hall.—An Act (agreed to at the special request of Henrie, Earle of Huntingdon) for lending one hundred marks to Thomas Bradgate, clothier, for seven years, to enable him the better "to sett vpp clothynge within the towne of Leicester, whereby the poore "inhabiting there shall not only be sett on worke, "but thereby to bee kepte from idleness."

(nn.) 17 April, 14 Elizabeth.—Act restraining the mayor and his officers from lending the town hall.

(ooo.) At the same hall.—An Acte for Orphanntes Goodes. For the protection of orphans from dishonest or remiss executors.

(ppp.) List of the lenders of money towards the fund of one hundred marks advanced to Thomas Bradgate for setting the poor at work on clothing. Also a list of those of the xxiv. and the xlviii. who, having so lent money, have received half their money again.

(qqq.) 8 May, 15 Elizabeth.—Act touchinge the exchange of land between the town and the corporation.

(rrr.) 7 April, 15 Elizabeth.—Copy of the indenture of agreement between her Majesty of the one part, and the Mayor and Burgesses of Leicester of the other part, for the erection in Leicester of "one substantialle scoole" house meet and fit for childarne to be taught in."

(rrr.) 21 September, 15 Elizabeth.—An Acte for the election of chamberlaynes.

(sss.) 20 Elizabeth.—Order sett downe touchinge the water cowers or passage of water in Dead Lane.

(ttt.) 3 February, 21 Elizabeth.—Memorandum that certain writings have been deposited in the Town Chamber by James Wightman of Burbadge, co. Leicester, yeoman.

(uuu.) 2 March, 23 Elizabeth.—Deposicions on the behalf of Francis Arden of Parkhall, co. Warwick, gentleman, taken of certain persons before George Tatam, mayor; and William Noryce and John Middleton, justices of the peace, of the town of Leicester; touching a lease for a term of years of certain messuages of Parkhurst, co. Warwick, made by the said Francis Arden to Francis Throckmerton, esq.—Also a copy of the "Interrogatories to be mystnyred to witnessers produced on the part and behalf of Frances Arden, gent., against "Francis Throckmerton, esquire.

(13.) 1586-1707.—Hall Book; being a Book of Orders made in the Common Hall of the town of Leicester from the year 1586 to the year 1707.

Of the very few interesting entries of this volume, the following may be given as an example:—"Vpon the twelfth daie of August 1636, Loudonics, Prince Palgrave of the Rhyne, did dyne at the Angell in Leicester, cominge from our Royall King Charles, who was then at Tutbury, to goe to Honelby, where the Queene then laye, and the Mayor, Recorder and most of the fower-and-twentie went thither and presented vnto him a banquet presently after the meate was taken from his table, which cost xxiii li. and something more, and three gallons of Canarye sacke, three gallons of claret, and three gallons of white wine which was very kindeley accepted of by the Prince, and Mr. Mayor and his brethren most courteouslye used by him."

(14.) 1708-1715.—Hall Book of Orders made in Common Halls and at meetings of Commissioners.

(15.) 1723-1735.—Hall Book of Orders made in Common Halls of the borough of Leicester.

(16.) 1735-1747.—Hall Book of Orders made in Common Halls.

(17.) 1747-1763.—Hall Book of Orders made in Common Halls.

(18.) 1707-1764.—Hall Book of Orders made in Common Halls: containing the loyal address of the mayor, recorder, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough to George the Second on the defeat of the Pretender, whose supporters are described as having "endeavoured to "exchange liberty for slavery, religion for superstition."

(19.) 1764-1784.—Hall Book of Orders made in Common Halls.

(20.) 1784-1806.—Hall Book of Orders made in Common Halls.

(21.) 1632.—Folio rental of the rents of all lauds, tenements, &c. &c. pertaining to the mayor and corporation of the borough of Leicester.

(22.) Series of volumes of Chamberlain's Accounts, beginning with accounts of the year 1587-8, and closing with accounts of the year 1738-9, of the nature of which accounts a conception may be formed from the following specimens:—

First Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1587 to 1594.

(1.) Items in the account of payments for the year 1587 to 1588.

Item, Christopher Alysander, behynd, for certen playes and a beare baitinge, vid.

Item, given to the awdytour and receyvoor at Martles' at the castle of Leicester, one pottell of clarett wyne, and a quartre of sacke, and a quartre of suger, iis. xd.

Item, given to George Warde, hearward, more than was gathered, iiiiis.

Item, the xxviith of December, given to the Earle of Huntingdon iiii. gallons of Gaskyne wine, one pottell of sacke, and iiiiil. of suger, xixs. iiiiil.

Item, the xxvth of January, given to the Earle of Essycke's playars more than was gathered, xs.

Item, given the viiith of February to a soldyar, a travelcar, being a sergeant of a band, vs.

Item, given to a messenger that brought proclamacions towchinge the alteration of weightes, iiii. iiiiil.

Item, at the assises in Lent, given to the judges a gallon of clarett wyne and a pounce of suger, iiii. iiiiil.

Item, the third of August, given a pur syvaunt that brought the bookes for the seconde fyftene, and the second paymentes of the subsidy, iiii. iiiiil.

Item, given to the Earle of Darbye, three gallons of clarett wyne and iiiiil. of suger, xxiis.

Item, given to Sir George Hastings playars more than was gathered, iiiiis.

Item, paid to the judges of the assyzes, at the two generall gaole delyueries whiche they claim as there fee, xxs.

Item, allowed to Mistress Mayris, towards the charges of a dynner at the fyrst musters, and of Mr. Cave and dyners others. xs.

Item, for a cartt abowte the towne ii. dayes to carte hores and bawdes, xiii.

(II.) Accounts for the year 1589 to 1590:—

Item, geven to the byddle than for cartinge them abowte the towne the said 2 dayes, vii.

Item, pd. to the paymente for payntinge of papers to be sett oner there headdes, vii.

Item, the xviiith of Februmarye, geven in rewarde to the Earle of Sussexe players whoe were not suffred to playe, xs.

Item, the xviiith of Aprill, paid for a gallon of wyne and a half, and two poundes of suger, a pounce of allmondes, a dosen of cakes, and a disse of apples, geven to the Lady Turpy by Mystrys Mayrrys, xs. vii.

Item, the xxth of Maye, payed to others moe of her Majesties players, more then was gathered, xs. vii.

Item, geven to Mr. Skevington, the High Sheriffe, and dyvers other gentlemen with him, at a greute beere-baitinge then had, a gallon of wyne, a pounce of suger, and ten shillings in golde, xiii. iii.

Second Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1594 to 1599 and 1604-5.

(I.) Items of accounts of payments in the years 1597-1598.

Imprimis, paid for a brode arrowe geven to the auditours at the castle, for the rent of the Butt Close, iii.

Item, the ixth of Januarye, geven to the Queene's Majesties players, more than was gathered, xiii. vii.

Item, the xiith daye of Januarye, payde for the charges in eatinge of renyson which was geven by Sir John Graye, xlviii. x.

Item, the xvth of August, paid for a fat mutton geven to the judges att the assizes in Somer, xs.

(II.) Items of payments in the year 1598-1599.

Item, given to the Erle of Pembrucke, his playars, in reward, xiii. iii.

Item, geven to the Earle of Darbye, his playars, which did not play at the towne hall, xs.

Item, att New Yeare's Tyde, geven to the Earle of Huntingdon for a new yeare's gifte in goulde, vii.

Item, paid for a purse then geven to his lordshippe with the saide golde, vs.

Item, paide for wyne and suger geven to the Lord Crumwell at his gowinge into Ireland the second of Aprill, viii. iii.

Item, the xxind of June, geven to the Lord Darsies players, who did not playe, xs.

Item, the same daye, geven to one Mr. Graye, preacher, who made a sermon at St. Maytyns, a pottell of wyne, xvi.

Item, the xxth of August, geven to the Earle of Huntingdon, at the Angell in Leyester, xli.

(III.) Account of payments for the year 1604-5.

Item, the viiith daye of October, geven to Sir Harye Bonamont, knt., at his marriage, at the Abbye of Leicest. iii. quartes of sacke and iii. quartes of claret, vs.

Item, the xxii. of October, payd for one gallon of claret, one gallon of white, and one pound of suger, given to the Constable of Scotland, the Earle of Errall, and the Earle of Leicest., att their going up to the court, vii.

Item, the xiiith of October, given to the Lord Shandoy's players, who did not playe, xs.

Item, geven then to the same playars in wyne and suger, xxi.

Item, the xxiiith of October, paid for one pottell of muscadyn, one pottell of sacke, and one pottell of white wyne, given to the Vice-Chauncellor of Scotland, at his going to the courte, vs. iii.

Item, the fyrst day of November, given to a messenger that brought proclamacions for the proclayming of the Kinge's Majestie kyng of Greate Bryton, Fraunce, and Ireland, iis. iii.

Item, the xvith of November, paid for one gallon of claret, and one gallon of sacke, and the pottells sent to the Lorde Graye's to Bradgate, at whiche tyme the towne and the justices were in speeche about a howsse of correction.

Item, the xvth of Marche, paid for one pottle of sacke, one gallon of claret, and one gallon of white, one gallon of muscadyn, and iii. of sugar, to be given to the Lady Arbella, at her being at the Angell at Leicest. xix. vii.

Item, the xxixth of Aprill, paid for a gallon of claret, a gallon of sacke, and one pinte of claret, and one pounce of suger, given to the Countis of Shrewsburye and her followers, xix. vii.

Item, the iiith of June, paid for six fat wethers, given to the newe Earle of Huntingdon at the funeral of the old erls, vii.

Third Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1601-1605.

Items of the account of payments in the year 1602-3.

Item, the xxith of Marche, paid for wyne and suger and banquetinge stuffe given to Sir John Graye and other gentlemen, at the Angell in Leicest., comyng poste from the courte, vi.

Item, the xxiiith of Marche, paid for a pottell of sacke to the justices and maior's bretherne at the openyng of the Councell's letters, iis.

Item, paid for wyne and suger given to certen Scottische gentlemen, at the Angell in Leicest., viz., Sir John Hume, knight, Sir Wm. Hume, knight, and Sir Richard Preston, knight, iis. iii.

Item, of Saturday, the xxvith of Marche, paid for one gallon and one quarte of sacke, ii. gallons of claret, and iii. li. of suger, given to the sheriffe and justices of peace and gentlemen of this countie of Leicest., Mr. Mayor and his brotherne then dynyng with them at the sheriffe's howsse, after the proclaymyng of the dissolution of the Queene's Majestie, and the proclaymyng of James the Sixt, kinge of Scottes, king of England, France, and Ireland, xvs. iii.

Item, the xxiiith day of June, given to the Ladye Elizabeth's Grace (doughter of the kinge's majestie), at her then beinge att Leycester, att Mr. Pilkington's howsse, ii. gallons of claret wyne, ii. gallons of white wyne, one gallon and one quart of Rensyshe wyne, and one suger lofe of ix li. and ten ounces, xxxiis. ix.

Item, the xxiiith daye of June, given to the Queene at her then cominge to Leicest. from Ashebye out of Scotland, a silver standinge cuppe with a kover, all gilte, wayng xxxix oz. at vis. x. the oz., which comes to xiii li. vis. iii.

Item, to the yonge prince, the kinge's son, an other standinge silver cuppe with a kover, all gilte, wayng xxix oz. and half an ounce, att vis. viii. the ounce, which comes to xli. xvi.

Item, at the Queene's beinge at Leycester, given to the Kinge's Majestie's officers, attending upon the Queen's Majestie, the Priuce, and Princes, which they claymed for their fees, as followeth, viz., to the gentleman vs. her, xli.; to the groome of the chamber, xs.; to the yeoman vs. her, xs.; to the yeoman of the stirrope, xs.; to the litterman, xs.; to the cotechman, xs.; to the footemen, xs.; to the porter, xs.; to the herbyngers, xs.; to the trumpeters, xli. xs.

Item, given to the Earle of Worcester's playours, xs.

Item, given to the Lorde Admyrall's playours the xviiith of August, xs.

Item, paid for ix. laton pottes, one thicke table borde, vsd at the queene's majestie being and lyeinge in the towne, at Sir William Skipwith's howsse, iiii.

Fourth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1606-1610.

Including accounts (with curious particulars) of expences for visiting plague-stricken persons, and staying the spread of the pestilence; and a notable bill of charges for suppressing by military force "the unruly" people about the leyng open of inclosed groundes."

Fifth volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1611-1615.

Selected items of the account of payments in the year 1612-1613.

Item, the xxvith day of October, given to the queen's playours, xli.

Item, the xiiith daye of October, paid for the charge of Mr. Francis Harvey, now our recorder, when he came to receive his othe, xs.

Item, given to a messenger that brought proclamacyons against the wayrning of pockitt daggers, and against transporting of corn and grayne out of England, vs.

Item, given to Mr. John Pilkington, vnder sheyrisse for the countie of Leicest., for his fee to persue our charters, with allowance thereof vnder his hande, because he shall not ympanell any parson or parsons dwelling in Leicest. or the suburbs thereof, to appeyre at the castell, iis. iii.

Item, paide to Robert Parker for whippinge of a roaguishe boy; iij.

Item, paid to the kinge's maiestie for aide to marrye the ladie Elizabeth, his highnes' daughter, as the lawes of this realm require, oute of all the landes and tenementes of the maior, bayliffes, and burgesses of Leicester, bothe fee simple and fee farm, vi li.

Item, given to a poor man that went aboute with the prisoners in the towne for vi weeks and three dayes to geither almes, vis. vii d.

Item, paid to Richarde Dalbye for whippinge of a roaguishe boye, iiii d.

Sixth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1616 to 1620.

Seventh Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1612 to 1625.

Containing the account of charges for the festivities in Leicester attending the accession and coronation of Charles the First.

Eighth Volume of Chamberlains' Account for the years 1626 to 1630.

Ninth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1631 to 1635.

Tenth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1635 to 1640. Containing these

Selected items of the account of payments in the years 1635-6.

Item, paid for a banquet and wine the 24th of August for the entertainment of the Prince Palsgrave of Rhine, to Mr. Putehen for banquetting stuff, as appeareth by his bill, xviii li. xviii. viii d.

Item, to Thomas Henshave for banquetting stuffe at the same tyme, as appeareth by his bill, vii li. iis.

Item, payd at the same tyme for three gallons of Canary sacke, iiii. gallons of claret, and 3 gallons of white wine.

Item, given the 22nd November to a companye of players, iii. xiiis.

Item, given the 22th of April to a company of players, called the Kinge's Revellers, i li.

Item, given the 12th of Julye, to a companye of players ii li.

Item, given to the kinge's trumpettes, iii. xs.

Item, given to the Palsgrave's groom, xs.

Eleventh Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1640 to 1644. Containing these

Selected items of the account of payments in the year 1640-41.

Item, given to Mr. Barrow, preacher of God's Word, one quart of sack, is. iiii d.

Item, given to Doctor Clarke at his comeinge to visite the schoole, i. pottle of sack, i. pottle of claret, half a pound of sugar and biskettes, vs.

Item, given to Mr. Hinde, preacher of God's Word, i. quart of sacke and i quart of clarett, iis.

Item, given to Mr. Gibbes, preacher of God's Word, i. quart of sacke, is. iiii d.

Item, given to Mr. Angell, preacher of God's Word, i. quart of sacke, is.

Item, given to Mr. Wilde, preacher of God's Word, i. quart of sack, is. iiii d.

Item, given to Mr. Willowes, preacher of God's Word, i. quart of sacke and i quart of clarett, iis.

Item, to Mr. Chillingsworth, Master of the Hospitall by Mr. Maior's appointment, i. quart of sack, and i. quart claret., iis.

Twelfth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1645 to 1650. Containing these:—

(I) Selected items of the account of payments in the year 1646-47.

Item, paid for 2 gallons of Canaire and 2 gallons of burnt claret, given to Major Generall Skippon, ii. is. iiii d.

Item, paid for a pottle of sack, and a pottle of clarett and suger, given to Colonel Hewson, vs. viii d.

Item, paid for a gallon of sack, given to 2 ministers that preached when the Kinge laye in towne, as he went to Henneby, vis.

Item, paid for wine and suger, gyven to the Right Hon. the Earle of Pembroke and the commissioners, when they went to his Majestie att Newe Castle, iii. ixs. vi d.

Item, paid for a bankett, given to his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax and to his lady, vii. xvii. vi d.

Item, paid for 10 bottles of white wine, one gallon of clarett, twoe gallons of Canarie, and for 14 bottles to putt the wyne in, and for a sugar loafe, given to Right Honourable the Countesse of Devon, iiii. vi d.

(II.) Selected items of the account of payments in 1647 to 1648.

Item, paid for wyne, bisket, and other banketing, when Mr. Maior and divers aldermen went to visit Sir A-thur Haselrigge at his going into the north, iiii. viii d.

Item, paid for wyne, biskets, suger, beare, and tobacco, when Mr. Maior and the aldermen went to visit Lord Generall Cromwell, att his goeing into the North, ii li. vis. iiii d.

Thirteenth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1650 to 1655.

(I.) Selected items of accounts of payments in the year 1650-51.

Item, paid to the sergeantes and drummers when proclamacion was published against the Scotese Kinge, vs.

Item, paid for beare given to the Generall's army, when they marched to Worcester, and to the brewers men, and for dishes, &c., iiii li. iiii. xii d.

Item, paid John Turvile for exchanging the old silner spoones, and for sixe newe spoones and for engraving them, iiii li. ix d.

Item, taxes paid for the army, xviii li. xii. vi d.

Item, paid Bartholl' Hunt for two horses to Warwick, and three horses to Coventry, for the States buisnesses when the Generall past hy, ii li. iiii. iiii d.

Item, paid at severall times for wyne sent for to Hall and Gainsborowe for Collonel Fairfax and divers officers and strangers, iii. xiiis. vi d.

Item, paid for a quart of sack to drinke with Colonel Hacker, when he came from Worcester fight, is. viii d.

Item, paid for 2 gallons of clarett, 2 gallons of white, two gallons of sacke, three pound of suger, and a bankett presented to the Lord Generall Cromwell when he went to Worcester, iiii li. xiiis. ii d.

Item, paid for 3 ounces of tobacco and pipes to the Hall when Collonel Fairfax and Collonel Hacker was there, iiii. vi d. ob.

Item, paid for severall ministers dinners and for wine, beare, and tobacco, upon June 18, being a daye of thanksgivinge, and when Mr. Maior and aldermen dymed with them, and for ministers charges which preached then, ii. xixs. ii d.

Item, paid when Mr. Maior, Collonel Fairfax, and divers aldermen went to dnye with the ministers, September 28, ii. xviiis. viii d.

(II.) Selected items of payments in the year 1651-52.

Item, paid for a dinner for Captain Pratt, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hicklyn, and Mr. Cole, when wee went to delivier the petition to the parliament against depopulacion, 6s. 6 d.

Item, paid for fine frames for the States armes, £2 10 0.

Item, paid Robert Bradshawe for blazing the States Armes att the towne Hall, and for scowring the chimney peece and pictures in the town parlour and hall, £4 0 0.

Item, paid William Newton for 14 gentlemen's dinners, and for wyne, strong beare, and tobacco att a dinner there vpon the day of thanksgivinge for the great victorie att Worcester, £4 14 4.

Item paid William Newton for 14 gentlemen's dinners and fower others, and for wyne, strong beare, and tobacco att a dinner vpon the daye of thanksgiving, for the regaininge of Leicester, £3 12 10.

(III.) Selected item of the account of payments in the year 1653-54.

Item, paid to the severall sextons of the severall parishes for ringing on the day the Lord Protector was proclaimed, 13s. 4 d.

Fourteenth Volume of the Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1655 to 1660.

Containing the particulars of the charges attending the change of government and the restoration of monarchy : some of the entries relating to payments for the entertainment of General Monk.

Fifteenth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1660 to 1665.

Sixteenth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1665 to 1670.

Seventeenth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1670 to 1675.

Eighteenth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1675 to 1680.

Nineteenth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1685 to 1690.

Twentieth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1690 to 1695.

- Twentieth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1695 to 1700.*
- Twenty-first Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1700 to 1705.*
- Twenty-second Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1705 to 1710.*
- Twenty-third Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1710 to 1715.*
- Twenty-fourth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1715 to 1720.*
- Twenty-fifth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1720 to 1725.*
- Twenty-sixth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1725 to 1730.*
- Twenty-seventh Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1730 to 1735.*
- Twenty-eighth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1735 to 1740.*
- Twenty-ninth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1740 to 1745.*
- Thirtieth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1745 to 1750.*
- Thirty-first Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1750 to 1755.*
- Thirty-second Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1755 to 1760.*
- Thirty-third Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1760 to 1765.*
- Thirty-fourth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1765 to 1770.*
- Thirty-fifth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1770 to 1775.*
- Thirty-sixth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1775 to 1780.*

Mislaid and missing, and therefore not inspected.

Thirty-seventh Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts for the years 1780 to 1785.

Thirty-eighth Volume of Chamberlains' Accounts.

Being a collection of accounts pertaining to the years 1689-90, 1709-10, 1724-25, and 1735-39, and accidentally omitted from the volumes covering those years.

(23.) Hall papers of the borough of Leicester, in twenty-four volumes. From the year 1583 to the year 1710. The chronological arrangement of the volumes being occasionally defective, and a few of the documents being older than the earlier date of the first volume.

The heterogeneous writings of this division of the Leicester archives were arranged and put in their present form some thirty years since, when Mr. Kelly, F.S.A. and his coadjutor Mr. Thompson (the historian of Leicester), first turned their attention to archaeology, and obtained permission from the rulers of their borough to rescue the town records from disorder, and to preserve them from the injury and partial destruction with which they were threatened by the insecurity and decay of the muniment room of the old Town Hall.

As these gentlemen very properly determined to preserve every scrap of literary material to be found in the ancient depository of writings, this collection of documents, relating in some way or other to business performed in the Town Hall, either at common halls, or meetings of the aldermen, or sessions of the borough magistrates, or municipal entertainments and ceremonies, contains a large amount of uninteresting and absolutely worthless memoranda. No small proportion of the papers consists of sheets exhibiting the names of persons present at common halls in successive generations, with no minutes or notes of any kind respecting the business transacted at the assemblies. A larger and more entertaining ingredient of the collection consists of the miscellaneous correspondence of successive mayors, aldermen, and others on matters of municipal economy. Another ingredient of the miscellaneous accumulation is a large number of depositions of witnesses in judicial inquiries touching trivial and perfectly unhistoric matters. The inspector of the volumes comes also on vagrancy and bastardy orders, certificates of character for menial servants and other obscure people, indentures of apprentices, petitions from indigent persons for relief from the municipal purse or for admission to municipal hospitals, applications for grants or renewals of leases, and hundreds upon hundreds of warrants for the apprehension of

persons accused of petty crimes or misdemeanours. But though a considerable part of these papers may be called literary refuse, and a large proportion of the not quite worthless documents has no claim to the consideration of students of Historical Manuscripts, the searcher of the volumes comes here and there on matters of interest and once in a while on a record of moment and value.

First Volume of Hall Papers.

Containing—

(I.) Christmas, 1574.—List of the names of the poore that had relief geven of the moneye that cam from Oxford, and was bestowed at Xmas, 1574, of the gifte of Henry Smythe, of Oxon.

(II.) 30 September 1583.—Memorandum of proceedings at a council called by the Mayor of Leicester, on the receipt of a requisition from the Privy Council, for two demolitions and four light horsemen. Also, the high sheriff's requisition for the same soldiers.

(III.) 5 May 1584.—List of the names of such of the xxiv. as have consented to the answere of my Lord Huntingdon, for the lending of *cli.* to a clothier.

(IV.) 22 June 1584.—Minute of proceedings at a common hall held in respect to the charges of the town, at the Earl of Leicester's comynge thether, which was on Thursdays, the xviiith of June, in thafternone, and was gone on Fridaye followynge by fyve of the clock in the mornynge.

(V.) 4 August 1584.—Presentments and findings before Richard Jackson, steward, and Henry Mole and John Draycott, wardens of "the conveyors," upon their "serche for defective wares."

(VI.) 15 May 1584.—Letter from Thomas Clarke, mayor of Leicester, to Sir Francis Walsingham, principal secretary to Her Majesty. Written at the instance of the Earl of Huntingdon, and touching a seizure of books contrary to the Book of Common Prayer, made at the house of one Grene, a carrier, of Leicester, who brought the said unlawful books from London.—Also, the depositions of the said Grene and other persons, touching the circumstances under which he came into possession of the said books.

(VII.) 2 June 1584.—Letter from Thomas Clarke, mayor of Leicester, to the Earl of Huntingdon, respecting an arrangement for setting the poor of Leicester "to worke on spyunnyng."—Also, two other letters touching a proposal to entrust "Blase Villers, gent., a "merchant of the staple, and one of our compagne," with "a *cli.* of the comon charge of our towne, whoe "therwith will sett the poor to worke on spyunnyng."

(VIII.) 14 January, 25 Elizabeth.—Memorandum relating to the Earl of Worcester's players. "William, "Earle of Worcester, hath by his writinge, dated "14 Januarye A^o 25 Eliz., licensed his servantes, viz., "Robt. Browne, James Tunstall, Edward Allen, Wm. "Harryson, Tho. Cooke, Ryc. Johnes, Edward Browne, "Ryc. Andrewes, to playe and goe abrode, vsinge them- "selves orderly, &c., &c. These are therefore to require "alle suche her highnes officers to whom these presents "shall com quietly and friendly within your severall "presinctes and corporacionis to permyt and suffre "them to passe with your furtherance, vsinge and de- "meanynge themselves honestly, and to geve them the "rather for my sake suche intertayment as other noble- "men's players have. In wytnes, &c."

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| "Mr. Mayor, | Mr. Morton, |
| "Mr. John Heyrycke, | Mr. Robt. Heyrycke, |
| "Mr. Noryce, | Mr. Ellys, |
| "Mr. Ja. Clark, | Mr. Newcom. |
| "Mr. George Tatam, | |

"Memorandum, that Mr. Mayor did geve the aforesaid "playours an angelle towards theyre dynner, and wild "them not to playe at this present, being Frydaye the "vith of Marche, for that the tyme was not convenient. "The foresaid playours met Mr. Mayor in the strete "nere Mr. Necombe's house, after the angelle was geven "abowte a ii. bowers, who then craved lycence agayne "to playe at thre, and he told them they shold not; then "they went away and sed they wold play, whether he "wold or not, and in dyspote of hym, with dyners other "evyl and contumptions wordes; Wines, Mr. Newcom. "Mr. Wyean, and William Derycke. More, these men. "contrarye to Mr. Mayor's commaundement, went with "their drummer and trumppytes thorowe the towne in "contempt of Mr. Mayour, neither wold come at his "commaundment by his officers vse worship. "Wm. Pateson, my Lord Harbarde's man, } these ii. "Tho. Powlter, my Lord of Worcester's man, } were. "they which did so muche abuse Mr. Mayor in the "aforesyd wordes."

Nota.—These seyd playours have submitted themselves, and are sorye for there wordes past, and craved pardon, desyering his worship not to wryte to there master agayne them, and so vpon there submyssion they are licensed to play this instant at thre p.m., and also they have promysed that vpon the stage in the begynnyng of there play to shoe vnto the herers that they are lycensed to playe by Mr. Mayor, and with his good will, and that they are sorye for the wordes past.

(IX.) 3 March 1583.—Memorandum touching another company of itinerant players:—

Tuesdaie, the third daie of Marche 1583.—Certen players whoc said they were the seruantes of the Quene's Maiestie's Master of the Revelles, who required licence to playe, and for authorytey showed forth an indenture of lycence from one Mr. Edmonde Tylneye, esquier, Master of her Majestie's Revelles, of the one parte, and George Hayselle, of Wisbeche, in the Isle of Elye, in the com. of Cambridge, gentleman, on the other part. The which indenture is dated the viith daie of Februaire in the xxvth yere of her Maiestie's raigne, &c.

In which indenture there ys one artycle that alle justices, maiiores, sheriffes, baylyffes, and constables, and alle other her officers, ministers, and subjectes whatsoever to be aydinge and assistinge vnto the said Edmunde Tihye, his deputies and assignes, attendinge and havinge due regard vnto suche parsons as shall disorderlye intrude themselves into anye the doings and accions beforemencioned, not beinge reformed, qualified, and bound to the orders prescribed by the sayd Edmund Tylneye. These shalbe therefore not onlye to signifie and geve notice vnto alle and every her sayd justices, &c., that none of these owne authoryte to intrude themselves, and presume to shew forth anye suche playes, enterludes, tragedies, comedies, or shewes in anye places within this realme without the orderlye allowance hereof, under the hand of the sayd Edmund.

Nota.—No playe is to be played but such as is allowed by the sayd Edmund, and his hand at the latter end of the same booke they doe playe.

The forsaid Haysell is nowe the chefe playour.

(X.) 6 Marche. 1583.—Memorandum of a curious charge against the last-mentioned company of itinerant players:—

Friday, the 6 of Marche.—Certen players cam before Mr. Mayor at the Hall, there beinge present Mr. John Tatam, Mr. George Tatam, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Worship, who sayd they were the Earle of Worcester's men, who seyd the forsaid playours were not lawfullye authorysed, and that they had taken from them their commission. But it is vntreue, for they forgot there box of indenture and licence, and so these men gat yt, and they say the sayd Haysell was not here hymselfe, and they sent theyre to Grantom, to the sayd Haysell, who dwelleth there.

(XI.) 28 February 1584.—Copy of a circular letter (dated from her Majesty's court, and signed Ro. Leicester, Fr. Knollys, Jamys Croft), addressed to justices of the peace, mayors, and others. Enjoining the said officers to comtendance and aid Rodericke Powell, her Majesty's purueyer of ale and beer, for the due execution of his commission to make adequate provision of the said drinks for her Majesty's use during her intended "progress unto Yorke."—Also, in connection with this injunction, a list, dated 10 March 1584, of "the names of the brewers in Leicester, and what they can serve weaklye."—Also a paper of "instructions and articles to be delivered vpp to the mayors and others of her Majesty's officers of the townes of Leicester, Nottingham, and Northampton."—And also a letter of notification (dated 7 May 1585, and signed Gregory Lovell, cofferer, and James Woodford), to the mayor of Leicester, that casks may be released and provisions stayed, as her Majesty has relinquished her purpose of making a progress northwards.

(XII.) 16 October 1584.—Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Leicester and others. For a muster of horses and horsemen.

(XIII.) 24 October 1584.—Copy of a letter expressing regret that the writers cannot support Mr. Johnson's candidature to be one of the burgesses of Leicester in the next parliament. Signatures and address not given.—Also, copy of a letter (31 October 1584), addressed by Robert Herrick, mayor, and others, of Leicester, to Sir Ralph Sadler, Chancellor of Her Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, regretting the writers' inability to refer to Sir Ralph their nomination of burgesses of parliament, as they have already made choice of their recorder and one of their townsmen; but expressing their readiness to do Sir Ralph's pleasure in respect to one seat, should the Recorder decline to serve.

(XIV.) 31 October 1584.—Copy of a letter from Robert Herrick, mayor of Leicester, to the Earl of Huntingdon, President of the Council of the North. Thanking the earl for his benevolence towards the preacher, schoolmaster, and poor of Leicester.

(XV.) 15 November 1584.—Letter from Sir Ralph Sadler, Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. Thanking the said mayor and aldermen for their permission that the writer may nominate one of their burgesses of parliament, and announcing his nomination of "Mr. Henry Skipwith, esquier, one of the gentlemen and esquiers to the Queen's Majesty."—Also, the reply (16 November 1584) of the mayor and aldermen declaring their satisfaction with the nomination of Mr. Skipwith.

(XVI.) 6 November 1584.—Precept of the High Sheriff of the county of Leicester to the mayor of the town of Leicester, for the election of two burgesses to serve in Parliament.

(XVII.) Draft of a petition from the mayor and burgesses of Leicester to Queen Elizabeth, for the relief of their decaying and impoverished borough, in accordance with terms of certain articles, attached to the prayer but not preserved. It is alleged in this petition that the inhabitants of the borough suffer greatly from the action of the inhabitants of neighboring towns and parishes, who "not beinge apprentices, nor privileged, nor free within the sayde boronghe doe repayre vnto the same, and there on market dayes and other tymes do vse and exercise their trades and occupations to the great hindrance of the artisans and men of trades inhabiting with the sayde burrough."—

(XVIII.) 15 October.—Letter from Lord Howard of Effingham, to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester; asking them to contribute to a fund for the establishment and maintenance of a free school in Kingstowpon-Thames (of which town the writer is the steward), in accordance with Her Majesty's motion and desire to that effect.—Also the circular letter (printed broadside) dated 4 August 1585, and signed John Cantuar, Charles Howard, to the same end.

(XIX.) 12 April 1586.—Copy of a petition addressed by undersigned mayor, aldermen, and others, of Leicester, to the Earl of Huntingdon, "President of her Majestie's counselle established in the North partes;" for the appointment of "the Godlye preacher Mr. Travers, a man, as we are credibly informed, of singular goodness and approved learning," to be preacher at Leicester in the place of Mr. Johnson, deceased, since the death of which learned and godly man the petitioners have "been destitute of the blessed benefytt of a resident preacher faithfully to divide unto us the bread of oure salvation."

(XX.) 23 June 1586.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. In behalf of one Brotherton, a young tailor, whom the writer seven years since caused to be apprenticed to one Higham, a London tailor dwelling without Temple Bar, and whom he has retained to serve him. The young tailor has been arrested on some matter at Leicester; and as he is the son of a gentleman of the ancient house of Heyhall in Lancashire, who has long been one of the writer's servants, the earl is reluctant to think ill of him, and would fain do him good.

(XXI.) 8 August 1586.—Letter dated at Okeham from Francis Harrington to Mr. Clarke, the Mayor of Leicester. Respecting John Wattes, arrested at Leicester on suspicion of divers felonies.—Also a letter (16 August 1586) from Sir James Harrington, to the same mayor, respecting the same John Wattes, a butcher, suspected of sheep-stealing in Rutland.

(XXII.) 19 September 1586.—Copy of letter from Lords of the Council (signed, T. Bromley, canceller, W. Burghley, Warwyck, C. Howarde, J. Hunsdon, Jamys Crofte) to William Turpin, esq., sheriff of co. Leicester. For the instruction of "Henry Skipwith and Frauncys Cave, esquiers, too and for the principals of the cities and borrow townes," as to the persons who should be returned at the approaching elections of burgesses for the parliament appointed to meet on 15 October next following.—Also, two brief letters (dated 4 October and 12 October 1586, from Bagworth Parke), from Roger Bromly to the mayor of Leicester, respecting the election of burgesses for Leicester.

(XXIII.)—Examination and deposition of Charles Dubigoun respecting Edward Sawford's speech about Merlin and his prophecies. No date.

(XXIV.) 21 October, 28 Elizabeth.—Examination and deposition, before James Ellys, mayor of Leicester and others, of Reynolde Fawsytt, touching the traitorous speech of Harry Butterfylde, servant of Ales Davye,

widow of the same town and inn-holder, in commendation of Babington, whom the said Butterfylde called an honest gentleman.—Also, the testimony to the same effect of William Westoes of Leicester, woollen draper.

—Also, the examination and statements of Henry Butterfield of Leicester respecting his knowledge of Babington. "The said examynate being demanded how he knewe "one Babington, sayth he knewe hym for he was a "ghest at his mistris house, and cam thither iii. or iiij. " tymes a yeaere, goinge to and froe London, bnt he "was not there synce Easter."—Also, the deposition of one Robert Carre, chamberlain of the Angel Inn in Leicester, concerning his discovery "in the new "parlor agaynste the wall there a letter directed to "Henry Butterfeilde with these wordes to his frende "Henry Butterfeilde at the Angell in Leicester."

(XXV.) February 1585.—Orders of the Council (dated at Greenwich) to be put in excecucion by the justices of peace in the severall countyes of this realme for the restraint of eatinge and killinge of fleshe in the tyme of Lent and daies prohibited.—Also letter (dated at Greenwich, in February 1586) of Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, co. Leicester, for the due observance of the same orders.—Also, a collection of Inn-holders' recognizances to comply with the orders for abstaining from flesh in Lent and on prohibited daies.

(XXVI.) 30 July, 29 Elizabeth.—Copy of the commission under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster to Francis Hastings, Edward Stanhope, esqs., surveyors of the said duchy beyond Trent, William Agard, esq., and others, to view certain tenements in the town and borough of Leicester, sometime belonging to the late dissolved colleges, hospitals, guilds, and chantries within the same town, with a view to their needful repair.—Also, the certificate (dated 3 October, 29 Elizabeth) of the same commissioners, as to the condition and requirements of the said houses.—Also, a paper of Reasons for moving the Queen to grant certain decayed houses of the Duchy of Lancaster to the burgesses of Leicester.

(XXVII.) 10 March 1589.—Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. Reflecting warmly on the niggardliness of Leicester to its preacher, Mr. Thomas Sacheverill, a man of great honesty and parts, on whom Sir Francis bestowed the vice-mastership of Wiggston's hospital; and enjoining the mayor and aldermen to take measures for proper remuneration of Mr. Sacheverill, even as the previous preacher, one Pelsant, was remunerated.

(XXVIII.) October 1589.—Letter from Francis Hastings to the mayor of Leicester. Praying for the immediate prepayment to the writer of the hundred pounds that will be due to him from the town of Leicester "at or "about Hallowtide come twelfe month."

(XXIX.) 8 February, 32 Elizabeth.—The names of suche persons beinge straungers, as were this last night founde within this towne of Leyecester by the aldermen of euery ward.

(XXX.) 27 May, 32 Elizabeth.—Recognizance, in the amount of twenty pounds, of Henry Willoughbye of Lamley co. Nottingham, gentleman, to appear at the next assizes at Nottingham, or before Henry Talbot, esq., justice of the peace for co. Nottingham, whenever he may be called upon to do so before the next Nottingham assizes.

(XXXI.) 14 April 1590.—Orders by the Earl of Huntingdon for the settlement of disputes between Richard Archer of the one part, and the mayor and burgesses of Leicester of the other part, touching the said Archer's title to a lease of lands and houses, and remuneration for service to the said town and other matters.—Also, the petition of the said Richard Archer to the Earl of Huntingdon, respecting the same matters.—Also, a letter (25 June 1590) from the same earl to the mayor and others of Leicester, respecting their alleged denial to carry out the above orders, although they have consented to them.—Also the reply (dated 28 May, 33 Elizabeth, and signed, Ri. Parkyns) of the mayor, &c., to the said letter.

Second Volume of Hall Papers. Containing

(I.) 22 February 1591.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of Leicester. About "a note of recetit of coles" for the benefit of Leicester, and about the relief of the poor of the same town. Dated from Nottingham.

(II.) 12 March 1591.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester. Recommending Mr. Humfrey Purifre for the office of recorder of Leicester in the place of Mr. Parkins, who is about to retire from that office.

(III.) 16 October 1591.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. For the better

payment of the preacher of the town, who has not hitherto met with fit treatment in respect to his stipend.

(IV.) 20 March 1592.—Letter from Lords of the Council to Mr. Justice Beaumont, John Stamforde, mayor of Leicester, and to the Recorder of the same town. Enjoining them to call to account the trustees of the fee-farm of certain lands in Leicester, bestowed by Her Majesty on the corporation of the same town, to use the same for the support of "a preacher and a clothier," and for the maintenance of the town.

(V.) 2 June 1592.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. For the payment of 70*l.* of "the cole money" to one Thomas Elkington of Langar co. Nottingham; the same to be used "to the "benefit of the poor of Leicester by setting them a- "worke about clothing."

(VI.) 28 July 1592.—Requisition (addressed by Thomas Cates to the Mayor of Leicester) for three duly furnished foot-soldiers towards the contingent of fifty soldiers to be raised in Leicester co. for Her Majesty's service.

(VII.) 8 January 1592.—Letter from Sir T. Henegage to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester. Requesting them in consideration of and respect for the writer's office in the Duchy of Lancaster, to authorize him to choose two burgesses to represent them in parliament; the town to be free from all charge in respect to their representatives so chosen.

(VIII.) 22 January 1592.—Writ of Thomas Cave, esq., sheriff of co. Leicester, to the mayor of the town of Leicester. For the election of two burgesses to represent the said borough in the parliament to be holden at Westminster on the 19th of February next.

(IX.) 20 September 1593.—Order (addressed to John Stamforde, mayor of Leicester, by George Hastings, Edward Hastings, Henry Turville, and Humfrey Purefoy, from Bosworth) for the taking of due precautions that the plague, which has broken out in Leicester, may not extend to the country round about.—Also, warrant from the same magistrates to the head constable of the Hundred of East Groscoate, to levy money for the relief of the plague-stricken inhabitants of the town.

(X.) 6 October 1593.—Copy of a pass given, during the time of plague at Leicester, to Alice Styton, wife of John Styton, petty chapman, and collector of benevolences for a poor-house at Waltham Cross; authorizing the said Alice and her husband to pass about the country, as, though inhabitants of Leicester, they do not come from the pest-stricken parts thereof.—Together with several other papers or portions of papers relating to measures for checking the plague.

(XI.) 22 October 1595.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to Sir George Hastings, knt., and Tho. Cave, esq. For a proper allowance and consideration to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester in respect to the sum of 20*l.*, delivered by them to Sir George Villeurs to be used for forty soldiers sent from Leicester to the camp at Tilbury; if the said Sir George Villeurs cannot be induced to refund the money, which he has never spent for the soldiers.

(XII.) 27 August 1597.—Copy of a letter from the Lords of the Council to the Sheriff of Leicester co. for the election of knights and burgesses for the parliament to be holden in Westminster on the 24th of October next.

(XIII.) 9 February 1596.—Memorandum that, by the appointment of the Earl of Huntingdon, the mayor and burgesses of Leicester have lent to Thomas Moseley of Leicester the sum of ten pounds, wherewith "to sett and "keepe poore children in Leicester on worke in knitting "of Jersey stockings."

(XIV.) 7 November 1597.—A meeting of the mayor's brethren, touching a gift to be given to the Earle of Huntingdon, who with his lady doth come to Lester this night, and doth goe to lye at London, and to his household. Hit is agreed to geve vnto the said erle and his ladye vi. gallons of wyne, viz., iiiij. gallons of claret, and ii. gallons of sack, and a sugar lof of vi lb. or there aboutes.

(XV.) 27 August 1597.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff of co. Leicester. For the election of suitable knights and burgesses for the parliament appointed to meet on 24 October next. "Yet" say the writers, "in the choice of burgesses for burrough "townes wee doubt (except better regard be had herein "than comonly hath bene) therwille manie vnmeeet "men, and vnaquainted with the state of the burroughs "named therto."

(XVI.) 28 July.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor and others. Recommending to them Thomas Cla. k.c. and Margaret his wife, as competent persons to receive a loan of money for setting the poor to work.

CORPORATION OF LEICESTER.

CORPORATION OF LEICESTER.

(XVII.) 12 September 1598.—Letter (signed George Huntingdon) to the mayor and his brethren of Leicester. Touching the employment of the poor of the town.

(XVIII.) 8 October 1598.—Examination and deposition of Johanne Cradocke the wyfe of Roberte Cradocke of Leicester, cutler, respecting the words spoken by Mistris Clarke, the wife of Mr. Thomas Clarke, nowe mayor of Leicester, viz., "The queene hath no neede of my rent, "the queene should have a rope," in reply to the witness's assertion that she knew whether she should pay rent for her house to the said Mrs. Clarke or to Her Majesty.

(XIX.) 16 January 1598.—Deposition of Rychard Hiekes, prisoner in the gaol of Leicester, that he was instructed by his gaoler, Saunderson, and persuaded by him, "to wryte vnto Sir Edward Hastings, knight, concerning treason towching Mistris Meyvys and "Mr. Morton, and the cause whie Saunderson wuld this "examine to wryte to Sir Edward was because Sir "Edward and the said Mr. Morton were not friends."

(XX.) 16 January, 41 Elizabeth.—Recognition, in the amount of 40*l.*, of Henrie Syddowe, butcher, licensed to sell meat in Leicester during Lent to persons specially privileged to eat the same during the said season.—Also other recognizances of the same kind.

(XXI.) 3 February 1598.—Order of the court of the Duchy of Lancaster that William Beckett ("being an inhabitant within the towne of Leicester" and confessing that "he oweth sute vnto her Majesty's common "bakehouses in the town at Leicester") henceforth "bake his said bread at her Majesty's said common "ovens," and that he "henceforth forbear to bake any "spiced bread or cakes, but such only and so much as "the mayor and aldermen of the said towne of Leicester "for the time being shall give him licence to do."—Also a letter (dated 8 April 1599) from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester, requesting him to licence the same William Beckett and his wife to make, sell, and utter his "spiced cakes and bread whereat "the bakers have seemed to take exceptions"

(XXII.) 10 October, 41 Elizabeth.—Deposition of Christopher Becket of Leicester, shoemaker, touching the treasonable words spoken by Mistris Clarke, wife of Mr. Thomas Clarke of the Blue Boar in Leicester, to Mrs. Cradock.—Together with other depositions touching the same matter.

(XXIII.) 7 January 1599.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Respecting a prayer for the relief of the poor within the hospital called "the Spittle" near Leicester.

(XXIV.) 31 October 1599.—Letter from officers of the Duchy of Lancaster to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. Setting forth the differences between the bakers of Leicester and William Beckett, weaver, of the same town, about the baking of spiced bread and cakes and other small things of the like nature; and begging that Beckett may be licensed "to bake stutche "things in his owne house as divers others in that "towne have done," instead of at the common bakehouse. The recent fall in the price of provisions being a reason, in the writers' opinion, why such licence may be accorded to William Beckett.

(XXV.) 11 February 1599.—Letter of requisition and warrant from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. For the selection, equipment, and despatch to London of six soldiers, the contingent to be furnished by the borough towards the hundred men ordered to be raised in Leicestershire for service in Ireland. Dated from Asheby Delazouch.

XXVI. (10 September 1600.)—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Entreating that the inhabitants of Loughborough may be allowed to use the market of Leicester as heretofore.

Third Volume of Hall Papers. Containing

(I.) 19 December 1600.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Requiring of the said town one carefully chosen and superior soldier towards a small force to be levied in the co. of Leicester for the Queen's service.

(II.) 16 April 1601.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Calling attention to "the injuries offered in your towne of Leicester to "Mrs. Catly, her Majesty's tenant of the shambles and "draperie there, by suffering drapers to sett vp staules "and standings in your faieres and marketts, whereby "her Majesty's house erected for the purpose (being vnfurnysshed) will soone be ruined." Dated from Donnington.

(III.) 14 June 1601.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Touching an outrage

of unusual magnitude and gravity, recently done in Leicester, and requiring the mayor to make further inquiries about the same, as well as to "withholde the "custodie of those already commytted to goale" by the mayor. Dated from Donnington Parke.

(IV.) 13 July 1601.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Asking for information as to proceedings at the recent sessions "on the ryot latolio "committed in your towne," and requesting the usual contingent of trained soldiers to be sent to the muster at Asheby Delazouch, in order that they may be drilled before the writer. Dated from Donnington Parke.

(V.) 9 July 1601.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. For the apprehension and safe keeping of Richard Yates and one Raynescroft, stealers of her Majesty's deer.

(VI.) 12 July 1601.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the justices and treasurers for the collections for maimed soldiers co. Leicester. For their immediate consideration of the case of Thomas Yates, a poor mariner, claiming relief. Dated from Greenwich.

(VII.) 24 September, 43 Elizabeth.—Precept addressed by Roger Smythe, sheriff of co. Leicester, to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester, for the election of burgesses to represent the burgh in the parliament summoned to meet at Westminster on 27th October next coming.

(VIII.) 20 October 1601.—Letter from the Mayor and certain of burgesses of Leicester to the Earl of Huntingdon. "Right Honourable, &c., May it please your good "lordship to be certified that upon Tuesday morning "laste, being assembled for the choyce of burgesses, "Mr. George Belgrave presented himself amongst vs "in a blew coat with a bull head, affirming and protesting he was your lordship's servant, and that Sir "Henrie Harington verie late the night before had "obteyned that favour of your honour in his behalfe, "and much benomed his former vnderwiltful cariage "towards your lordship with a remorsive remembrance "of many most honourable favours received from your "lordship and your house towards his ancestors, him, "and his, and recommending his former sute to be "one of our burgesses. Being demanded whether he "had auye letter from your lordship, he answered that "this pointynge of his coat and cognizance he hoped "was a sufficient testimonie of your Lordship's favour "towards him, and of his submission towards your "honour, and farther that it was so late before Sir "Henrie could procure your lordship's said favour as "that you could not well write. For the truth of the "premises he offered his corporall oath. Whereupon "wee, thinking all this to be true, made choyce of him "with Mr. William Heyricke to be our burgesses. And "now this evening wee are credibly certified that your "lordship hath given him no suche entertainment. "And thus by his saide lowde and most dishonest dealinginge beinge muche abused, we thought it oure dewties "forthwith to signifye the same vnto your lordship, "humbly craving your lordships most honorable favor "for some reformation of this vile practize. And thus "with remembrance of oure dewties wee humbly take "our leaves. From Leicester the xxth of October 1601.

(IX.) 30 September 1601.—Letter from George, Earl of Huntingdon, to the Mayor of Leicester. Expressing the writer's wish that Mr. Brouneley and Mr. Heyricke should be elected burgesses for the borough, and his desire that no countenance or support may be afforded by the town to Mr. Belgrave's candidature which is termed a "proud and saucy enterprise." Dated from Donnington Parke.

(X.) 15 October 1601.—Letter from George, Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor and his brethren of Leicester. To the same effect as the next preceding epistle. Dated from Donnington Parke.

(XI.) 26 October 1601.—Letter from George, Earl of Huntingdon, to the mayor and his brethren of Leicester. Denouncing Mr. Belgrave's trick and imposition as "the "treacherous dealinge of a shamefull bad person;" and urging that a certain Thomas Adcock, now a prisoner in the hands of the said mayor and his brethren, may be allowed bail, the writer having weighty charges to prefer against him. Dated from Donnington Parke.

(XII.) 31 October 1601.—Letter from George, Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Urging the mayor to retain Adcock in custody despite Mr. Sheffington's representations, and all threats of an action for illegal imprisonment.

(XIII.) 15 March 1601.—Letter from William Rowes, mayor of Leicester to the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Lieutenant of co. Leicester. In behalf of the keeper of the gaol of Leicester against whom the earl is greatly

incensed on account of the escape of Adecock from the said prison.

(XIV.) 30 May 1602.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the mayor and his brethren of Leicester. Touching the necessities of the poor and maimed mariner, Thomas Yates, and the controversy between the borough and the county of Leicester as to their respective obligations to relieve him.

(XV.) 3 August, 1602.—Letter from George, Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Lieutenant of co. Leicester, to the mayor and his brethren of the town of Leicester. A requisition for two foot-soldiers. Dated from Donington Park.

(XVI.) 8 November 1605.—Letter from Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. For the vigilant observation and prompt arrest of all strangers travelling through the country who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves. The writer is "harterly sorry that those of Loughborough suffered a "troope of gallants to passe."

(XVII.) 7 November 1605.—Letter from Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, to the Mayor of Leicester. Illegible in places; and at the bottom of the sheet, a line or two removed by decay of paper.—"After my hartie commendacions I have received from Lord Harryngton a trow reporte of theise present attemptes, wishing you "according to your best discretion to take order as may be fitt.

"The trow coppie of his Lordship's letter with his other advertisementes I send you word for word.

"Right Honourable,—These traytors that are rysen say it is to mainteine the Catholike cause. The persouns of qualite be Roberte Winter, Roberte Aston, late traytor for coynynge, and his eldest son; two of the Littletons, Robert Catsbie, two of the Wryghtes in Lincolnshire, the Grauntes of Norbrooke and other of the Winters, and one Rockwood a Yorkshire man, and a knight whose name we cannot yet learne. The whole number 60th horses, whereof great horse 30th. They are naked, only daggers and gunnes: they flocke on softly and are gone to * * * and so towards Winters howse. This appeareth by examinacioun of some of their followers that are taken, and are in the Gaole. After them are come from Ashebie the Lady Catsbies howse two wayne load with trunks and furniture for horses, which are taken at Radford, and shall be brought to me to-morrow. The High Shreive and Sir John Ferrers are gone after them, and I remayne here to kepe a force in readinesse for defence of our towne to be in readinesse. We have sent to the counsaile to acquaint them with so much as then we did knowe. We guesse they will go towards Wales, where they hope far better then here.

"Received from Mr. Coombe of Warwicke the vith of November about nyn of the clocke at night.

"The reporte of Mr. James Digbie and Symon Digbie, gentlemen, that being present at a great meeting of huntinge at Dunkirke the vith of November 1605, Sir Euerard Digbie going to the rookshack vsed these wordes to the forsaide parties, 'There are great matters discoursed at London. I know there is an intencion to cut all the catholikes throates. For my own parte I will shifte for myself, and I hear the Lord of * * * berland is committed to the Tower * * * * George Prince of Dunchurch saith that he heard one speak out of a casement in the Toure and said, 'I doubt we are all betrayed.'—Mr. Roberte Catsbie, Sir Euerard Digbie, Mr. Ambrose Rockwood, 2 of the Littletons, Mr. Roberte Aston, Mr. Morginne, Mr. Wryghte, Mr. Wynter, Mr. Praisoun.

"My good lord, these much in haste I haue wrytten because I would not stay your messenger. As any other thing happens, I will advertise you of it; and thus craving pardon for this breefe and vnmannerly wryting, I take my leave. From Coventree, the 7th day of November 1605.

"Thus have you a trow notice of that I canne learn. The rest I refer vnto your best direccion according to the * * * you beare, and so in haste I bid you farewell. Ashebie, 7th of November 1605. Your very loving friend, H. Huntingdon."—Also, three notes touching the apprehension and examination at Leicester of James Johnson, servant of Mr. Robert Turrett of Kettlehye co. Lincoln, who was suspected of being privy to the Gunpowder Plot, because he was employed to carry a letter from one John Turpyn to Mr. John Wright of Lapworth.

(XVIII.) 20 January 1603.—Letter from Sir John Fortescu, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to the mayor and his brethren of Leicester. Begging them to chouse as their burgesse to represent them in parliament the writer's son-in-law, Sir John Poultney, "who will not

"be chargeable vnto the town but beare his owne "expenses."

(XIX.) 8 December 1603.—Letter from Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, to the mayor and his brethren of Leicester. Urging them to elect Mr. Christopher Cheney to the office of recorder of the borough.

(XX.) Letter from George, Earl of Huntingdon, to the Mayor of Leicester. Touching Sir John Fortescue's solicitation that his son-in-law, Sir John Poultney, may be elected to be recorder of Leicester.

(XXI.) 28 February 1603.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the mayor and his brethren of Leicester. Circular letter requiring all vintners not especially licensed by Sir Walter Raleigh to cease from drawing and vending wines.

(XXII.) 18 April 1604.—Letter from Lord Haryngton to the Mayor of Leicester. Supporting Dr. Chippingdale's suit for a renewal of his lease of a certain holding in Leicester.

(XXIII.) 9 August, 1604. Letter from Sir John Crane to the Mayor of Leicester. Requiring the said mayor to provide a house with twelve beds, and other suitable accommodation for the "duke Charles the kinges "majistie's second son," who in company "with my "Lord of Fyvie, Lord President of the Sessions in "Skotland," intends to visit Leicester for one night.

(XXIV.) 6 June 1604.—Letter from Sir Julius Caesar to the mayor of Leicester. Supporting Mr. Chippindale's afore-mentioned suit for a renewal of his lease.

(XXV.) Letter from Thomas Ward to the Mayor of Leicester. Giving particulars of his interviews (in respect to the petition for a new charter for Leicester) with Sir Julius Caesar and Mr. Grymes.

(XXVI.) 22 July 1604.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the Mayor of Leicester. For the apprehension of one Hollis, who has committed a great robbery of plate and money, and is understood to have sold the plate to an innkeeper in Leicester.—Also the deposition of Ralphe Chetle, of Leicester, innkeeper, setting forth the circumstances under which he purchased certain articles of plate of Charrells Hollis.

(XXVII.) 20 September 1604.—Letter from George, Earl of Huntingdon, to the Mayor of Leicester. Begging that order may be taken for the correction of one Hedley and his wife, who persist in slandering one of the writer's tenants.

(XXVIII.) 29 November 1604. Letter from the Viscount Cranbourne to the mayor and his brethren of the town of Leicester. Requesting them to renew Mr. Dr. Chippingdale's lease of Newark Grange, co. Leicester.

(XXIX.) 20 November 1604.—Letter under the signet and sign-manual of James the First to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. Expressing his royal wish that they may see fit to renew Mr. Chippingdale's lease of Newark Grange on the ground that Mr. Chippingdale has distinguished himself by the diligence and painful travel with which he discharges the duties of a justice of the peace.

(XXX.) 4 February 1605.—Deposition of Adam Bonus, of Litchfield, touching the murder of Mrs. Clarke. —Other depositions or memoranda touching this strange murder (perpetrated on 3 February 1605) to be found under the following dates—4, 6, 17, 20 February: 1, 13, 15, 22, 25 March 1605; 25 March 1606.—Also documents relating to the estate and will of the murdered woman's former husband, Thomas Clarke, registered on pp. 88, 89 of the Leicester "Lockt Book;" and an entry in the chamberlain's accounts for the year 1607-8 respecting the settlement of Mrs. Clarke's estate.—Papers touching her alleged treasonable speeches in 1598 have been noticed.

Fourth Volume of the Hall Papers.

(I.) 20 December 1606.—Letter from the Earl of Dorset and Sir John Fortescue to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester. Appointing a day for the hearing of the case between the corporation and John Okes touching the tolls of Leicester, which has been referred to the writer.

(II.) 10 June 1607.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Respecting the disorderly removal of "the gibbitt which the writer "commanded to be sett vp in Leicester," and which, to the earl's surprise and also to his contemptuous disbelief of the statement, is said to have been pulled down by "children."

(III.) 4 October 1607.—Letter from certain undersigned inhabitants of Lutterworth to the Mayor of Leicester. For a stricter observance of laws and orders for staying the ravages of the plague now raging at Leicester.

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(IV.) 23 March 1607.—Letter from the Earl of Dorset to the mayor and burgesses of the town of Leicester. Announcing his decision in favour of John Okes in respect to his right to take toll and stallage of the markets and fairs of Leicester, and enjoining the said mayor and burgesses henceforth to aid the John Okes in collecting those dues.

(V.) 10 September 1608.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor and his brethren of Leicester. For a muster and general view of the men of Leicester co., untrained as well as trained.

(VI.) 28 September 1608.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Agreeing to the proposal of the corporation to pay the writer 30*l.* for his services in procuring the new charter for the borough. —Also two other notes (dated 5 and 7 October) from the same writer to the same correspondents on local matters of small moment.

(VII.) 11 August.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester. Protesting in warm and insolently overbearing terms against the action of the corporation in some matter not clearly set forth in the letter. The mayor and burgesses are required to say immediately "whether they will perform that which 'Mr. Serjeant Nicholles under his hand and others 'under their hands have covenanted for them.'"

(VIII.) 1609.—A memorandum of the manner how the mayor of Leicester went to the castle of Leicester to take his oath, the Mondae after Martlemas Daie, according to their oath in that behalfe, viz.:—

First, the maior and the two companies meete that morninge before nyne of the clock at their towne hall, and from thence goe towards the castle to take the said oath, attended with their town clark, macebearer, and four serjeants-at-mace in manner following, vidz., the town clark bearing their charter, with the macebearer next befor the maior, and before the said 4 serjeants with their lesser maces, all carryenge vpp their maces vntill they come to the castle gate, where the said 4 serjeants hold downe their maces, and come behinde both the companies. And the said towne clark and macebearer proesede, goinge before the mayor as aforesaid into the castle to the place where the steward of the honor of Leicester or his deputy shalbe to give the saide oath vnto the maior, according to the said charter. And after the oath soe taken they all retorne in like manner. And this bearing of the mace before the maior into the castle is not done out of auye intent to clayme or challenge anye jurisdiction or libertie within the castle or anye of the liberties thereof, But onely to declare and manvfest that he cometh to take that oath, as the mayor of the borough of Leicester.

(IX.) 2 October, 7 James I.—Minute of proceedings at a hall meeting to levy money and take order for the relief of the "vized people," i.e., people stricken with the plague, of Leicester.—Also other memoranda and minutes touching the same visitation.

(X.) 12 December 1609.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Accompanying certain papers to be amended, and touching the agreement that the earl and his heirs male of his body should appoint at every second turn to the office of steward and gaoler.

(XI.) 3 May 1610.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester. For the election of Mr. Henry Rich to be a Burgess of Leicester in the place of Sir William Skipwith, deceased, of whose death the writer speaks regretfully.

(XII.) 26 July 1610.—Certificate of character and ability for Mr. Potle, M.B., who visits Leicester to minister to the people stricken with the plague there, and brings with him the prescriptions of a council of the most learned physicians of Oxford. Dated from Oxford. Signed, Leon Hutton, deputat vicecan, Oxon, and John Spenser, President of Corpus Christi Colledge.

(XIII.) 23 July 1610.—Letter from John Browne, rector of Loughborough, to the mayor of Leicester. Touching the plague at Leicester and the order for staying intercourse between that town and Loughborough.

(XIV.) 24 August 1610.—Letter from Henry Shipward to the Mayor of Leicester. Touching the plague at Leicester, and requiring all intercommunication to cease for a time between the said borough and the writer's town of Melton Mowbray.

Fifth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) 10 November, 1610.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the maior and alderman of Leicester. Respecting the prevalence of the plague at Leicester and the needful measures for staying it.

(II.) 17 April 1611.—Warrant (signed W. Hastings, J. Chippingdale), to the constables of several towns of Leicestershire, to levy a rate for the relief of the people stricken by plague in the borough of Leicester, where the pestilence has been raging "for one whole yeare last past."

(III.) 23 May 1611.—Two leaves of the rough draft of a bill of petition addressed to Sir Thomas Parry, knt., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to which reference is made to "Thomas Shakespeare, of Lutterworthe, 'gentleman,'" as holding certain writings.—Also an undated letter, signed by the same Thomas Shakespeare and others of Lutterworthe, touching the sickness and death in their fields of John Yorke of Leicester, who came together with two or three women to Lutterworthe last Saturday with the pestilence in him.

(IV.) Certificate respecting the archbishop of Macedonia who has received the Earl of Nottingham's licence to beg under the circumstances there set forth: "Whereas 'that grave man, the bearer hereof, Joseph, &c., beinge 'seated in the auncient citie of Phillippos, nowe called 'Seris as Arche Biesshoppe for the wholl kingdome and 'province of Macedonia, was by reason of the persecution of the Turkes and Jewes who verie eagerly prosecuted him for the payement of an auncient tribute 'of thirtie thousand crownes, for which he was pledge 'for Mathias, late patriarche of Constantinople as by 'sundrye certificates by him shewed to the kinge's 'majestie appereth, and is nowe lycensed by Charles, 'Earle of Nottingham, Lord Highe Admirall of Englaunde, to travell through the kinge's domynions to 'aske the charitable devotion of all Christians to 'deeme him selfe from the Turkish slaverye, as by the 'same lycense more att lardge appereth. Nottingham.' Signature not in the Earl of Nottingham's writing.

(V.) 17 June 1612.—Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Leicester. Certifying that the said town is free from contagious sickness, and that the King may visit it safely during his progress.

(VI.)—July 1612.—Itinerary of the kinge's majestie's progress from Theobalds to St. Albans, Ashby, Bever, Newsted, Nottingham, Leicester, Woodstock, and other places. At the foot of the paper the Earl of Suffolk's signature—T. Sufolke.

(VII.) 9 August 1612.—Letter from Olyuer Saynt John to the Mayor of Leicester. Respecting Edward Duffield, a cheat and cosiner, now in custody at Leicester for misdemeanour towards an alderman of that town.

Sixth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) 15 December and 18 January 1615.—Two letters from Gerard Malynes to the Mayor of Leicester. Touching the utterance and circulation of the king's "white 'farthing tokens." Dated from "the office in London 'in Bishopsgate, neare to the sign of the Black Bull."

(II.) 27 May, 14 James I.—Depositions of Anne Noone and Thomas Noone of Leicester, respecting words spoken by one John Owen to the grave discredit of Rowland Corbitt of Mantou in the co. of Rutland, gentleman, of whom the said John Owen is alleged to have remarked, "I pray God that he was not a consentor to the prince's 'death."

(III.) 10 June 1616.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. For the detention of the same John Owen in prison till further order can be taken towards Mr. Corbet, of whom the writer hears a good report.

(IV.)—1610.—List of fees due to his Majestie's officers in his Highnesse's progresse to Leicester, and appointed for the corporation to paie; amounting in all to £18 13 8.

(V.) List of days on which the aldermen of Leicester are appointed to wear scarlet.

(VI.) 31 May 1617.—Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Mayor of Leicester. In behalf of a reclaimed and destitute recusant, Frances Stanley, widow, who is recommended for a place in either of the hospitals at Leicester.

(VII.) 9 February, 15 James.—Copy of a letter (circular) under the king's sign-manual and signet to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. For the aid of the mayor and citizens of Lincoln in the work of rendering navigable the Foss Dyke betwixt the Trent and that city.

(VIII.) 2 May 1618.—Letter from the Governors of the Virginia Company to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. Soliciting the said mayor and aldermen to countenance and encourage a lottery about to be opened in Leicester for the furtherance of the endeavour of the said company to plant and thoroughly settle Virginia. —Also, 12 June 1618, an account of the drawings at the same lottery.

(IX.) 19 June 1620.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. Directing them to call a meeting of all the gentlemen of the said town, and other inhabitants thereof, reported to be worth forty pounds or more, at the Common Hall on Friday 4 July, at 8 o'clock, a.m.; in order that measures may be taken to raise free and voluntary contributions for the protection of his Majesty's son-in-law and her highness the Lady Elizabeth against their enemies.

(X.) Divers papers relating to charges of sorcery and satanic misbehaviour preferred against Gilbert Smyth of Swythland, minister, by Christopher Monck and Elizabeth his wife; including the complaint (dated 26 July 1620) of the said Gilbert Smyth, respecting the slanderous persecution of his said defamers.

Seventh Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) 10 December 1620.—Precept of Sir Alexander Cave, knt., high sheriff of co. Leicester, to the mayor of Leicester, for the election of burgesses to represent the said burgh in the next Parliament.

(II.) 3 September 1620.—Warrant, addressed to the mayors, bailiffs, &c., co. Oxon, for the arrest of a young man (whose name is no longer legible on the writ) "with verie little haire on his face, in blacke and stuffe breeches, and freese jerkin, with long skerte, and a blacke hatt and blue stockins, who hath felonyonslie taken awaye from Robt. Piggott, seruaunt to Sir Arthurr Chichester, his Majestie's treasurer of Ireland, a packet of letters directed to the kinge's Majestie, and others of his Majestie's Privie Councell, together with a cloake, bagge, and many other thinges of the said Roberte Piggottes."

(III.) 31 December 1622.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. For the suppression of needless ale-houses, so that there may be no prodigal consumption of barley, which in the present time of scarcity is the bread-corn of the poorer folk.

(IV.) 8 July 1625.—Letter (signed J. Hastings) to the mayor of Leicester. Touching a petition from "Plimouth," which casts undeserved aspersions on Lord Hastings, the writer's brother, and on the said mayor.

(V.) 31 August 1625.—Letter from John bishop of Lincoln to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. For the stricter collection of subsidies, especially from the commonalty whose contributions to such burdens bear no proper proportion to those of the clergy and the nobility.

Eighth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) 7 January 1625.—Precept of Sir Thomas Harroppe, knt., sheriff of co. Leicester, to the mayor, sheriff and burgesses of the burgh of Leicester. For the election of burgesses to represent the said town in parliament.

(II.) 30 November 1627.—Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. For the arrest of soldiers deserting from their colours.

(III.) 15 December 1627.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the mayor and magistrates of Leicester. Enjoining the said mayor and justices of the peace to aid Sir Miles Fleetwood, knt., in the work of disafforesting the forest of Leicester; and to take especial care for the prompt suppression of riots.

(IV.) 6 February 1625.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. Announcing that by order of the Privy Council that no victualler of the town of Leicester is to charge more than sixpence for a meal served to a soldier during the approaching musters.

(V.) Draft of a petition from the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Leicester to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham. Against the proposal to disafforest the forest of Leicester, a project that threatens the said borough with impoverishment if not with utter overthrow.

(VI.) 31 March 1629.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the Commissioners of Subsidies in the borough of Leicester. For the more careful and efficient collection of such subsidies. Dated from Whitehall.

Ninth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) 13 November 1630.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the borough of Leicester. Rejecting in the haughtiest terms a proposal made to the writer in the name of the said corporation by Messrs. Fawsitt, Coates, and Abney; and directing the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses to reconsider the matter under discussion.

(II.) 31 January 1630.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the mayor and his brethren of the burgh of

Leicester. For the prompt execution of the requirements of a commission, the terms of which will shortly be made known to them.

(III.) 30 July 1632.—Letter from Lord Keeper Coventry to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester. Touching their claim to present to the vicarage of the parish of St. Mary, in the said town.

(IV.) 30 April 1632.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the mayor and his brethren of Leicester. For the appointment in Leicester of "honest and fitt persons to vent and sell tobacco," so that the tobacco trade may cease to be a cause of disorder, inconveniences and abuses. Dated from Whitehall.

(V.) 1 August 1633.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the mayor and his brethren of the burgh of Leicester. For the stricter regulation of the retail trade in tobacco in the said burrough. Dated from Whitehall.

(VI.) 18 July 1634.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor, and his brethren, and other inhabitants of Leicester and its neighbourhood. For the speedy and sufficient repair of streets, bridges, and highways against the coming of the king and queen, who intend to arrive at Leicester on the ninth of August in their summer progress, and to rest there two nights.—Also an itinerary of the same royal progress.—Also, minutes of meetings of the mayor and his brethren for the despatch of business relating to the entertainment of their highnesses.

(VII.) 19 June 1634.—Letter of the Recorder of Leicester to the Mayor of the same burrough. Touching arrangements for the assizes; the writer have been requested to certify the Common Hall whether "the cyrcuyt would end before the kinge's cominge to Leicester."

(VIII.) 16 July 1634.—Memorandum of resolutions in the Common Hall for presenting the king and queen with "two bonles of pure golde of the value of exlxi, or thereabouts of equal value as neere as may be with the kinge's and queene's maiesties pictures on them;" and for other matters relating to the royal visit.

Tenth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) 12 August 1635.—Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff of co. Leicester. Accompanying and explaining a writ for levying ship-money.

(II.) Rough draft of letter, begging that Mr. Secretary Cooke may be informed that 200*l.* of ship-money has been levied in Leicester: the writer remarking "this somme of 200*l.* be a heaive burden from this poore corporation, yet the same is ready."

(III.) 2 October 1637.—Copy of a letter from Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff of co. Leicester. Respecting ship-money.

(IV.) 9 November 1638.—Copy of another letter of the same nature and purpose from the Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff of Leicester.

(V.) 20 January 1639.—Letter from the Countess of Devonshire to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester. Recommending Mr. Thomas Coke, son of Mr. Secretary Coke, for the office of burress of parliament for the borough.

(VI.) 20 January 1639.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Leicester. Touching the election of burgesses to represent the borough in the next parliament, and begging that the nomination may be deferred till the writer can come into the country.

(VII.) 8 February 1639.—Letter from the same to the same. Supporting the candidature of Mr. Every, the writer's acquaintance and neighbour, who aspires to represent Leicester in the next parliament.

(VIII.) 30 August 1640.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the mayor and aldermen of the borough of Leicester. Stating the route to be taken by soldiers "imprest out of the western partes of this kingdome for this northern expedition," after leaving Leicester.

Eleventh Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) 3 September, 16 Charles I.—Copy of the commission of array, addressed to Henry Earl of Huntingdon and Ferdinando Lord Hastings, for cos. Leicester and Rutland, issued on the entrance made by certain rebels of Scotland into the kingdom of England.

(II.) 28 September 1640.—Letter from Lord Hastings to the mayor and his brethren of the borough of Leicester. Requiring their aid for the due execution of the writer's commission of array.

(III.) 17 November 1640.—Letter from the Countess of Devonshire to the mayor and his brethren of the

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borough of Leicester Expressing the writer's satisfaction at the election of Mr. Coke to be one of the burgesses of parliament for the said borough. Dated from Leicester Abbey.—Also a letter of earlier date (30 October, 1640) from the same writer to the same persons, on the same subject.

(IV.) 18 February ——. Memorandum, signed C. Deuonshire, whereby Christian, Countess of Deuonshire terminated certain controversies between her and the corporation of the borough Leicester, touching her jurisdiction within the manor of the Bishop's Fee near Leicester, by assenting to the claims and pretensions of the corporation.

(V.) 5 May 1642.—Warrant addressed by Henry, Earl of Stamford, Lord Lieutenant of co. Leicester, to the Mayor of the borough of Leicester. For a muster of the trained soldiers of the borough.

(VI.) 5 August 1642.—Copy of a precept, addressed under the King's sign-manual to mayors, sheriffs, &c. requiring them to help the bearer of the writ to convey arms, powder, shot, and other ammunition to such places in Warwickshire as he may state.

(VII.) 18 August 1642.—Memorandum of proceedings at a Common Hall held in anticipation of the immediate coming to the town of Leicester of the king and the prince; it being "agreed that 50*li.* in gold shalbe presented to the Prince by Mr. Maior in the behalf of the Corporacion at his Majestie's coming to the towne this present daye."

(VIII.) 21 August 1642.—Memorandum of proceedings at a Common Hall, it being "agreed that a letter shalbe sent vnto his Majestie to certifie his Highnesse that the Magazin of the towne is soe small that yt doeth not amount to soe much as his Majestie requireth, thereby humbly desiringe that that store of powder, match, and shott which the towne hath may be kept here for the defence of his Royall person."

(IX.) 20 September 1642.—Memorandum of proceedings at a meeting of the mayor and aldermen of Leicester, for raising 500*li.* to be lent on loan to his Majesty, vpon a letter sent by Prince Rupert to the said corporation.

(X.) 6 September 1642.—Letter from Prince Rupert to the Mayor of Leicester. For an immediate loan from "the city of Leicester" of 2,000*li.* to the king, who is "now somewhat necessitated by the vast expence he hath bene this long time enforced too, for the safeguard of his Royall person against the rebellious insurrections of the true malignant party (whose are now too well knowne, and their irreligious intentions too plainly discovered by all his loving and obedient subjects)." The Prince's requisition for so large a sum as two thousand pounds is strengthened by this Postscript. "If any disaffected persons with you shall refuse themselves, or perswade you to neglect this command, I shall to-morrow appeare before your towne in such a posture with horse, foot, and cannon, as shall make you knowe 'tis more safe to obey than resist his Majestie's commands." Dated from Quineborough.

(XI.) 8 September, 1642.—Holograph letter from Charles the First to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester.

Charles R. Trusty and welbelovied Wee greete you well. Wee haue seene a warrant vnder our nephew Rupert's hand, dated y^e 6th of this month, requiring from you and other your inhabitants of o^r towne of Leicester y^e loane of 2,000*li.*, which, as Wee doe utterly disavowe and dislike, as being written without our privy and consent. Soe Wee doe hereby absolutely free and discharge you & that our Towne from yielding; any obedience to y^e same, and by our own lres to o^r said nephew Wee have written to him presently to revoke y^e same, as being an Act very displeasing to Vs; Wee indeede gave him direccions to disarme such persons there as appeared to be disaffected to o^r person and government, or y^e peace of this o^r kingdom, and should haue taken it well from any of o^r subjects that would voluntarily assist vs with y^e loane of armes or money. But it is soe farre from our hart or intencion by menaces to compell any to it, as Wee abhorre y^e thought of it, & of this truth our Accions shall beare testimony. Given at o^r Court att * * Nottingham.

(XII.) 9 September 1642.—Holograph receipt by Prince Rupert. Receyved by me Prince Rupert, Prince Palatine of the Rhine, and Generall of all his Majesty's Cavallerye in this present expedition, the full summe of five hundred pouds for his Majestie's use, of the mayor, bayliffes, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester to be repayed agayne by his Majestie. I saye receyved Five hundred pounds.—Rupert.

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(XIII.) 17 December 1644.—Letter (circular) addressed to the committee in the town of Leicester, for the assessment of relief to the British army in Ireland, by "Gray of Wark, Speaker of the House of Peers, and" "Wm. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons."—Accompanying printed copies of an ordinance of the Parliament.

(XIV.) 1 June 1645.—Warrant under the sign-manual of Charles the First, addressed to the mayor, aldermen, and corporation of Leicester. For the immediate levy of 2,000*li.* from the inhabitants of the said town for the king's service. Dated from the Court at Leicester.

(XV.)—Copy of the petition of the mayor and aldermen of Leicester on the behalfe of the poor inhabitants therein and the places adjacent within the fortifications thereof: To the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament. For the reliefe of the many poor people, whose habitations were pulled down, or whose interests were otherwise injured grievously, in order that the works for defending Leicester might be carried. No date.—Also, divers petitions from poor inhabitants of Leicester to the mayor and aldermen for compensation of injuries sustained by them for the military defence of Leicester.

(XVI.) 4 February 1646.—Letter from General Fairfax to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester borough. Sirs, vpon the takinge of this towne of Leicester from the enemy diuers horses were seized vpon belonging to the inhabitants, and amongst the rest one was taken from Thomas Rogers, which being branded with the State's marke, before he could procure the same to bee restored, The Commissioners, that were appointed for the redelivery of horses not apprized to the State, gave the said Rogers another horse (in lieu of his owne) whiche he accordingly sould. I desire that you and the rest of the magistrates of the towne whom it maye concerne will take care that the said Rogers maye not be troubled for that horse, which was disposed of by the said Commissioners unto him. I remayn your assured friend, T. Fairfax.

Twelfth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) 28 August 1649.—Passport signed by General Sir T. Fairfax for six soldiers, late under the command of Colonel Hammond, who are returning to their appointed stations in the Bosshupprick of Durham, after being cured of their wounds in St. Thomas's Hospital.

(II.) 6 June 1649.—Copy of order of the Parliament respecting Maces. Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament that the Mace made by Thomas Maunday of London, goldsmith, bee deliviered into the charge of the Sergeant at Armes, attending the Parliament, and that the said Mace be carried before the speaker, and that all other great Maces to bee used in this Common Wealth bee made according to the same forme and patterne, and that the said Thomas Maundy haue the making thereof and none other.—Henry Scobell, Clerc. Parl.

(III.) 29 July 1650.—Letter from the above mentioned Thomas Maundy to John Turvill. Announcing that the writer has made a good mace for the borough of Leicester; and giving particulars as to its weight, price, &c. &c.

Thirteenth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) 30 May 1653.—To the Mayor of Leicester.—Honoured Sir, I having received an order from his Excellencie the Lord Generall Cromwell to publish a Proclamation with sound of trumpet or beat of drumme in the townes of Leicester, Mountsorrell, Loughborough, and Derby, concerning the death of John Tavior, late a servant to Richard Bakewell, carrier of Derby, my humble desire therefore is that you will be pleased to afford my deputy, the bearer hereof, the assistance of your officers for the publication thereof as aforesaid, and that you will be pleased likewise to grant my said deputy a certificate under your hand to signify to the Court Marshall of the Army sitting at Whitehall, in London, that it hath been proclaimed in the towne of Leicester, and in so doing you will very much oblige. Your very affectionate friend and servant. Dated from Whitehall.—Roger Allsopp, Marshall General.

(II.) Defaced and barely legible portion of a petition from the well affected inhabitants of Leicester to the Parliament of England. Respecting injuries sustained by inhabitants of the borough during the siege. Date lost.

(III.) Petition of Bartholomew Moor, foot-postman between Leicester and London, to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. For pardon in "despect to certain failures in duty, and for the restoration of his salary." The petitioner describes himself as having for five

years "performed the hard and toylsome service of" foot-post from Leicester to London, and from thence to Leicester againe, every weeke, being more then "was ever yet done by any other man in England." (IV.) 1 June. 1654.—Copy of the writ (countersigned Lenthall) of the Lord Protector to the High Sheriff of the county of Leicester. For the elections of knights and burgesses of parliament.

Fourteenth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) Draft of the humble petition of the poorer sort of the commonalty in the counties—to the Parliament of England. For the relief of agricultural distresses and the promotion of tillage. No date.

(II.) 25 September 1656.—Letter from the President of the Council to the Mayor of Leicester. Accompanying printed copies of the proclamation by the Lord Protector and the Parliament for a general fast.

(III.) 23 September 1656.—Letter from William Stanley in London to the Mayor of Leicester. Giving the latest news of the parliament, where divers good measures are being enacted by the two hundred members to "the good likeinge of my Lord Protector."

(IV.) 10 September 1657.—Letter from the President of the Council to the Mayor of Leicester. Accompanying copies of the order of his highness and the council for a general fast and humiliation.—Also, similar letters, with orders for General Fasting, dated from Whitehall, 21 October 1656; 3 February 1656; 18 December, 1658.

(V.) Copy of the humble petition of divers inhabitants of the county of Leicester, to the Rt. Hon. the Parliament. Touching the manifold evils and great oppressions of the writers' and other neighbourhoods. No date.

(VI.) 28 September 1658.—Copy of the Lord Protector's Order (printed broadside) for a day of public fasting and humiliation.—Also, similar broadside dated 16 December, 1658.

(VII.) Copy of the humble address of the mayor, recorder, aldermen, gentry, and commonalty of the borough of Leicester to his Highness Richard, the Lord Protector.

(VIII.) Paper of general considerations concerning the Aulnegers's Office in Leicester.—Also, paper of exceptions taken to the deputation of Francys Rosse and others for being deputy aulnegers in Leicester. No date.

(IX.) 22 June 1658.—Letter from William Maior and Richard Ludlam to the mayor. Setting forth the particulars of the writers' conduct in declining to assist Abraham Wood and Francis Rosse, who declare themselves to deputy aulnegers of the Lord Fleetwood.—Also an accompanying letter for Sir Arthur Hesilrige and the Lord Fleetwood, exhibiting the truth of the same matter which is likely to be misrepresented.

(X.) 23 July 1659.—Letter from the Council of State to the Mayor of Leicester. Accompanying the Act for householders to give an account of lodgers, horses, arms, and ammunition.

(XI.) 11 October 1659.—Letter from the Council of State to the Mayor of Leicester. Accompanying the printed copies of the Declaration of Parliament for a day of Thanksgiving.—Also a printed copy of the Declaration.

(XII.) 10 January 1659.—Requisition, addressed to the Mayor of Leicester, for horses to carry sick soldiers.—Sir, Wee haneing many men sicke and lame, I desire you wolde be pleased to provide sixe horses with pannels or saddelles to carry them vnto our next quarters, because we are unwilling to lene them beside vs; and we desire that you wolde be plesed to acquainte your cunstable that our souldyers are to pay ther quarters; that soe he may let the inhabitants know; and if ther be any complaint, I shall take care to see it satisfied. Dated this 10th of January 1659.—Nicholas Andrewes.

(XIII.) -- Rough draft of an unsigned and undated letter, addressed to "Major Ringo or the Commander-in-Chief of Colonel Morley's Regiment." Representing that the people of Leicester have been so heavily taxed for the entertainment of soldiers as to be no longer able to afford any further service of the kind without extreme inconvenience and utter impoverishment. No date.

(XIV.) 19 January 1659.—Rough draft of a letter from the mayor of Leicester to some unnamed military officer of high command. Calling the said officer's attention to a charge of theft preferred against two of his soldiers, and begging him to direct his subordinate officers to punish the delinquents.—It is probable that the officer so addressed was General Monk.

(XV.) 18 January 1659.—Rough draft of a letter (unsigned, but obviously prepared for the signature of the

Mayor of Leicester), addressed to his Excellency General Moncke. Right Honble. Hauinge lately received intelligence that your Excellency is now vpon your march with your army this way, I haue (by thadvise of my brethren) taken vpon mee the boldnesse to acquaint you with the present condicion of the Inhabitants of this place, which, notwithstanding their constant affection to the Parliament and Commonwealth, hane of late suffered and still doe suffer very much by free quarter, whereby all sorte of provision both for horse and man are exhausted, and wee of this place made incapable to accomodate an army soe greate and of so high a morrit as that which now marcheth vnder your Excellency's command. Sir, this I conceave myselfe, both in duty to your Excellency, and faithfulness to the trust reposed in mee, obliged to acquaint you with and to haue the same to your grane consideration, assuring you that there is no place in the nation both more respect for your Excellency and the army than this burrough. I remayne, Sir, your Excellency's most humble servant.

(XVI.) 19 January 1659.—Letter from General Monck to the Mayor of Leicester. Sir,—I received yours of the 18th inst., and as to the marching of the parliament's forces under my command they will march two or three roades, and soe I shall not quarter many vpon you, and those that I quarter shall bee noe burthen to you, being they shall pay for what they haue. I thank you for your kind expressions, and I doubt nott butt the forces will carry themselves soe as you shall haue noe ground to complaine in the least, which is all at present from Your very loving frend and servant, George Monck.

(XVII.) 23 January 1659.—Certificate that the Mayor of Leicester provided the "Irish Brigade" with a half a barrel of powder, when they met and attended the Lord General Moncke.

(XVIII.) 24 January 1659.—Certificate (signed Wm. Shelley, Lieutenant) that eighty of Lt.-Colonel Bonnell's company have been quartered at Leicester for seven days at four pence per diem each.

(XIX.) 25 January 1659.—Certificate (signed T. Tomline) that sixty soldiers of Colonel John Clerk's company have been quartered in Leicester for nine days at the rate of four pence a day for each soldier; payment not having been made for their entertainment to the inhabitants of Leicester "by reason y^e souldiers wante there pay."

(XX.) 25 January 1659.—Similar certificate touching the entertainment in Leicester for nine days of seventy soldiers of Colonel Benjamin Woodward's company; satisfaction not having been given in that respect to the inhabitants of the borough "by reason y^e souldiers "wanted there pay."

(XXI.)—Rough draft (undated) of a letter from the mayor and aldermen of Leicester to Sir Arthur Hesilrige; in which the writers disclaim all participation in "a certaine" paper purporting a petition or address which was presented on 30 January last past by George Faunt, esq., "sheriff of the county of Leicester, and others to "General Moncke at St. Alban's;" the truth being that, though invited to join with the gentlemen of the county in that address, the said mayor and aldermen refused to do so.

(XXII.) 22 March 1659.—Letter from the Council of State to the Mayor of Leicester. Accompanying copies of the printed order of Parliament for a day of public fasting and humiliation.

(XXIII.) 3 May 1660.—Letter from John Armston in London to the mayor of Leicester. Giving the latest news touching the conduct of the parliament and the arrangements for Charles the Second's restoration.

(XXIV.) 8 May 1660.—Letter from the Mayor of Leicester to Thomas Armston, esq., at the Grasshopper in Cheapside, near Soap Lane. Acknowledging "the goodness" sent from London to the writer and his brethren by the said Mr. Armston, who is entreated to exert himself in behalf of an Act of Parliament for setting Wigston's Hospital in Leicester.

(XXV.) 10 May 1660.—Letter from John Gray, esq., M.P. for Leicester, to the Mayor of Leicester, respecting the proclamation of King Charles the Second, dated from London.—Also copy (printed broadside) of the same proclamation by the parliament, dated Tuesday, 8 May 1660.

(XXVI.) 12 May 1660.—Memorandum of the proceedings of the mayor and aldermen of Leicester for the King's proclamation in the said borough.

(XXVII.) 14 May 1660.—Letter from the mayor of Leicester to John Grey, esq., M.P. for Leicester. Announcing how the king has been proclaimed in Leicester.

(XXVIII.) 17 May 1660.—Letter from John Graye, esq., M.P. for the borough of Leicester to the mayor of the

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same borough. Expressing satisfaction at the enthusiasm with which his Majesty was proclaimed at Leicester, and referring to the preparations in town for the king's return.

(XXIX.) 18 June, 1660.—Another letter from the same writer to the same correspondent. Containing political news.

(XXX.) 21 June 1660.—Another letter from the same writer to the same correspondent. Accompanying "six proclamations to be read in every church of the "borough" of Leicester.

(XXXI.) 5 July 1660.—Letter (circular) from General Monk to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. For the due administration of the oaths of supremacy and allegiance to the soldiers of his Majesty's army.

(XXXII.) 10 August 1660.—Warrant (signed Robert Hildyard, and dated from Blaby) to the constables of the borough of Leicester. To provide quarters in Leicester for five companies of Lord Bellases regiment of foot.

Fifteenth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.)—Letter from the mayor and aldermen of Leicester to the Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Loughborough at his lodgings near the King's Gate, in Holborn. Expressing gratitude for his lordship's patronage of the writers' poor borough, "in not only graceing our messengers "with your presence to the kinge's most excellent Ma- "jestie, but alsoe in procuring his Majestie's gracious "acceptance of that small present."

(II.)—Letter from Henry Lord Loughborough to the Mayor of Leicester. Announcing that the writer has appointed Mr. Walter Rading to administer an oath to the said mayor, and declaring in singularly courteous terms the writer's wish to be of service to the borough of Leicester. The oath being the mayor's oath to respect the privileges and "preheminences" of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the said borough.

(III.) 23 November 1660.—John Turvill's bill of £43 3s. 0d. for making four silver maces, and for making the great mace a-new, and adorning it with the globe and cross and the king's arms.

(IV.) 17 January 1660.—Letter from Henry Lord Loughborough to the Mayor of Leicester. Recognizing the zeal which the said mayor and his brethren have displayed in joining "with the noblemen and gentre of "the county to prevent or suppress the rysings of some "mised people who, being not sensible of their present "happyness under the government of soe good and "gracious a king, seeke the disturbance of that blessed "peace God has in his great mercy granted this "nation."

(V.) 24 January 1660.—Letter from the Mayor of Leicester to Henry Lord Loughborough. Touching the measures zealously taken by the writer and his brethren to suppress sedition and fanaticism. "There hath," says the writer, "heretofore bene many meetings of "the Phanatiques here in this towne (that come from "severall townes in this county) at some houses of "their party. Some of the cheife of them wee secured "vpon the first rumour of the late troubles, but since "his Majestie's late proclamation concerning them wee "cannot find they have had any meetings here although "wee have made strickt search for them." The writer adds, "Wee have some fewe here in prison for refusing "the oath of allegiance, but they are very inconsider- "able persons."

(VI.) 24 January 1660.—Letter from Henry Lord Loughborough to the Mayor of Leicester. Acknowledg- the mayor's letter of the 21st inst. in flattering terms, and supporting the petition of Mr. Davys, of Mount Sorrell, to be allowed "to keep the Saturday market."

(VII.) 25 February 1660.—Letter from Henry Lord Loughborough to the Mayor of Leicester. Requesting that the writer may nominate one of the burgesses to represent the said borough in the parliament about to be called.

(VIII.)—Letter from the Mayor of Leicester to Henry Lord Loughborough. Expressing the writer's wish to do his lordship's pleasure in the matter of the election, but at the same intimating that his lordship would do well to nominate no perfect stranger to the borough.

(IX.) Letter (signed F. Seymour) to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. Recommending Henry Nevill, of Holt, esquire, as a fit person to represent the said borough in parliament.

(X.) 20 December 1661.—Holograph letter from the Duke of Albemarle to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester. Commending to their regard one Matthew Fisher, formerly a soldier in Sir John Claverie's regiment, who designs to keep a victuall-house in Leicester. "I desire you," says the writer, "in regard hee

"was faithfull to mee to permit him to live amongst "you."

(XI.) 25 February 1662.—Letter from Henry Lord Loughborough to the mayor and his brethren of Leicester. Requiring them to make the best possible provision for soldiers, belonging to the said borough, maimed and disabled in the service of the late king of blessed memory.

(XII.) 17 October 1663.—Requisition (signed, Henry Nevill, George Fawat, Richard Orton) addressed to the mayor of the borough of Leicester, for forty soldiers of the borough to appear to their colours under Sir George Villiers, bart., at the Black Lyon, in the Bishop's Fee.

(XIII.) 6 April 1665.—Writ under the king's signi- manual, confirming the election of John Huckle, gentle- man, to be common clerk of the borough of Leicester.

(XIV.) 7 July, 1665.—Memorandum of the appoint- ment, with wages of eight pence a-day each, of Christo- pher Morrice, John Tirlington, John Loseby, and Robert Silvie to be watchmen in the neighbourhood of Leicester to prevent persons (travelling out of London, where the plague is raging) from entering Leicester until the mayor and aldermen of the last-named borough have "approved" of them.—Also memorandum of an order (dated 28 July 1665) of the Common Hall that "the carriers of this "towne goe noe more to London; and that, if they doe, "they provide themselves of lodgings and places to "ayre their goods distaunt from the towne for such "time as they shall be required."

(XV.) 17 August 1665.—Paper of precise and care- fully drawn orders of the Common Hall of Leicester, for guarding the said borough from the misfortune of being infected with the plague by travellers coming from London.

Sixteenth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) 16 March 1665.—Three several engagements of William Warborton, Edward Billers, and William Orton to pay to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester, a fine set on each of them by the said mayor and alder- men at the order of the king in council: Warborton and Billers to pay 100 marks each, and William Orton twenty marks.—Also a certificate dated 27 March 1666, showing that the said fines were levied for refusal to serve in the common council of Leicester.—Also petitions by the said Warborton, Billers, and Orton, together with other papers relating to their said refusal.

(II.) Several testimonials to the scholarship and other merits of Mr. Nathaniell Bull, M.A., late second master of St. Paul's School in London, who is a candi- date for the mastership of the Leicester Grammar School, one of the said testimonials being signed by the Bishop of Rochester and "Richard Busby, master of "Westminster School."

(III.) 23 October 1667.—Letter from the Earl of Ailesbury, High Steward of the Castle and Honour of Leicester, to the Mayor of Leicester. Announcing the writer's appointment of Mr. Walter Rudings to admi- nister the customary oath to the mayor at the castle.— Also the certificate, dated 18 November 1667, of the due administration of the oath.

(IV.) 28 September 1668.—Copy of circular- letter from Lords of the Council, addressed to the High Sheriff of Leicester. Ordering that no person, on any grounds or consideration whatever, be allowed to take any office whatever in any corporation without first taking the oaths prescribed by the law.

(V.) 16 June 1670.—Letter from the Earl of Rut- land to the mayor, aldermen, and councilmen of the borough of Leicester. Recommending the writer's son-in-law, Lord Amesley, for a burges to represent the said borough in parliament.

Seventeenth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) 20 May, 1671.—Letter from the Treasury to the Commissioners for Subsidies in Leicestershire. Con- senting to a proposal for the appointment of certain persons as assistant commissioners, to whom a commis- sion will forthwith be addressed. Dated from the Treasury Chambers in Whitehall, and signed—Ashley and T. Duncombe.

(II.) 15 September 1671.—Acknowledgment of a loan of the famous Leicester Codex Leicesterensis lent to Richard Duckworth, of Brasen Nose College, Oxford.— Received then by the hands of Robert Consins, accord- ing to the order of Mr. Maior and his brethren in counsell, a large Greek Testament, being an ancient manuscript belonging to the Library of Leicester, which I am to restore with all possible safety, without four months after ye date hereof, and I doe hereby oblige my selfe to doe soe, upon any forfeiture which they may

assign. I saye received as above by mee, Ric. Duckworth.—Mem. It wants all ye Gospell by St. Mathew, and part of St. Mark at ye beginning, and part of ye Revelation at ye end. . . .

This receipt is dated at the begiuning and also at the end; the second time with a date just one hundred years wrong, viz., Sept. 1571.

(II.) 6 October 1672.—Memorandum of John Bunyan's exhibition to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester of his licence to preach as "a congregational parson."—John Bunnyon's licence beares date the ninth day of May, 1672, to teach as a congregational p'son being of that p'swasion in the house of Josias Roughed in the towne of Bedford, or in any other place, room, or house licensed by his Matie. Memorad, the said Bunnyon showed his licence to Mr. Mayor; Mr. Avering, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Browne, being then p'sent the vith day of October 1672, being Sunday.

(IV.) 28 December 1671.—Letter from the Treasury (signed Ashley, Duncombe) to the commissioners for subsidies in Leicestershire.

(V.) 31 January 1671.—Curious memorandum of John Dillingham's donation for the establishment of a riding and fencing school in Leicester:—John Dillingham about the last of January 7½ gives to the mayor and aldermen of Leicester one hundred eighty five pounds per annum (upon which is 500*l.* mortgage) which is to be taken of; and the remainder to be disposed of for erecting an academy in Leicester, for the teaching young gentlemen to ryde the Great Horse, fence, vault, and other exercises, and none to be admitted there but noble persons sommes or heires to 500*l.* per annum.

This is to be completed in tenn yeares; if not, then the Earle of Rutland, the Earle of Stamford, the Earle Ailesbury, the Earle of Lindsey, the Lord Viscount Camdin, Lord Mountague of Boughton, Lord Roose, and Lord Sherrard are to see it don in one yeare only; and in case thay faile, then Mr. William Perpoint of Nottingham to see it don in one yeare after, or else the estate to return to the heirs of the said John Dillingham.

(VI.) 17 September 1672.—Letters of safeguard and protection (signed, Arlington) for William Allcoate, who is employed on his Majesty's service, and has undertaken to give the Government important information respecting a design on the part of many substantial persons to break the king's peace.

(VII.) 8 March 1672.—Letters from Sir John Pretymann and Sir William Hartopp in London to the Mayor of Leicester. Respecting the king's speech of that date to the House of Commons. Together with a brief report, in Sir W. Hartopp's hand writing, of the address.—Also letters (dated 25 January, 13 Feb., 17 Feb. 1673) from the same writers, giving political news—of no moment to inquirers at the present time.

Eighteenth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) Letters of political intelligence from Sir William Hartopp in London to the Mayor of Leicester, dated 12 November 1675, 21 February, 2 March, 3 March, 6 March, 1676.

(II.) Similar newsletters from Sir John Graye to the Mayor of Leicester. Dated from London 6 March, 24 March, 27 March, 7, 12 April, 24 December, 1677.

(III.) 20 November 1679.—Letter from Mr. Nathan Wright of London to the Mayor of Leicester. Announcing that Sir Robert Harding, the recorder of Leicester, died "this morning at his chamber in Gray's Inn;" and expressing the writer's desire to succeed Sir Robert in the said office of recorder.

(IV.) 1 May 1680.—Letter from the same Mr. (afterwards Sir) Nathan Wright to the Mayor of Leicester. Touching business of the borough.

(V.) 24 March 1679.—Copy of a letter from the Lords of the Council to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester. For the strict enforcement of the law requiring oaths and declarations from holders of offices of trust.

Nineteenth Volume of Hall Papers of the Borough of Leicester for the years 1680 to 1685.

(I.) Toll Books of Leicester Fair for the years 1680 and 1681.

(II.) Warrants of diverse dates (signed, Rutland) for masters of trained men.

(III.) 30 January 1682.—Counsel's opinion (signed, J. Holt), as to the legality of certain acts done by constables under authority of the Statute against Convenciles.

(IV.) 19 February 1683.—Writ under the king's sign, manual. Approving and confirming the election of

John Major of Gray's Inn, esq., to be Steward of the Court of Record of the borough of Leicester.

(V.) 4 October 1684.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Announcing that the king will return from Newmarket to London on the 11th inst., when the said mayor should be in town "with your surrender of the old charter."

(VI.) 2 October 1684.—Another letter from the same earl to the same mayor. Announcing the king's satisfaction with the resolution of the corporation of Leicester that in surrendering their charter they were performing a voluntary act.

(VII.) 4 November 1684.—Letter from Sir Nathan Wright to the Mayor of Leicester. Beginning, "On Sunday morning last I delivered the surrender to his Majesty, which was gratically received, and alsoe tho "Petition for a new Charter."

(VIII.) 2 December 1684.—Letter from the same writer to the same mayor. Respecting the new charter for the borough of Leicester, and beginning, "Mr. Mayor, Wee have now settled all things in the New Charter, and in it is a general confirmation of all former liberties and powers, and none of the antient privileges are in the least impaired by it."

(IX.) 13 December 1684.—Letter from William Browne to the Mayor of Leicester. Touching the new charter for the borough, and beginning, "These are "only to acquaint you that at last I have gott the "Charter sealed."

(X.) 3 February 1684.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Announcing the sudden seizure and serious illness of the king; but reporting on the authority of the physicians that the danger is past and the royal patient on a fair way for recovery. It is recommended that all malicious spreaders of false news about the king's state should be forth put in prison. Dated from London.

(XI.) Letter to the Mayor of Leicester. Announcing the king's death, and begging the mayor to keep all things quiet. Signed, H. Beaumont. No date.

(XII.) 19 February 1684.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Announcing the King's gratification with the address from the corporation of Leicester; and also conveying his Majesty's thanks to the mayor for his exertions to preserve peace and order in his borough, where one Norris has been speaking words of a dangerous nature.

(XIII.) 4 February, 1685.—Letter from the Earl of Rutland to the Mayor of Leicester. Giving intelligence of Charles the Second's illness, and enjoining the mayor to take care within his corporation to prevent disorders.—Also, other brief and unimportant notes from various writers touching the king's illness and death. Dated from Belvoir.

(XIV.) 7 March 1684.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. In behalf of Mr. Babington, who is a candidate to represent the borough of Leicester in parliament. Dated from Gerard Street.

(XV.) 4 and 5 March 1685.—Letters from the Earl of Rutland to the Mayor of Leicester. In behalf of Sir Henry Beaumont and Mr. Babington, candidates to represent the borough of Leicester in parliament.

(XVI.) 2 May 1685.—Letter from the Earl of Huntingdon to the Mayor of Leicester. Touching the case of Norris, awaiting his trial in Leicester gaol for speaking seditious words; and also touching the writer's personal interest in the honor and borough of Leicester.

(XVII.) 23 October 1685.—Letter from Sir Henry Beaumont, M.P., to the Mayor of Leicester. Announcing the election of Sir John Trevor to be Speaker of the House of Commons. "This day," the writer continues, "the rabble were very disorderly upon the Pilloring of Oates. They are apprehending them. There is likewise some taken in Scotland who give intelligence that the rebels are with 3 ships upon that coast. The king was pleased to tell us that he donots trust the intercepting them; having sent his men of war after them. All this Town, which is more populous now than ever, are transported with joy at the good correspondence between the King and Parliament." Dated from the writer's lodgings at the "3 Sugar-loaves, King's Street, Westminster."

Twentieth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) The petition of John Ogden to the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the borough of Leicester, sheweth, "That this last winter your petitioner was by "Mr. Major ordered to looke after the gaurd of the Town "Hall, and to see their coales weighed out nightly, to "fetch candles and straw for prisoners to lye in, and

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"imployed to summon teames for their Majesties carriages, and to carry out warrants for providing horses to carry soldiers, which took v^p most of your petitioner's time, and much hindered your petitioner in getting something toward the maintenance of your petitioner's family:—Your Petitioner therefore humbly beseecheth your Worshipps to consider his low condition, and graunt your petitioner for his paines and trouble and allowance as to your worshippes shall seem meete, &c., &c."

Twenty-first Volume of Hall Papers.

Containing a considerable proportion of papers not pertaining to the years given on the cover of the folio. The papers belonging to those years are of no historical value, but of the papers written before the dates so described may be noticed:—

(I.) 18 June 1603.—Letter from Thomas Conway, Gentleman Usher to the Mayor of the borough of Leicester. Notifying that her Majesty holds to her purpose of coming to Leicester on Thursday next, the certificate "touching the cleernes of that town" being satisfactory to Lord Shrewsbury. "Wherefore," says the writer, "I am to put you in minde that you endeavour to provide all things concerning lodgings for her Majestie's trayne within your towne."

(II.) 15 June 1603.—Letter from Gilbert Shrewsbury to the Mayor of Leicester. For further and more precise information touching the sanitary condition of Leicester, it having been bruited abroad that the mayor's late neighbour, Mr. Rowes, "died of some infectious disease." In a postscript the writer adds, "The Queene with the Prynce will be here at Worksop vpon Fryday next, and intendeth to stay here vntill Munday (but she is not yet resolved of her journeyes from hence, but I here that this nyght or tomorrow she will resolve therof) and then will send them away befor hir." Dated from Worksop.

(III.) 24 June, 1 James I.—Memorandum of proceedings at a meeting headed, "Sonday the xixth daye of June, &c. A meetinge in the afternoone of Mr. Mayor and the aldermen about provizion and orderinge of the Towne ageynt the comyng of the Queene's Majestie and the yonge Prince, who are expected to be at Leicester vpon Thursday next, in their journey, goyng to the court to the Kinge's Majestie."

(IV.) 18 June 1603.—Letter from William Skipwith to the Mayor of Leicester:—My Mayor, The Queene wilbe at your towne vpon Thursdaye. Shee means to lye at my house. My Lord of Shrewsbury desyers you to take order that Sir Henry Beaumont's house in Newark maye be made redde for him and his companye, and that you will laye in some drynke for him there. Mrs. Roe (I thinke) hath the keyes. I praye you speake to her, that the lodgings may be dressed and furnished as well as may be; for it is Sir Henry Beaumont's pleasure that every thing there shoulde be at my Lordes commandement. Good Mr. Mayor, be carefull that this may be performed, for my lord doth trust to you and your brotheren herein. And thus with my hartie commendaciouns, in haste I take my leaue.—P.S. You must also take order there may be some manchet baked for him. Dated from Worksop.

Twenty-fourth Volume of Hall Papers.

(I.) 3 November 1690.—Precept addressed by the Earl of Rutland to the Mayor Leicester. Requiring the said mayor to issue his warrant to two fit and proper persons to levy a rate in the borough towards the support of the militia of the county.—Also, similar precept dated 6 October 1691.

(II.) 6 November 1690.—Warrant addressed by the same Lord Lieutenant to the Mayor of Leicester. For a muster of the trained men of the borough.

Also a Packet of Hall Papers pertaining to the years 1612, 1613, and 1614, not bound in the volume covering those years. Including:

(I.) 15 December 1612.—Certificate, signed by the mayor and certain of the aldermen of Leicester, that Joane Croftes, widow, of Leicester, and sister to one Homphrey Corbett, late of Steake Newington, co. Middlesex, gentleman, is still living at Leicester.

(II.) 11 November 1612.—Copy of the certificate (for terminating the controversies between the Leicester bakers and Thomas Wright, baker, of the same town), signed by the mayor of Leicester and certain of his brotheren, and addressed to Sir Augustine Nicolls, Kut., sergeant-at-law, that both the said town bakers and also the said Thomas Wright should be allowed "to bake sixpenny householdes loves keeping true" assise beidge (as it is) for the better reliefe and easo

"of the poorer sort of people both of the town and country."

(III.) 27 June 1614.—Itinerary of the king's progress from Theobalds to Royston, Aishbie, Burley, Nottingham, Leicester, Helmslye, Woodstocke, &c., signed,—T. Suffolke.

(IV.) 8 August 1614.—Copy of a writ addressed to the Mayor, bailiff, and constables of the borough of Leicester, for the appointment of fit persons "to rate, cesse, and taxe the prices of all kind of corne, graine, victuals, and other things for the expenses" of the king's late progress.

(V.) 20 June 1614.—Warrant (signed T. Suffolke), addressed to Rice Roberts and Jeffrey Keene, ushers of his majesty's chamber. For taking views and order for the king's progress.

27 June 1614.—Copy of the certificate, signed by the mayor of Leicester, and addressed to Thomas Earl of Suffolke, that the said borough is free from contagious sickness, and may be safely visited by the king.

17 August 1614.—Memorandum touching the king's progress. Thursdaie the xviii daye of Auguste 1614, our most gracious sou'aigne lorde the king cam in his progress this night to Leicester to the Earle of Huntingdon, his honor's house; and there laie.—Mr. Maior and his bretherene and the xlviii attended the kinge att the said Earle's howse and there receyed his highnes, where Mr. Jo Wyncall made a speech in Laten vnto his Majistie att the said Courte gates, where the king sett in his coche harde the same very pleasinglie, and his highnes did verie muche comende the same speeche, and gave Mr. Wyncall his hand to kisse, and from the courte gates Mr. Maior carried the mace before the kinge vpe into the presence chamber.

In conclusion, whilst thanking the mayor and aldermen of Leicester for the facilities they afforded for the perfect inspection of their records, I may congratulate them on the excellence of their arrangements for the future preservation of the writings in the new Town Hall to which the MSS. have been recently removed.

JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.

CORRESPONDENCE AND MSS. OF CHARLES O'CONOR OF BELANAGARE, CO. ROSCOMMON.—THE O'CONOR DON, D.L., CLONALIS, CO. ROSCOMMON.

C. O'CONOR, Esq.

Of the men of letters resident in Ireland in the last century, the one whose career combined the largest amount of interest in relation to historical and political literature was Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, in the county of Roscommon. Under great obstacles, he initiated and promoted movements for the establishment of religious toleration and equality in Great Britain and Ireland. Through the labours of himself and his grandson, Charles O'Conor, D.D., the world of learning was made acquainted with the ancient linguistic monuments of Ireland, and enabled to appreciate their importance as materials for elucidating the early history of portions of Western Europe. Hitherto there has not been published any authentic account of either of these remarkable men of letters; hence those who have referred to them, or to their works, have frequently fallen into the error of confounding the productions of Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, with those of his grandson and namesake, the erudite editor of "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres," and "Bibliotheca Manuscripta Stewensii."

The family of which Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, was the head, had been in early times chief rulers in Connacht; and with one of its members,—Roderic O'Conor,—the line terminated of the native Irish monarchs, in the twelfth century. After the Anglo-Norman settlement, the O'Conors, with varying success, maintained a semi-regal sway in the western province. In the district styled "the country of O'Conor Don," now Roscommon, they erected the large castle of Ballintober, with other strong fortresses, and founded and endowed various religious establishments.

In the reign of Elizabeth, Hugh O'Conor Don, chief of his clan, entered into a compact with her representative, by which he covenanted to surrender his right of levying local exactions in consideration of receiving from the Crown of England a patent, securing to him and his heirs all the lands and castles which he held by inheritance. He attended the Parliament convened at Dublin by the Viceroy, Sir John Perrot, received knighthood, and subsequently fought for Elizabeth in her wars against Hugh O'Neill and the Ulster chiefs. An origi-

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nal patent, under the great seal of James I., granting the castle and lands of Ballintober, with other possessions in Roscommon, to Sir Hugh O'Connor Don in 1618, is extant in the present collection.

Sir Hugh O'Connor Don, on his death in 1632, left four sons, Calvagh, Hugh, Charles, and Brian, the first of whom succeeded him at Ballintober. Hugh O'Connor was elected to represent Roscommon in the Assembly of the Irish Confederation, established in 1642.*

Charles, the third son of Sir Hugh, inherited from his father the castle and lands of Belanagare, in the county of Roscommon. He was nominated to the Parliament of James I., at Dublin, and died in 1634, leaving two sons, Owen and Charles. On the Cromwellian confiscation, Owen O'Connor served in Flanders as an officer to the Duke of Gloucester, and after the Restoration he succeeded in regaining a portion of the O'Connor lands. Adhering to the cause of James II., he was appointed Governor of Athlone, and, at his own expense, raised three troops of soldiery. In command of them he was dispatched to England to oppose the Prince of Orange, but having been taken prisoner, he died in durance at Chester Castle, in 1690.

As Owen O'Connor left no male issue, his property should have devolved to his brother Charles; but an attempt was made to absorb it by law in the general land forfeitures which the Williamite government decreed against the Irish adherents of James II. Charles O'Connor, on his death, left a child, named Donchad or Denis, whose legal rights were taken charge of by Terence MacDonagh, an eminent Jacobite lawyer, who had represented Sligo in the Parliament of James II., and whose brother, Major Owen MacDonagh, had served abroad with Major Owen O'Connor.

Through the exertions of Terence MacDonagh, a portion of the estate in Roscommon was secured for Denis O'Connor, who married that lawyer's niece, daughter of Captain Tiarnan O'Rourke, a distinguished Jacobite officer, killed at the battle of Luzzara in 1702.

The subject of the present notice, Charles O'Connor, son of Denis O'Connor, was born in an obscure cottage at Kilmastrany, in the county of Sligo, on the 1st of January 1710. The Penal Laws at that time, and long after, deprived Irish Roman Catholics of education at home, and prohibited them from going abroad to receive instruction. The first rudiments of knowledge were taught to O'Connor, mainly in Latin and Irish, by refugee clergymen. Subsequently, his chief instructor was his maternal uncle, Thaddeus Francis O'Rourke, Roman Catholic bishop of Killala, who had been chaplain and private secretary to Eugene of Savoy. That Prince, when taking leave of O'Rourke, on his appointment to the Irish bishopric in 1701, presented him with a gold cross and ring set in diamonds, introduced him to the Emperor Leopold, who recommended him warmly to Queen Anne, in private letters, and gave him a commendatory passport, with his autograph, under the great seal of the Empire. O'Rourke was thus enabled to obtain audience of, and letters from, the Queen to some of the more important personages in Ireland. On his arrival in his diocese, however, he was watched as a Jacobite spy. Hence he found it necessary to assume another name, to hide in bogs, and finally to secrete himself among his relatives in the house of Belanagare, from which he dated his letters to his clergy, "ex loco nostri refugii,"—"from our place of refuge." Bishop O'Rourke subsequently, to avoid arrest, retired for a time from Belanagare, and eventually died of a complication of disorders contracted by sleeping sometimes in the open air and sometimes in miserable hovels among bogs and morasses.

Another of the early vernacular instructors of Charles O'Connor was Torlogh O'Carolan, the Irish poet and musician. From him O'Connor acquired proficiency in harp-music, and became familiar with the bardic legendary literature then preserved orally in the Irish language. He was however debarred from all public educational advantages, being, as a Catholic, excluded by the "Popery laws" from the University, Trinity College, Dublin, from the professions, as well as from every office in the state, and even from the exercise of the ordinary rights of citizenship in his native country.

By marriage, O'Connor acquired a considerable fortune, which, in these times, could not be legally secured to a Roman Catholic, under the Penal Laws. He appears in his early years to have turned his attention to the study of historical documents in the Irish language. Bishop O'Rourke had brought back to Ireland from the Continent an original autograph volume of the

"Annals" compiled in the seventeenth century by the "Four Masters," and presented to him by Colonel O'Gara, the descendant of Fergal O'Gara, under whose patronage the work had been originally undertaken. O'Connor's friend, Counsellor Terence MacDonagh, had also preserved some of the manuscripts of the learned Irish compiler, Roderic O'Flaherty, author of the "Ogygia," in Latin, printed in 1685, whom he had assisted and encouraged in his labours.

The first literary undertaking projected by Charles O'Connor appears to have been a work styled "Ogygian Tales," founded on old Irish chronicles and historical poems. He arranged that any emoluments derivable from this publication should go to relieve the distresses of his neighbour, Robert Digby, of Roscommon, in whom much interest was taken by O'Connor's friend, the Rev. Thomas Contarine, a benevolent Protestant clergyman of the diocese of Elphin. The project was, however, ultimately abandoned, in consequence of misunderstandings between Digby and his relative, Henry Brooke, author of "Gustavus Vasa," "The Earl of Essex," and other tragedies and poems. Brooke, having been entrusted with the manuscript of the "Ogygian Tales," to negotiate with publishers in Dublin, issued proposals to bring out the entire as his own under the title of "A History of Ireland;" steps were however taken which prevented his attempt to appropriate the work of O'Connor.

Contarine was the uncle and early benefactor of Oliver Goldsmith, who was said to have described him as "the Preacher" in the "Deserted Village":

"Remote from towns he ran his godly race
Nor e'er had chang'd, nor wish'd to change his place;
Unskilful he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashion'd to the varying hour;
Far other aims his heart had learn'd to prize,
More skill'd to raise the wretched than to rise.
His house was known to all the vagrant train,
He hid their wand'rings, but relieved their pain."

O'Connor's grandson mentioned that Major MacDermot, of Emla, in the county of Roscommon, was the "broken" or disbanded soldier of the same poem:

"The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talk'd the night away,
Wept o'er his wounds or tales of sorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won."

Charles O'Connor's first published productions, so far as can now be ascertained, appeared in 1749. They were small pieces entitled "A Counter Appeal to the People of Ireland," and a letter signed "Rusticus," in reply to the "Farmer's Letters," by Henry Brooke. The "Counter Appeal," issued without any printer's name, and dated from Londonderry, September 30th, 1749, was a defence of the Dublin patriot, Charles Lucas, against a pseudonymous attack upon him by Sir Richard Cox, in a pamphlet styled "An Appeal to the People of Ireland." O'Connor's tract contained the following passages:—

"In any country, where liberty is not thoroughly extinguished, where the faintest ray of virtue and freedom remains, heats and heart-burnings will naturally become the consequences of a long suspension of natural rights. Slaves indeed will bear anything; they will certainly crouch to any indignity, any insult, any scourge of government: Renouncing reason, and the uses of reason, they become as docile as any other beasts of burthen.—Forgetful of the past, passive for the present, unthoughtful of the future; they live and dye like their brethren of the field, without repining, without concern, without a thought, hardly, of any object about them, or beyond them.—It is far otherwise with rational beings, who have their hopes and fears, their reason, and judgments, alarming or disarming them; people who know the uses and feel the abuses of Government; who can bear greatly and worthily, until they can bear no longer; they sooner or later will throw up banks against the torrent of political violence; they will prescribe just bounds to boundless authority, or be crushed (as it oft happens) beneath the weight of it.—We are arrived at a 'period of time,' countrymen, the most critical, the most important, and 'the most interesting that hath happened since the 'glorious Revolution.' We thank God, and your own virtues, you have shown a spirit adequate to the importance of it, a spirit little expected; an active, an honest, and rational spirit, worthy of men and freemen, has diffused itself through the whole nation; what carries about it all the characteristics of honour and virtue, without riot or tumult; arising from no contention for places or employments, from no suspected, or suspectable principles, from no corruption in the people, no selfish ends in their leaders, and consequently no way problematical, no way liable to objections which are often

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* Notices of the chiefs of this family between 1641 and 1652 will be found in "A Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-1652," London: B. Quaritch, 1875-80.

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justly made in the case of popular demagogues, who may impose and generally have, in all ages, infused their own ambition for patriotism, and gullied these nations out of those rights they were brought in to restore.—Who then, countrymen, has raised this spirit among you? who revived you from that lethargy in which you appeared so long and so deadly absorbed? Who called forth your latent virtue?—a private freeman, a citizen of Dublin, countrymen: an ornament to his country and to human nature; one who, though confined to a low station, argues your cause (the cause of mankind), with those in the highest: intimidated by no power, molested by no abuse, disarmed by no ingratitude, he at this minute stands foremost against all the combined powers of authority, of calumny and rage.—Unaided by what the world calls learning, he has informed your mute body-politic: By a precision which nature only can bestow, and a great heart-vent, he taught what sort of language you are to speak, while he imposed a sullen silence on those who by their stations and talents were deemed to have equally had great powers, till debarred by fears, and those honest reasonings upon them, which no human oratory can withstand. This extraordinary man, so little regarded at first, became in the course of time, the object of all men's attention; of the friends as well as enemies, of liberty. The stern menaces of the latter, roused the former; the best men, and finest pens in the kingdom flew to his, and your assistance: finally the whole nation fell in with the free citizens of Dublin; and at this day, countrymen, the eyes of three kingdoms are upon you, after many struggles for liberty in a neighbouring kingdom, they cannot, without shame and envy, see her standard erected in this."

The author characterised Cox as "an abandoned scribbler, shedding poison against his country," "a crazy wretch," promulgating slavish doctrines "that all the wealth of Ireland belonged to England," "that England was justified in taking all the honey and leaving nothing but the wax to the industrious Irish." He further denounced Cox as "a Siberian," "a scurrilous slave," who declared that the present race in Ireland "had all the liberty that they wanted."

O'Connor's application to Irish history studies was indicated by a portion of this production, giving what he styled a short sketch, addressed to his readers, of the early history of their country. He assured them that, for nearly five centuries after the reception of Christianity, "Ireland made such a figure in Europe as no other nation before or since could boast. It became the throne of liberty, the emporium of literature, and the sanctuary of Christianity." "These accounts," he added, "I have extracted with some pains from ancient and modern authors of great authority; and what I advanced concerning our ancient constitution I have taken chiefly from Cuan O'Lochan, who administered the affairs of Ireland upon the death of Malachy II. (the last monarch of the Colmanian race) in the year 1022.—The fragments we have left of that author are very worthy the perusal of the publick."

O'Connor's father, Denis, died in 1750 at an advanced age. Some years previously he had contemplated emigration with his children, under the conviction that, through the enforcement of the Penal Laws, all vestiges of the old Irish families would before long be obliterated. His grandson tells us that, at this period, some writers attributed the poverty of Ireland "to anything but the very simple source it arose from—the terrible Acts of Parliament which made the properties, the tenements, and the improvements by Roman Catholics 'discovered,' 'able,' and made them the property of the 'discoverer,' if a Protestant. Could it," he added, "be expected that Roman Catholics would be guilty of the crime and the folly of improving, under circumstances which made improvement criminal under Act of Parliament; and they were numerically debarred from those branches of trade and industry that could render them comfortable and happy."

In 1751, O'Connor published "Seasonable Thoughts relating to our Civil and Ecclesiastical Constitution." In this he laboured to demonstrate that principles leading to the subversion of civil liberty and the constitution were unjustly ascribed to the Irish Roman Catholics. "All mankind," he wrote "love liberty, and prefer it to every other human good—if any such can exist where liberty does not." He advocated an Act to qualify Roman Catholics to purchase and improve Irish waste lands, of which several hundred thousand acres were then utterly useless to the proprietors. On this subject he observes:—

"Most of our Popish hands at present are chiefly employed in wasting and impoverishing the lands they

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occupy, from a consideration that improvements on short leases hurt the tenant and tempt Protestant farmers to take leases in reversion. Is it a wild supposition that many converts to our religion, and many more on whom religion operates but little, or not at all, may in some future time prove the greatest enemies to our government, and that our chief domestic danger must flow from that quarter or from none? Is it not well known that the Court of France drew up an Act for naturalizing all Irish Papists, and this Act has been lately registered in the Parliament of Paris? May not the increase of subjects in that country be in many respects more dangerous to the world than an increase of its dominions? Let us then, in God's name, take this world on the terms it is granted to us, with all its faults and all its follies. Let us attempt to reform the one, and remove the other, but ever consistently with the laws of nature and the Gospel."

The "Seasonable Thoughts" obtained a rapid and extensive circulation, and received the approbation of Bishop Berkeley. O'Connor, however, found it requisite not only to conceal the authorship, but to embody in the work expressions agreeable to the prejudices of his political opponents, and calculated to mislead them in their conjectures as to the writer.

The first regular results of O'Connor's study of the old historic materials, in connexion with his country, were given to the public in 1753, under the title of "Dissertations on the History of Ireland." For this work he expected support from a body styled the "Physico-Historical Society," established in Dublin, under the presidency of Robert Jocelyn, Lord Newport, Chancellor of Ireland, for the publication of local history and the examination of the natural products of the country. In his Introduction, O'Connor gave the following particulars of the design of his "Dissertations":—

"The history of the old inhabitants of this country is so important, and at the same time so edifying to a free people, that few subjects merit more their attention, and hardly any can afford more political instruction: to attain a tolerable idea of it we must necessarily enter into the genius of the people; what we will find, in all ages: invariable, with regard to their manners and policy; an inflexibility confirmed by habit, proceeding partly from their original, and partly from the remoteness of their situation: Descended from the most humane and knowing nation of all the old Celts, they imported, very early, the elements of letters and arts into Ireland; here they improved those elements into systems of government and philosophy, which their undisturbed state from foreign ambition left them at full liberty to cultivate through a long succession of ages: their theology grafted upon the religion of nature, and partly deduced from the clearest fountains of the old patriarchal worship, influenced their manners; rendering them a benevolent, whilst their researches in philosophy rendered them a wise, people: It can, therefore, be no admiration to find this lettered nation, so long studied in arts peculiar to themselves, extremely retentive of them, and paying but little deference to the learning of the Continent, introduced, comparatively, but lately among them."

"It is next to impossible that the laws and polity of this nation should hold out long after the reception of Christianity, had they not been founded in their first principles, and erected in their progress, on the plan of nature and wisdom: In a country where lettered merit obtained the highest reward: where luxury never deranged, nor conquest stunned, the intellects of men, useful discoveries must be made, and several important truths unfolded: Principles thus established can never be shaken in the times of liberty; nor exchanged for worse but in times of ignorance and servitude: And thus it was that during the sixth and seventh centuries, when Ireland was acknowledged as the prime seat of learning and liberty in Europe, we find no attempts made to alter her constitution, laws or customs, notwithstanding the introduction of all the Greek and Roman refinements."

"The novelty of this subject, hardly yet known in our language by the faintest idea, may recommend it. The author of the following essays, like the explorer of an unknown region, may claim the merit of a first discoverer, leaving the honour, as well as advantage, of cultivation to his successors: Whatever the fate of his labours may be, it is doubtless a shame, as Buchanan justly observes, that persons, who take great pains to know as much as possible of the history of every other nation, should be utter strangers to that of their own."

"Before he entered on this subject he endeavoured to make himself master of the language of the people he treats of; what he found absolutely necessary to gain

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any competent knowledge of their antiquities, literature, and customs. When this task was partly over, he was under the necessity of stopping short, until several friends furnished him with manuscripts, which took some time to collect. It were to be wished that this collection was more complete; although considering how the old Scottish records have been dispersed in England, France, and other parts at home and abroad, he could not but reckon himself lucky in the acquisitions he had made."

"The study and knowledge of this ancient people, through all the stages of their story, can hardly fail of being edifying to the present times. Truth is a mark set up for all mankind, and if we render society unhappy by missing it, we may blame ourselves. We inertly take our aim from a point, which is generally the worst we can be placed in; that of education and custom, the source of almost every moral evil: We seek no farther; and perhaps never less, than in times rendered unbenevolent by a memory of former contests about power and property. Many among us, and we gratulate the nation upon it, have quitted this point of view and emancipated themselves. Others may improve by a retrospect to times and ages as well as by the force of such examples. The contrast between liberty and faction can be found in no history better illustrated than in that of Ireland. Let us take it in review. A careful attention on so variegated a prospect may teach some of us a great deal of that wisdom whose place is taken up by mere local judgments, and political anomalies; sores, productive of national phrenzies, but absolutely perverse of national bappiness whenever they rankle in the breasts of governors and legislators.

"Whatever evils of this nature we may still labour under, it is certain that the untoward fortune of Ireland, for several ages past, hath at length happily relented. The first men of the nation have distinguished themselves throughout Europe by the encouragement of every art extensive of its happiness and reputation: They have expelled its evil genius by weeding prejudice from patriotism, hateful distinctions from the common interest, and all schemes of engrossment from liberty.

"The bounds we have prescribed to ourselves will not admit of a particular enumeration of all the beauties in this picture: But it might be deemed a great omission if we did not observe from the voice of fame and of all parties that my Lord Newport displays a principal feature in it, which history can no more overlook than envy can sully. To him, therefore, as to the proper patron of a work of this nature, and as President of our Physico-Historical Society, we dedicate the following essays; a tribute we pay with the greater pleasure, as it is unattended with any personal attachment, but what is connected with the public gratitude; or any expectations, but what are prevented in the equity of the Chancellor, and the unwearied labours of the determined patriot.

"This effort should be considered only as the rude draught of an extensive landscape; the mere outlines of which must tempt an abler hand to touch it over, and give the whole some life and colouring. It is easy to conceive the disadvantages of an author, alone in this subject, and remote from persons who could correct him, both in the matter and style: For these reasons he has confidence enough that the public will spare his failings on the score of the several truths which attend them: truths very important, and to which the right of the public is indisputable. If the author should obtain this fair quarter, it will be easy hereafter, supposing a second impression, to alter or expunge some few passages (for we hope they are but few) which may be found weak in reason, or false in fact."

In reference to this work the following letter was addressed to O'Conor by Dr. Johnson, through the medium of George Faulkner, a Dublin publisher, who had suggested that the Irish Roman Catholics should raise a fund to secure the literary services of the lexicographer in their cause:

"Sir,—I have lately, by the favour of Mr. Faulkner, seen your account of Ireland, and cannot forbear to solicit a prosecution of your design. Sir William Temple complains that Ireland is less known than any other country, as to its ancient state. The natives have had little leisure, and little encouragement for inquiry; and strangers, not knowing the language, have had no ability.

"I have long wished that the Irish literature were cultivated. Ireland is known by tradition to have been once the seat of piety and learning; and surely it would be very acceptable to all those who are curious either in the original of nations, or the affinities of languages, to

be further informed of the revolution of a people so ancient, and once so illustrious.

"What relation there is between the Welsh and Irish language, or between the language of Ireland and that of Biscay, deserves inquiry. Of these provincial and unextended tongues, it seldom happens that more than one are understood by any one man, and, therefore, it seldom happens that a fair comparison can be made. I hope you will continue to cultivate this kind of learning, which has too long lain neglected, and which, if it be suffered to remain in oblivion for another century may perhaps never be retrieved. As I wish well to all useful undertakings, I would not forbear to let you know how much you deserve, in my opinion, from all lovers of study, and how much pleasure your work has given to, sir, your most obliged, and most humble servant,

"London, April 9th, 1757.

SAM. JOHNSON."

The Abbé Mac Geoghegan, in the first volume of his "Histoire d'Irlande," published at Paris in 1758, wrote as follows with reference to the "Dissertations," with the author of which he does not then appear to have been acquainted:

"Les Dissertations sur l'Histoire ancienne d'Irlande, composées en Anglois par un anonyme, et publiées in 8° à Dublin en 1753, par les soins de Mich. Reilly, font entrevoir une grande étendue de connoissances dans les antiquités de ce pays. Le style de cet ouvrage est fleuri, et les matières y sont traitées avec une délicatesse et une légèreté admirables. Je souhaite que cet auteur continue d'écrire sur ce sujet: la nation perdroit beaucoup s'il alloit se reposer à l'ombre de ses premiers lauriers," p. 58.

Malcolm Laing, who devoted much attention to the "Ossian" controversy, concluded that Macpherson derived the whole of the topography for his "Fingal" and "Temora" from this edition of O'Conor's "Dissertations."

O'Conor's next production was of a totally different class, elicited by acrimonious passages in a pamphlet entitled, "The Spirit of Party," written by Henry Brooke in 1754. In that year, under the name of "A Cottager," O'Conor wrote as follows against Brooke, whose statements he impugned:—

"The 'Spirit of Party' hath at length quitted his nightly rounds, hath burst open the enclosures of darkness, and by a new attack hath in open daylight let himself loose at the peace and prosperity of this hapless land. After all the rebuffs the Farmer hath received from the contempt or ridicule, of different sets of readers; after feeling himself sore all over from his Patriot Adventure with Mr. Lucas, he hath now, it seems (like Milton's hero) recovered from the deadly trance, and, by a new effort, attempts to disturb the public peace. A few animadversions, therefore, on the conduct, character, principles, and writings, of this gentleman may be neither improper nor unseasonable.

"At a time [1738] when the jealousy of these nations run very high against the administration of Sir Robert W[al]pole, the gentleman, here intended, published his tragedy of 'Gustavus Vasa.' In that, it must be fairly acknowledged his sentiments are truly noble, his principal characters shining and elevated, the diction just, the action warm and interesting, the whole, notwithstanding some touches of the astutia scenica, well conducted. This animated performance recommended him to the notice, the conjuncture recommended him to the attention, and the expectation of equal, or still higher flights, introduced him to the favour, of the public. The usurious motive, the crooked intention, the lurking tergiversation, kept then free of detection, and all parties appeared emulous in patronizing a genius, so apparently above the common level of Irish writers. Thus did he succeed. And what added exceedingly to the affection for this favorite, was a rumor, generally spread and credited, that in the work here referred to, he only transcribed the characters impressed on his own heart, that he was himself strongly inspired with those virtues, which he painted in such fine colours, and which he pushed home, so warmly, to the heads and hearts of others.

"A little cunning, very consistent with the low views of a venal writer, might have maintained the author of 'Gustavus' in this popular post, and an adherence to the species of writing, to which his capacity seemed best adapted, might have maintained him there, with honor; but the 'Spirit of Party,' spur-galled by the superior demon of venality, girded him with the weapon of local politics, what became him most awkwardly, and what, upon unsheathing, he had neither sufficient strength to wield, nor common skill to direct.

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"Let us try him fairly by facts, and view him in that mirror, which reflects the whole soul, stripped of its gaudy plumage, exposed, by his own imprudence, to the scorn and detection of the most indifferent observer."

"— moveat cornicula risum
Furtivis nudata coloribus."

"When an unnatural rebellion was spirited up in the Highlands of Scotland, headed by the pretended grandson of the late King James, the government was alarmed and all parties were very justly apprehensive that a pitiful rout of country fellows would hardly have ventured upon so desperate an enterprize alone and unsupported. This juncture so favourable to the views of the wicked, and so acceptable to the wishes of the indigent, called forth the author of 'Gustavus'—like his brother, Cincinnatus of old Rome, he quitted his plow:—unlike him, in everything else (except the dictatorial sufficiency of the writer,) he, uncalled and uncommissioned, took the field.—Far from removing the seat of war into the enemies' country, he, here at home, wrought himself up into a cold-hot fit of fanatical enthusiasm, and, more resembling the mad hero of Greece, than the great and sober Roman, a flock of harmless sheep became his prey!

"In a stile stiff but sonorous, rich in words, but barren of argument, high-seasoned for the rabble, nauseous to men of taste, brilliant rather than solid, scurrilously florid, seriously impertinent, half froth, half invective; this Ajax-patriot hath, at that time, without the least provocation given, without the least offence expected, set himself loose at the whole body of the Papists of Ireland!—the weak and fallen part of the nation!—a people long proscribed by the laws of the land, protected from heavy legal penalties by the indulgence, and saved from ruin by the interposition of the executive part of government. This, I say, was the party attacked and insulted by this generous volunteer in the service of his country. Their decent behaviour, so edifying to all loyal subjects in that and the former rebellion, could not protect them from this handsaw-orator, but in an image as improper as it is malicious, are assimilated to a crocodile, (a monster armed all over for offence, as well as defence,) waiting for his prey! And yet this hero knew very well that at this very time the Papists were so far from being in a condition to hurt, that they could not even serve any cause, except that of the government, with whose interests the Papists of any property saw their own so visibly connected. But some great service was to be done in this crisis of affairs, for some service it seems was expected from this popular writer. Unmelted by woe, far from feeling for distress, (a temper which, as a great writer informs us, makes the nearest approaches to the Divinity,) the Farmer at one stroke, broke off all measures with the one half of his readers, and baited them without mercy.—Nor, considering the principles he proceeded upon, was he much in the wrong. The Papists had no places to grant, no pensions to bestow, no great credit at court. But still they had a religion to account for, and this dictator of the pen assumed the right, wherever he stole the materials, of drawing up their catchment.

"To his description of Popery, which, for aught I know, may be extremely just, I have but one objection to make, namely, that it is an oblique abuse of every writer who appeared against that religion, since the resurrection of letters! Its first and fairest adversaries have granted, without hesitation, that it still containeth some fundamentals of our common Christianity, but in this the 'Farmer' gives them all the lie. He solemnly affirms that 'Popery suspends the whole moral law, 'that there is no virtue which it doth not condemn, no vice which it doth not sanctify,' and to sum up all, that the Devil is the object of the Papist's worship! If this be a true picture, it cannot be more horrid, than the blind ignorance of the adversaries of Popery for two hundred and fifty years past is amazing; nor can too much honour be poured on the Columbians, who so lately discovered the unhallowed precipices which border so closely on the regions of safety: but should all this, as it is suspected, prove a wanton and crude exaggeration to lessen the fears of a Popish prince; should it come forth that at this very time an avowed Papist armed a part of the people against the Prince on the throne; and should it be evident that swelling a charge beyond all bounds of probability, in order to lessen it, is but a common and stale artifice to lull the people into a political indifference with regard to persons and things; should this, I say, prove the case, (and some are not without their jealousy on the matter), the 'Farmer's' bill of merit cannot be extra-

ordinary, nor will any wise government put itself to much expense in purchasing such a patriot. Before I quit this ungrateful subject of Popery, I cannot avoid remarking on the tragical pedantry of this writer, who from a silly affectation of the sublime and uncommon, quits the high road of nature and smothers his ideas in an idle and ostentatious jargon of ridiculous phraseology."

"While with honest concern we cannot but lament the shameful prostitution of this gentleman's parts, I do not, however, mean to detract from the merit of his capacity, when he hath the fortune of exerting it in the proper place, when his soul leagues with virtue, and when this virtue quickens that judgment which vice and the wantonness of imagination must ever confine to its embryo-state. We scorn the baseness, we detest the dishonesty of such a procedure: nor would the stroke take place, but justly recoil on myself. With the same candour I will be bold to contend, that fine talents have never yet fallen under more injudicious direction. The essential characteristic of good composition he appears a stranger to; I mean the art of keeping the reader wholly absorbed in the importance of the subject, while the author himself seems to disappear; while the light afforded and the warmth communicated, seem to inhere solely to the matter itself and not to its efficient. The Farmer's writings shew the very reverse; and perhaps no author hath ever surpassed him in laying a snare for personal admiration. A tolerable stock of ideas, affluence of words, figurative periods, great show, little force, a glut of puerility, and a storm of theatrical rant, sum up the whole of his character in the didactic stile. And, with regard to that beautiful species of composition, the apologue, his sterility is amazing.

"Whatever objections may be strictly made 'on this latter score to his former two books of 'Farmer's Letters'; it is certain, however, that, in point of wit, propriety, and invention, they greatly exceed his present efforts. In this (to use a quaint phrase of his own) he doth not seem to be his own man; what I throw out as an expression of my respect for this great projector, poet and politician; tho' I am far from allowing that this 'second man is adventitious and foreign to the first'; or 'that he is an exotic no way of the growth or nature of his fellow': he is indeed his identic self; but in skeleton and in wrinkles. Like one long wasted by a chronic disorder, he weakens and emaciates upon every new political paroxysm. He hath drawn off his 'Spirit of Party' to the fondest dregs, and the torpor of death (for what hath hitherto appeared) is seizing him. I appeal to all his readers, and more particularly to his paymasters, for the truth of what I here assert; so that they take but the trouble of attending him from his first political croakings in the genesis of Popery, to these his last ravings in the Knight's-Bridge Revelations."

In 1755, O'Connor wrote "The Case of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, wherein the principles and conduct of that body are fully explained and vindicated." This was produced in connexion with an alarm among the Roman Catholics in Ireland consequent on the fling in the Court of Chancery there of a process styled "A Bill of Discovery," which, if successful, would have practically paperised those Roman Catholics who lent money on mortgage. "As Roman Catholics could not take mortgages by law, they could not be secured in any debts but by bond or note, and therefore it was the practice of the country that where a Roman Catholic lent money on a bond, he sued out a *custodiam* against the borrower's estate. But at this time a question was started by a 'Discoverer' whether those *custodiams* at the suit of Roman Catholics were not to be considered as real securities on the same footing with mortgages, whether they were not mere evasions of the laws against Papists, and, therefore, 'discoverable' under the Popery Acts." O'Connor, in his "Case," argued that Government should be satisfied with tests of civil obedience from their subjects, and that, if their progress should be still impeded, it was nevertheless expedient to secure the Irish Roman Catholics in their existing possessions. Some of the views which he put forward on this occasion are exhibited in the following passages:—

"It is time, God knows, we should grow wise by all this dear bought experience, since so great a part of our happiness, as members of society, and of our peace, as fellow citizens, must result from it. The causes of former disturbances in Ireland are now no more. Let not the effects, when such causes are removed, remain, to prey upon our good sense, our industry, and our morals. The Protestant religion is long established by

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law among us, with all the power and property in the kingdom on its side. The Roman Catholics revere our Constitution, and have been long obedient to this Government by principle as well as practice; or, if there be any among them in enmity to either, a legal test may be framed to distinguish the elect of Government from the reprobate. What more can the legislature require? If the Roman Catholics of this land warred originally on the Reformation, with the constitution and a safe conscience on their side, can they be supposed (without a degree of infatuation, hitherto unknown among men) to do so now, with both consciously against them? May not circumstances and conjunctures concur to justify any resistance, which in other and settled times, would be unjustifiable to all law, reason, and religion? Is there no difference between receiving and giving the attack? Between a controverted and a recognized establishment? In fact, although a different religion may render the Roman Catholics of Ireland a more favoured, yet none can render them a more obedient party of subjects than that they now profess: a consideration which alone should recommend their case to the attention of the present Parliament, on whom alone it rests to render them, by one short Bill, as useful as they are obedient to this Government. In the present temper (aided by knowledge and formed by experience) so much loyalty cannot be rewarded with a state of servitude, nor will the prosperity of this nation be suspended for the sake of any theological disputes which interfere not with it; for the sake of doctrines which chiefly regard the private not the political morals of mankind."—"But whatever pains I may take, I am conscious enough of the little attention paid to discourses on so unpopular a subject as this without the activity and concurrence of the party in whose favor they are published. I must, therefore, once again, press it on the Roman Catholics to exert themselves on the approach of the next session of Parliament, encouraged as they are by the rare felicity of the times, in the government of a monarch whose conduct, through the course of no short reign, hath been an unvaried attention to the good of these nations; encouraged by a Parliament who, following the royal example, are equally inflexible in the promotion of public happiness; encouraged also by the consciousness of their own uprightness and loyalty: a solemn declaration of which, such a government as ours can never reject in its present temper. Under such auspices they may prefer their complaints with confidence, and who can say but that the redress of them is reserved to complete the glories of George the Second's reign? Too many among this party, I am sorry to say, are grown listless and indifferent, with regard to pain or liberty; like men long confined, they soothe themselves into an unmanly stupefaction, grow regardless of all events, and think of nothing above or beyond the present condition. Let this political apathy be never so general, it ought to be shaken off. No merit can result from the silence of grievances, which ought to be known to the public as it is affected by them, and known to the legislature also, as that alone can redress them. What, then, have the Roman Catholics to fear? Their conduct for near seventy years past speaks greatly and loudly in their favour. Like good subjects, and like men, let them show, in the face of mankind, that this conduct is more the effect of a religious principle, than the consequence of their inability to betray it, an active not a negative and doubtful virtue. By declaring in this manner their affection to our political constitution (however excluded from the rights to which such a declaration and such a constitution must intitle them) the most obstinate prejudice cannot but be in a great degree disarmed; and the many evils this kingdom labours under at present on their account may be in part or in the whole removed." "Let us look back a little and consider the rule which King William the Third laid down for himself in the improvement and government of this extensive island. The conduct of so wise a Prince is well worthy of notice, perhaps of imitation. No Prince or minister knew better than he the precarious situation of affairs on the Continent, nor the danger of the balance of power in Europe, when he, with so much glory, undertook for both, and succeeded also. He saw the late King James, although in exile, yet supported by the most powerful monarch in Christendom. It did not escape him how any fatal stroke, in the uncertain events of war, might enable France to send King James once again back into Ireland to raise those troops who before embarked in his cause, how those troops by the junction of thirty thousand disciplined veterans who followed that Prince's fortune might go a great way towards wresting this island from the Protestant interest, and its dependence

on England. All this, I say, did not escape him. The prospect was surely alarming, the like of which never threatened this kingdom at any one period of time, since the English Government. And what was the conduct of King William on that occasion? In that conjuncture, which hardly varied during his whole reign, he barely contented himself with disarming the Irish Roman Catholics; with cutting off as much as possible all communication between them and their friends on the Continent. He did no more. The Papists he reduced by his arms, he preserved and secured in their properties; nor did he consent to any law for abridging their natural rights, to the day of his death. Thus much for the conduct of King William, and glad I am of this opportunity of doing justice to his memory, in an instance so much to his glory, and so wilfully or awkwardly omitted by his hitherto still-born historians.

"The spirit which King William kept under, during his whole reign, was let loose in that of his immediate successor. It was not full twelve years since a period was put to the civil war which the Roman Catholics raised here in favor of the late King James. The memory of this, added to the rooted detestation of Popery itself, at all times rendered Penal Laws, on the score of religion, in a manner necessary; when that spirit was no longer under restraint; and when a Princess ascended the throne, endowed with great virtues, no doubt, but tainted at the same time deeply and fatally with the ductility and irresolution of the Stuart race. In seventeen hundred and three, the penal and excluding laws against the Roman Catholics were assented to by Queen Anne. In the year following our lands fell under ten per cent. Every branch of industry fell in consequence and in proportion; and although it would be unfair to charge to the abjection and incapacities of the Papists all the evils we then laboured under; yet it is beyond all doubt owing to the numberless restraints laid upon them that the kingdom showed few or no symptoms of recovery, for many years. The cessation of real, and the prospect of perpetual bondage, produce woeful contractions in the human mind; exchanging every landable and generous principle, for an indifference to all events, to our own and to public happiness. Where any considerable body of the people are thrown into this political apathy, arts and manufactures must languish, of course, and inward decays must come in aid of the exterior wounds of the State. Minds, thus reversed, will hardly change, because they can hardly form any opinions; or if they change, it must be for the sake of that lucre and those rewards which Government cannot bestow but on the few who are qualified, by their estates or their capacity, for employments. This number is so extremely small, at present, that their junction or desertion is of little consequence to any party, and their true principles of none at all, or of a bad one. As Popery, therefore, in this genuine state of it, is likely to remain (until expulsive laws will effect what the exclusive cannot) can we balance a minute on the choice of the alternative; that of making it, in a parliamentary manner, useful, or detrimental to the public?"

"The calamities of the year seventeen hundred and four were not owing to the war then raging in Europe; on the contrary, that war was a most desirable event to this island. At home, a profound peace for the cultivation of useful arts; abroad, our arms triumphant in every quarter of the globe: the French, by the battle of Hochstet, driven to the brink of destruction. All this brought us but little comfort, and our affairs went on from bad to worse. By the immoderate drain of our species, the broken spirit of the Roman Catholics, and the universal damp on trade from certain laws passed in Britain; lands fell still lower than ever, and many parts of the kingdom became a perfect desert; which contributed only to afford shelter to our beggared vagrants in every season of the year, living, like the wild Tartars, on spontaneous vegetables and the milk of the kine in summer; and in the severer seasons pouring down upon us in shoals of Tories, to plunder the inhabited and warmer parts of the country. Thus, Papists became a prey to Papists, and the Protestant interest suffered cruelly in consequence, by depopulation and the bankruptcy of tenants. Every person, who remembers those times, knows this to be almost universally the deplorable state of our affairs for many years, and that whatever converts the Established Church gained by a sacrifice of principle, the State gained nothing but want, weakness, and occasional conformists.

"The accession of the present Royal family, it must he confessed, revived us from many of our fainting fits. The German spirit of toleration, a spirit hereditary in

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the Saxon race, and to which a Whiggish administration is never averse, raised great hopes, and, in fact, several penal laws against the Papists were relaxed in the execution. Our mistaken, yielded, in some measure, to our real interests." "Our manufacturers have for some time been in a prosperous train—Without agriculture, they come to nothing. In a country circumstanced like ours the one must be the support of the other reciprocally, and both united by employing all our hands, would doubtless keep us from sinking. Our liens alone, the chief spring of our wealth, are not sufficient. That manufacture, by giving a florid countenance to our affairs, and putting a temporary stop to the national hectic, seemed only to flatter a decaying body, and feed instead of curing our disorder. For, in fact, it only furnished us with species to purchase the luxuries, and even the corn of other countries, and the fund begins to fail already, holding, indeed, alone no proportion with our consumptions, or those wants which we, not nature, have created. Agriculture would put an effectual stop to one part of this evil, if properly encouraged; and how can such encouragement take place without letting the Papists into it? Or how, in the nature of things can this people be ever brought to turn their industry this way, unless they are allowed some durable property in land? If it be deemed dangerous to trust them with large tracts (but upon unprofitable and temporary terms, as at present) what hath this to do; what can prepossession itself object to their admission into smaller holdings of one or two hundred acres, upon the same footing with all other his Majesty's loyal subjects? Is their inactivity (where so much is to be done) of greater consequence than the general good of this kingdom? Could not our waste lands (as another writer on this subject hath proposed) be intrusted to this people in perpetuity, on the score of the vast profit which must arise to the nation by their reclamation, by a new creation (so to speak) of several hundred thousand acres, in addition to the island? How much the air of our climate is infected by the evaporation of our stagnated waters, and how much the health of the inhabitants is endangered and life shortened, by leaving those wastes in a state of nature, need not be insisted upon. 'What equivalent, therefore (to use the words of that writer), can we ever have for the continuance of an evil so destructive, and yet so remediable, as that before us? Or is it wise to lose such extensive tracts to yourselves and to your posterity, rather than try an experiment, by which you must gain a great deal, and risk nothing?' Would not such a scheme adorn, improve, and enrich this island, while, in fact, it put less power into the hands which appear so hurtful at present, and which, beyond all doubt, can never be so, except in their present disengaged state? This is far from being a problem; and the force of the truth is irresistible, that the Roman Catholics having only a temporary property in land, at improved and high rents, must naturally fall into the lazy industry of grazing, in which they are quick-sighted enough to find that sort of interest which bears a proper analogy with the nature of their tenures. A sagacity which must teach them to avoid, as much as possible, the culture of land; as requiring time, expense, and a number of hands in the management. It is evident to demonstration that such an occupation as the improvement of land is no way suited to a transient and insecure interest, but that the wasteful method of pasturage is so.

"Into such sort of industry are our Papists necessarily forced by our incapacitating laws; what enables them (like our merchants) to convert their flux and transferable landed interest into solid species; and what tempts them, above all other people, to quit a country with which they have but little connexion, and retire into some other with the prospect of a more benign climate and a more ascertained property? This point cannot be exaggerated. Numbers of our inhabitants of any spirit have already taken flight; and more are daily following, in consequence of the encouragement they get from those their precursors, to strengthen our rivals and natural enemies with our seamen, our manufacturers, and our specie. The complaints on this head, for 30 years past, have been loud enough to warn us of this waste and this danger; and the consequences are too sensible not to remind us of some wholesome expedient for attaching these fugitives to their native country, etc., etc.

"The culture of land includes that sort of expense, wherein none but persons qualified to reap the fruits can find their account. The work of inclosing, planting, reclaiming, and building (the benefits of which are

distant, cannot be the proper employment of people who by law have but a transitory interest. For agriculture must be called forth by encouragement adequate to the undertaking; not by restrictions and the bare permission of such kind of tenures, as must be held at screwed rents, or at none; which tenures likewise must be of short duration, subject to leases in reversion in favour of Protestants, and which also (to mend the matter) are subject to controversies in this country more than in any other from the flux nature of the value of things in Ireland, and from the strange variations in our internal commerce. A great and a crying evil this, what encourages that honest set of men, called Informers and Discoverers, to bring almost every tenure of this kind into our courts of law to the great vexation, and sometimes to the ruin, of many innocent families? In truth, the culture of land must (in the nature of the thing) be the employment of men who have some durable property in land; not of persons thus restricted and almost forbid the use of it, but upon terms pernicious to their country. It is in vain to derive the indolence and sloth of our Popish inhabitants from any other source than this, of our incapacitating and privative laws. The nature of our climate and soil obliges to industry and hard labour when no superior impediment stands in the way of so necessary an impulse. The impressions of art and industry are still legible on our wilds and deserts, in those wastes from which Papists are excluded, although their admission would soon change the face of the country, increase the number of our inhabitants, and render our climate more salutary to natives as well as foreigners. Those traces of agriculture, I say, which are still evident, to our reproach, show demonstrably the encouragement given formerly in Ireland to this most useful employment, and let us see, better than any written records, that our predecessors (the Milesian Irish) were not that lazy people we conceit them to be. On the contrary, those legible characters of their industry and numbers constitute nobler monuments of their wisdom and glory than if they had reared, in the wantonness of power or vanity, works as stupendous as the Egyptian Pyramids.

"The cure of this evil is not only before us, it is pressing itself upon us. Give your Papists a power over moderate parcels of land, such as is common to all our ecclesiastical conformists, or even to all other dissenters, and the cure is effected. Let them create, as it were, a new country, in addition to the old, by the like power over our pestiferous wastes; and your island from the most sickly gets the most florid face in our western world. Is that too much? Or is this land to be thinned, impoverished, and unpeopled, because all its inhabitants do not profess the same creed?"

The "Case of the Roman Catholics of Ireland" obtained a wide circulation, and received favorable consideration from the Lord Lieutenant and the Primate, to whom it was presented, and hopes were for a time entertained that steps would be taken in Parliament to enact measures of the nature of those advocated in its pages.

The connexion between O'Connor and Dr. John Curry, an eminent and wealthy Dublin physician, commenced about 1755. Curry descended from the ancient Irish sept of O'Corra, which in former times had owned considerable landed property in the county of Cavan. Much of this was confiscated under Cromwell, and the remainder was lost through the connexion of the head of the O'Corra family with James II., in whose service he commanded a troop of horse, at the head of which he fell at the battle of Aughrim. His son, the father of Dr. John Curry, was left almost destitute, but by devoting himself to mercantile pursuits he was enabled to send his son to France. There John Curry studied in the University of Paris and received at Reims a doctor's diploma to practise medicine, a qualification which, as a Roman Catholic, he could not have obtained in Ireland.

Dr. Curry, having returned to Dublin, acquired much eminence in his profession, accumulated a considerable fortune, and was noted as well for his skill as for his beneficence to the indigent.

Soon after the commencement of Curry's intimacy with O'Connor, the latter, in 1756, wrote "The Principles of Roman Catholics Exhibited" in reply to a pamphlet by Robert Clayton, Bishop of Clogher. Clayton, in the same year, had, in the House of Lords at Dublin, proposed the omission of the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds from the liturgy of the Church of Ireland. In reference to the Penal Laws and their results, O'Connor made the following observations in his answer to the bishop:—

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"The laws against the Papists of Ireland, since the days of King William alone, would fill a large code; and a stranger, on the perusal, would naturally inquire—What rebellions they have fomented? What private conspiracies they have been detected in? What real mischiefs they have from time to time brought on their native country? How much more violent than their predecessors? And what unheard of perverseness in their nature, kept the public in such a perpetual attention to this evil alone, and to such a measure as to find it expedient to prohibit these people a security even for a flux monied interest in the land of their birth? Would not such a foreigner be struck with amazement when he was told, that, ever since King William's days, these men have behaved themselves as peaceably as any subjects in Europe, and that what evil they did their country, was under the sanction of the very laws which lay before him.

"The free circulation of money, through the medium of securities and loans, hath been so much the interest and practice of all civilized nations, that one cannot be too much astonished at the difficulties and insecurity of the Irish Papist alone in this sort of transitory traffic. The Protestant interest may not, for aught I know, suffer much by this domestic evil: But the interest of the nation may receive such a deep wound by it, as may never admit of a cure; and especially from the apprehensions people have been thrown into by the ill success of a late motion in the [House] of C[ommons] made by a worthy member, with a view of restoring public credit. Busy men, I am informed, have taken advantage of the general panic spread on this occasion, and have proposed to these people to lay out their money in the funds of England, under the direction of negotiating companies in both kingdoms. How far their treaty is matured to such a scheme I cannot take upon me to say; this, however, I will venture to assert, that, if such a scheme should ever take place—but I say no more.

"If the Papists of Ireland be not an abandoned race, not to be trusted on any terms whatsoever in a Protestant land; we humbly conceive they should be allowed to find their own in the public interest, and not lye a dead weight upon it, where there are so many morasses to drain, so much mountain land to reclaim, and agriculture almost suspended.

"Many worthy men (not to mention the writer before me) seem to feel the force of all this; and they are happy, whose fortune hath placed them in a situation of not feeling the consequences!

"Schemes, I am told, are formed for rendering the Papists useful subjects; and that heads of a bill for this purpose will be prepared on the approach of the next session of Parliament. One person (it is said) has proposed a liberty to the Roman Catholics of purchasing lands under the operation of a law, penal on the heir by primogeniture, in case of continuing a Papist. But what Papist would ever purchase on such terms? The theory is, indeed so impracticable, that I believe the gentleman who proposed it, will find himself alone and unsupported in it. He should consider, surely, that it is in the nature of man to reject every qualification for himself that might endanger the religion or conscience of his posterity; and that such a qualification is, in terms, equal to turning Protestant. What Protestant (assured of his own bare impunity) would purchase under the conviction of his son's becoming an occasional Papist, and consequently an hypocrite? Nothing but the operation of the Gavel Act could induce any person to reason in this vague manner. But the cases are widely different: in the former, a man hath no strong connexions, he hath, in Milton's phrase, the wide world before him, and money in his hands to cultivate that part of it where his present and future hopes are equally flattered: but in the latter, he hath an almost insuperable impediment, 'the desire (saith an ingenious Protestant writer) of retaining that property which hath been handed down by our ancestors; the pride of supporting a name and family in the same possessions, and the attachment so natural to the place of birth and education, mingle with the love of wealth and power in this particular passion; to which may be added the pique and animosity against those who would be entitled to an equal share: or even were these additional incitements not to take place, yet the grief of beholding that wrested from us, which we are always taught to look upon as our own, makes a deeper impression than the hope of acquiring something new to which we had no previous title.' All this is undoubtedly well remarked, as it is clearly expressed: and we may venture to pronounce that the Gavel Act, which

hath now repealed itself, will never again produce the same effects until the same causes recur.

"The continuation of punishment, after the offence is removed or the offender reformed, is the highest solecism in politics. It defeats the end, because it frustrates the purposes, of good government; which never meant to make the condition of man worse when he gave up several liberties in a state of nature, for the regulations in a state of civil society. Man, therefore, naturally expects the fulfilling of the compact made with him on the exchange; and he will exact it very strictly when the terms were punctually fulfilled on his part. We have many examples to confirm this theory; and to edify by both the theory and practice, we need only open our eyes and work with the materials before us. If some Papists of Ireland be indifferent with regard to all future events relative to their native country; a little fixed property, a little confidence, and a mitigation of the legal penalties they lie under, will certainly convert indifference into affection, and affection is the magazine from whence all the arms of good government are drawn. We live in an island, and depend on a great people, the inhabitants of another. We can open no commerce with any nation under the sun, but what is subject to such restraints as they impose; and the smallest distance from our own sea coast sets us all on a level! They who put us in this situation, and who make no distinction between Irish Protestant and Papist on the score of commercial interest point out the conduct we ought to hold in regard to one another. We should therefore, consider ourselves in the light wherein they place us, and never lose sight of this object. Our enemies and friends are not difficult to find out, but it is very difficult to show any interest we can acquire by indulging peevish ideas in relation to religious mysteries. It is equally difficult to demonstrate any other principles on which we differ, and he who would advance the proposition, without the demonstration, is an enemy of his country. What more? We live under the protection of Great Britain. Let us make the most of it, and let us learn from the circumstances attending it, that the Papists of Ireland can hurt their country in no manner, except by the incapacities they lye under. If we advert to all this, the imaginary terrors of Popery will vanish, and the real danger of forbidding their co-operation will immediately present itself. Their wealth, if we admit them to acquire any, we may count our own, but their poverty we must account our own also. These are alternatives imposed by nature, and it requireth but little wisdom to make a choice."

In 1757, O'Connor wrote "The Protestant Interest considered relatively to the operation of the Popery 'Acts in Ireland.' This was dedicated by the anonymous author to John, Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was dated from Castlebar, 8th April 1757, and was stated to have been written in the preceding April, "in the height of the great 'famine." Since that time," added the writer, "a fine season has produced the present temporary suspension of so dreadful a calamity. As the author's arguments in regard to the neglect of agriculture are still equally strong, it was not judged necessary to make any alterations." In this production O'Connor expressed his views as follows on the disastrous results likely to ensue from the restraints imposed under the Penal Laws on the majority of the people of Ireland:—

"At the late Revolution, incapacities were laid on religious dissenters in this kingdom, in regard to employments in the State and magistratical offices. No other were then imposed. Industry and property were laid under no legal interdicts: The true spirit of the Revolution prevailed, and its greatest enemies began to be reconciled to it. The Protestant interest flourished, because the interest of the nation flourished also. But in Queen Anne's reign we deviated all on a sudden from this policy. The Papists who opposed King William's government were obedient under her's. This availed nothing, he pardoned, she punished. An universal languor amidst all our successors abroad, and a profound peace at home spread over the face of our island. The memory of those calamitous days is too fresh to need any revival at present, nor can we justly lay all our sufferings during that period to the Popery Acts alone. But we may say, with great truth, that the restrictions on industry and property were, at that juncture in particular, extremely unseasonable. Our linen manufacture did not take sufficient root, England laid out trade under new limitations, our military list became mighty expensive by the exportation of our troops, all our credit was almost sunk, and the years 1709 and 1710 added a wasteful famine to all our distresses. We revived in

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the next reign, through some favourable conjunctures; we threw a little in this; But the Popery laws prevailed over all our efforts, and kept us more or less in our hectic state, from the year seventeen hundred and four, to this season of hunger and misery in which I am writing. Did the Papists provoke to all these sufferings which this nation incurs on their account? No people in any age or country behave more dutifully or resignedly! But the prejudice of party and the Queen's hereditary zeal united against them. The resentment of former contentions about religion, about power, and about property, still ranked in the breasts of the victorious, and victory no longer chequed by the vigour which King William opposed to it knew not how to set bounds to the strength it acquired."

"To this day, France bleeds from the wounds of unprovoked persecution!"

"Thus it was that King William derived great strength from the counsels of his rival, as well as from his own. A bigot to no sect, he avoided the persecution of any; and on this salutary principle it was that he employed and armed the Roman Catholics of Holland; that he disarmed the episcopal Protestants in Scotland, and gave all power, civil and ecclesiastical, in that country, to the Presbyterians. He, no doubt, passed some coercive laws against the Roman Catholic clergy of this kingdom, and he did this to humour the warm spirit of those times; but suspended, very wisely, the execution; while Queen Anne, his more zealous successor, had, without the smallest provocation, let loose all the fury of her new Penal Laws against all the Roman Catholics indiscriminately, drove them into our deserts for the exercise of their worship, and obliged them to turn our subterraneous caves into Christian temples! Thus was Christ's cause, as well as the cause of our country, provided for, in the beginning of the present century; and thus did we promote the Protestant interest."

"The Protestant, which surely is the national interest, is far from being at present in a flourishing condition in Ireland. A Popish interest there can be none, but what relates to that, and he who should aver the contrary, under this immediate connexion with England, and under the present constitution of things, knows not what he means, or means nothing to the purpose, or means to deceive. Parties, like those of Whig and Tory, can spread no banner of rebellion or faction in a dependent country; And with regard to those who differ upon ecclesiastical principles, it is easy to see, that, were there but five hundred Protestants in this island, yet that the parent country would, in one single act of power, cast the balance, while the regency and army were of its side, and while all suspected persons were kept disarmed. Britain knows this, and in fact, knows us all alike, in regard to our manufactures and commerce. We rise, or we fall, together; and amazing it is that such a consideration should not unite us, to a man, should not supersede our unmeaning ecclesiastical scuffles, and let in one ray of light, to convince us that our misery or prosperity must roll on the same axis. The pastoral life of Papists is a great and distressing abatement from the small sum of prosperity we enjoy. It would be unfair, however, not to confess, that, their efforts, in our limited commerce, together with their late progress in our linen trade, have added considerably to our credit. As we may, therefore, reasonably presume, that no bill will be brought into Parliament to limit this progress, or forbid those manifest Popish contributions to this sum of credit, so may it be presumed likewise, that patriotism will hardly neglect offering a bill to swell such a sum, by every constitutional encouragement to the contributors. The distressed state of our country; the sudden and great decay of public credit; the silent moans of a wasteful famine, call aloud for a Parliamentary remedy, and no other can save us. May not some property in land, on the terms of other dissenters, be part of this remedy? Are those bogs and wastes which steam poison to the skies preferable to profitable lands in the hands of Roman Catholics? Can it be any support to the Protestant interest to see and feel a third part of our island hid in infectious morasses? Can any country in Europe carry on the cultivation of land with less interruption from its foreign enemies, or danger from its domestic inhabitants?"

"By fatal experience, we have discovered how vain it is to establish any law about tillage, but such as must, in the nature of the thing, execute itself. An effectual law to this purpose cannot consist in limitations on the tenant by the penalty of a short tenure, and subjecting even that to the inquisition of those worthy watchmen

of the Protestant interest called spies and informers. Agriculture cannot take place on such terms; and pasturage alone must be the proper occupation of men who live by the day, and have but a flux and fugacious property to engross their attention. All this occasions an immoderate exportation of our specie (the produce of our linens); part, by those who fly from the effects of our Penal Laws, and a still greater by those who import the corn of distant regions, to feed the remains of our manufacturers and labourers. And well it would be for us, if this resource barely saved us, although at the expense of our future prosperity; But the case is fatally the reverse. In the three successive years, 1727, '28 and '29, we were visited by the severity of famine. In the years 1740 and 1741, an universal one spread over the face of the nation, and turned the counties and baronies of this kingdom into graves. A dreadful spectacle this! wherein the living, unfit for any other labor, were employed in burying the dead; the last and mournful office of fainting numbers, who expected and wanted the like tender care in a few days! The remorseless cruelty of the memorable year 1641, was more sparing of our inhabitants, and serves to let us see how much the noise of rebellion and civil war makes a deeper impression on our senses than the silent woe of a great waste of the human species! The years 1745 and 1756 exhibited such other scenes, though in a degree less raging; and this present year let the pale spectres of town and country describe. Would to God we could efface all these frightful figures! But the charity of this nation, boundless as it is, is far from sufficient. Let this, however, teach us one lesson, that famine and depopulation become the consequence of the pastoral life in all countries, and that no happiness can remain long within its reach; so far from it, that plenty itself, when it comes (plenty of vegetable food I mean) comes to spare, not to comfort, the lives of the inhabitants; they grow uneasy at superfluities, which finding no market at home or abroad, they naturally bury the memory of former wants in the quicker and less laborious profits of pasturage, until the same wants steal in, and throw us all into the calamity with which we are now visited. Such, then, is our blessed condition after a profound peace of near seventy years; and so little less do we suffer by the Roman Catholics, in their state of civil obedience, than we have suffered formerly, in the height of their contentions about power and property."

"The Roman Catholics of England exceed those of Ireland in property as they fall short of them in numbers. And certain it is, that after the deductions, by the Gavel-law, by migration, and by famine, are made, yet still, the Papists of Ireland are as numerous at this day as they were in the year seventeen hundred and three, when almost every expedient for preventing their growth was established. They and the Protestants together, indeed, hold no proportion to the numbers which this island might maintain in great affluence; and the latter, living chiefly on the rents of tenants, curled in industry, have made no progress, like what might be expected, in wealth and land improvements. The Dublin Society have made noble efforts, but from the nature of their constitution, they could make no progress adequate to our wants; and Ireland, so fairly entitled by climate, soil, and situation, to be one of the wealthiest, is at this hour, one of the poorest countries in Christendom, as we have before observed. Shall religion fasten this desirable system of things upon us, and teach us that civil orthodoxy is not sufficient for all the purposes of civil society?"

"Notwithstanding this excellence of our climate, yet a remarkable change (like some changes, equally observable, in several parts of America) hath of late produced very alarming effects in this island. For six years past, we hardly had any variations of seasons. The rains have been almost incessant, attended with blasting winds. The fruits of the earth have been unusually lessened, in quantity and maturity; and our distempered air produced the common consequences, famine among the inhabitants, and mortality to our flocks and herds. All the physical causes of this constant succession of bad weather may remain for ever inscrutable, but one is evident and demonstrable, our morasses and wastes increase the humidity of our air, and the humidity increases the morasses. Thus constant evaporation affording constant supplies, the evil must spread more and more, until this one cause of it is removed by the industry of man."

"To conclude: if some Parliamentary remedy be not administered in the present hectic state of this kingdom, the people inhabiting it will be undone.

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This distemperature is long growing upon us; it is now brought to a crisis. The cure is easy, since no symptoms remain of that ecclesiastical virulence which formerly produced dreadful convulsions, since no rage of opposition, nor the smallest disposition towards disaffection, can stand in the way of such a cure. No party at present is what it was in former time, nor are there any materials subsisting for forming new factions in the State. We are become wise by experience, wise by new lights of knowledge, and we are safe, by this length of settlement and faithful acquiescence under it. We have those advantages which alone can elevate the minds, soften the hearts, and better the condition of the public, if we can but prevail upon ourselves to draw out those advantages into use. We have renounced to superstition in religion, which never yet operated but to the debasement of our nature. Let us renounce to superstition in politics also. No more is necessary. In such a temper, we may confidently expect all the relief due from legislative wisdom to an innoxious, suffering, and famished people."

Some proposals for a Registry Bill, made in the Parliament of Ireland at this period, seriously alarmed O'Connor. On this subject, and on the differences existing amongst his co-religionists, he wrote as follows to Curry in December, 1757: "Alas! we are a people truly fallen, or we would co-operate with each other systematically in counteracting the proceedings of the parties that are united in nothing but in a league against us. They offer us as a boon, a registry bill, which is evidently calculated to extirpate our very remains. Nothing can be better known than that our spiritual economy cannot be exercised without the spiritual jurisdiction of our Bishops. Yet, the jurisdiction of Catholic Bishops is totally overturned by this blessed boon, the intent of which is therefore to destroy Popery by Popery itself. The difference between Queen Anne's registry bill and this one is, that the former was too penal to execute itself. But the latter is far from being so; it avails itself of our most despotic passions to destroy our best principles. Let us therefore draw up a solemn appeal, to be published in the foreign gazettes, which will acquit us in the face of Europe as men aggrieved merely on account of honest attachment to our principles. This will be of use to us in the day of exile, for I see now that there is no remedy but emigration. I can never think of this legal annihilation of episcopal authority, without alternate emotions of anger and dejection. I am moved to indignation when told, that after this bill passes, the penal clauses shall be as little enforced as those already existing. Vain presumption! This Penal Law is calculated to execute itself, and ourselves shall be the executioners."

Through the humanity of the Primate and some Bishops of the Established Church, the proposed Act was rejected by a small majority in the Dublin Parliament, and O'Connor was relieved from his gloomy anticipations of becoming—

"The sad historian of the pensive plain."

Prior to O'Connor's connexion with Curry, an accidental circumstance had induced the latter to turn his attention to the history of the Irish movements in 1641. These formed the theme of annual sermons in the Protestant churches throughout Ireland, on which occasions some preachers were accustomed to denounce in violent terms the principles which they ascribed to Roman Catholics. Curry embodied part of the results of his investigations in a treatise, privately printed in 1747, entitled "A Brief Account from the most authentic Protestant Writers, of the Causes, Motives, and Mischiefs of the Irish Rebellion on the 23rd day of October, 1641, delivered in a Dialogue between a Dissenter and a Member of the Church of Ireland as by Law established." To this treatise, Walter Harris, editor of Sir James Ware's works, published an elaborate answer, with the following title:—"Fiction Unmasked: or, an Answer to a Dialogue lately published by a Popish Physician, and pretended to have passed between a Dissenter, and a Member of the Church of Ireland; wherein the causes, motives, and mischiefs, of the Irish Rebellion and Massacres in 1641 are laid thick upon the Protestants." This publication of Harris was followed by a volume compiled by Curry, with a preface by O'Connor, and issued anonymously under the following title: "Historical Memoirs of the Irish Rebellion in the year 1641; extracted from Parliamentary Journals, State Acts, and the most eminent Protestant historians, (together with an Appendix, containing several authentic papers relating to this Rebellion, not referred to in these Memoirs.) In a letter to Walter Harris Esq., occasioned by his answer

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"to a late Dialogue on the Causes, Motives, and Mischiefs, of this Rebellion."

Some of the difficulties with which O'Connor and Curry were at this time surrounded, may be judged from the following particulars:—

"The 'Memoirs' were first printed with the greatest caution and secrecy, with respect to the author's name and place of residence. The proof-sheets were sent to Reilly's who carried them in the dead hour of the night to Doctor Curry's. They were published in August, 1758. A man of great consequence, an acquaintance of the Doctor's, invited him to dinner, a week after the publication, and asked him if he knew the author? Curry answered in the affirmative.—'I was told,' said the other, 'in a large and considerable company where I dined yesterday, that it was written by a Popish Priest whom you know.'—'Suppose it was,' said the Doctor, 'Surely truth is orthodox, though it should come from the Devil.'—'But it is a dangerous book, it charges all the massacres of 1641 on Protestants.' Pray Sir, have you read it?—'No.'—'Has the person who gave you this account?'—'I believe not.'—'O then I have read it, and have subscribed to the printing of it; and the author's whole accusation is taken from Protestant writers, and that accusation is against Puritans only, the very Puritans who contributed to cut off the King's head, and raise Cromwell to the throne. And were those Puritans Protestants, in your estimation?'—'No, by G—d.—'Well then, Sir, never ask any questions about that book again (for men are liars), but read the book, satisfy yourself."

In the preface to the "Memoirs," O'Connor wrote as follows:—

"Mr. Harris should know that no honest man, Protestant or Papist, of the present age, is concerned in the conduct of Protestants or Papists of any former age of a very different character; otherwise than by contrasting the causes and effects in the one, with those in the other, and thereby removing any ill impressions the public may still retain in regard to times to very different from our own. This is placing a proper mirror before the reader, and improving our minds and manners by the truth of the representation."—"To confound times and things, is making the worst use possible of history: until we can make the proper distinction between them, civil and religious prejudices must prevail, to the utter undoing of a country, so peculiarly circumstanced, as to be incapable of a moment's happiness, without the mutual co-operation and concord of its people. The wisdom of knowing and pursuing our proper interest, lies within the reach of the narrowest capacity, and within a very narrow compass. It requires, one would think, but very little information to be convinced, that the Papists of the present age are not to be paralleled with those, who kept our English ancestors in an almost continual state of warfare. That, in the beginning of the Reformation, they had the greatest stake in this world to struggle for, the religion then established in Ireland, and the power together with the possessions of their fathers; neither of which cases doth or can exist at present. Their insurrections, in the reigns before the Revolution, were, for the most part, the contentions of distress with arbitrary power. Insurrections in the present, would be efforts of impious treachery against a lawful and protecting Government; the defiance of the most awful institutes of God and man. The Roman Catholics, it is true, lie now under the lash of several Penal Laws, and are exposed to many more: but these laws have long since received a constitutional ratification; and their religion commands obedience, not resistance. They have as little the inclination, as they have the right, to seek any alleviation of their sufferings but what they can obtain from the mildest of Kings at the head of a wise Parliament."

Towards 1756, O'Connor and Curry projected the formation of an Association of the most eminent Catholic clergy and laity to represent in Dublin the entire body, and to prepare statements of grievances and petitions for redress. It was, however, some time before the project was adopted. Differences of opinion as to political expediency existed between the aristocratic or landed interest, represented by Lord Trimleston, and the mercantile or popular section, who agreed with the views of O'Connor and Curry. Lord Trimleston and his party conceived that a profound silence was the most eloquent argument of the oppressed, and that sufficient had been written by Curry and O'Connor, the sincerity of whose professions they considered were doubted by their rulers. With the co-operation of Mr. Wyse, of Waterford, father

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of the late Sir Thomas Wyse, a Committee of Roman Catholics was constituted towards 1758 for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain a mitigation of some of the Penal Laws which had been so long endured. On the threatened invasion by Confians, in 1759, the Catholics agreed at a meeting in Dublin to present the Duke of Bedford, then Viceroy, with an address. This document was prepared by O'Connor, and presented through the Speaker of the House of Commons. In it the Catholics declared their loyalty, and prayed that, before long, means might be devised to render so numerous a body more useful members to the community, and more strengthening friends to the State than they could possibly have hitherto been, under the restraint of the many Penal Laws against them. On the accession of George II. in 1760, an address was presented to him by the Irish Catholics, assuring him of their grateful and affectionate loyalty, and expressing a hope that they alone amongst his subjects might not be left incapable of promoting the general welfare and prosperity of their country.

In the following year, O'Connor again brought forward the case of the Catholics, in an anonymous publication entitled "The Dangers of Popery to the present Government Examined." On some aspects of the question he wrote as follows in this tract, which he dedicated to the Earl of Halifax, Lord Lieutenant, and strengthened his arguments by extracts from the writings of Bishop Berkeley:—

"Ireland, after a profound peace of seventy years, wears still a frightful countenance. All this is evidently owing to the Tartar life led by Papists, who, instead of improving on a short tenure, keep their lands waste, to prevent as much as possible any temptation to leases in reversion; what Protestants alone are qualified to take. Pasturage, a lazy, wasting, and depopulating sort of industry, is alone adapted to their condition; and, though the linen manufacture is open to them in appearance, yet it is certain, beyond all controversy, that an expensive occupation, which requires so great a number of hands and much time and expense to train them, can never succeed to any considerable advantage without some durable property in land. If you must give land to the manufacture, you must give it also to the manufacturers.

"Ireland is excluded from some branches of commerce, to which she is entitled, by climate, soil, and situation. But our mother-country gave her an equivalent and an ample one. The linen manufacture is that equivalent; agriculture and the linen manufacture are the inseparable stamina of our public prosperity. They cannot be kept asunder one moment but to the public detriment. Labour is the principle of life to both; and as this principle is weak or strong, so will that prosperity decay or flourish. In truth, were both sufficiently encouraged in our three pasture provinces for sixty years past, the wealth of Ireland would be fourfold to what it is at present; and this, no doubt, is too low a calculation. Such a fund under proper regulation, would render Ireland the happiest, as it would render Britain the most powerful country in Europe. Shall we sacrifice all this (the experience of the past and the prospect of the future) to the vain fears of Popery; to the childish dread of Papists, disarmed by law, disarmed by conscience, and disarmed by the knowledge of their own true and invariable interests? Or can this Popery, can these Papists be ever formidable to a nation severed from the Continent; the remotest in Europe from foreign danger; the safest from domestic faction; brilled by the power of England and Scotland united; invulnerable on all sides? Can, I say, Popery be actively dangerous to such a nation? It is impossible. But senseless apprehensions, in the midst of the profoundest security, are not at all impossible, as their producing the effects of real danger are far from being impossible also.

"When, in the beginning of the present century, laws were framed here to prevent the growth of Popery, attention was drawn so much that way alone, that sufficient provision was not made against the growth of idleness, or other crops of national evil, the consequences of it. The idle pasture life of Papists is the most grievous of those consequences; to it alone, most of our natural advantages are sacrificed. Through the neglect of agriculture, for sixty years past, our people, in the course of that period, were frequently exposed to the miseries of famine; and the linen manufacture (confined to one province,) was not sufficient to preserve multitudes from perishing; but multitudes it saved also; at the expense, however, of the drain of our specie into remote kingdoms to purchase their bread corn. Thus it fares with our wise policy that what we gain in one channel runs out in another, which might be soon and easily closed

up. In truth, agriculture is not, properly speaking, neglected, but virtually prohibited here, save only to those who have permanent and 'undiscoverable' interests in land, for to those who have not, an expensive undertaking, in reclaiming and cultivating land, would be ruinous; and pasturage is their proper occupation. They can have no better alternative on a land-holding, limited in profit, limited in time, and loaded with legal penalties in the course of that time, short as it is. See here, then, what a foundation is laid for agriculture, and the linen manufacture, in three fine and extensive provinces; agriculture which fills kingdoms with plenty, with industrious inhabitants, and with manufactures, at the mercy, in a great degree, of men whose interest it is to depopulate the land, and whose hard fate it is to be under the necessity of maintaining a private against the public interest!"—"To tolerate near a million of people, to pursue a mere life of pasturage, and, what is more, to license them, by law, to waste and depopulate our country, will seem strange in speculation; it will appear more so, when we consider, that nearly a third of the island is already reduced to bog and morass, through the want of industry for eight or nine centuries, since the first eruptions of the Normans and Danes in the year 812.—Might not our Papists (as was proposed some years ago) be admitted into some property in those wilds, where no man can be said to have a property at present? Would not the reduction of our unprofitable mountains and large flats remove their contagious air, people this island, and render it one of the finest countries on the globe? Would not such a stake in the hands of Papists render their affection more secure, and their connexion with the public more indissoluble? Their loyalty may be ensured by religion, and by gratitude, also, to the monarchs who have so long tolerated their worship; but connexion cannot be obtained without property; and a property in lands, which now return no advantage (but which, by culture, would adorn and enrich this country) cannot be so hurtful in even Popish hands, as in their present state.—In truth, this species of political arithmetic brings its own demonstration so glaringly, that the men who objected to it, could afford no better reason for their dislike than what Chancellor Somers gave for his opposition to a reasonable peace from France, at the end of the Succession-War. 'He hated the French nation.' Thus do the men I intend here hate the work, only because they hate the workmen! With such men it would be in vain to reason.

"We have (we bless God) men among us of a more elevated turn, who give fair play to common sense, and disdain to exchange the prosperity of their country for groundless opinion, unprofitable error, or superstitious policy."

Henry Brooke, who had, as we have seen, with much violence assailed the Catholics, now agreed to act as a literary and political advocate for them, in consideration of payment to be provided through their Committee. From Curry's "Memoirs," and from materials furnished by O'Connor, he prepared and published a work addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, entitled "The Trial of the Roman Catholics." The ensuing years failed to produce any of the expected political ameliorations for the people, whose condition led to agrarian outbreaks in Munster, which were followed by several executions.

Although not relaxing in his political vigilance, O'Connor during those years applied himself also to historic studies. He carried on a correspondence with Dr. Ferdinand Warner, who undertook a History of Ireland. Lord Lyttleton bore testimony as follows to the assistance which O'Connor rendered to him in his work on Henry II.:—

"As for what had passed in Ireland during the times that I write of, before the English adventurers in Desmond's service went thither, the best authorities for it are the Annals of Ireland, compiled by cotemporary writers, with extracts of which, translated from the original Irish, I have been favoured by a gentleman well skilled in that language, Charles O'Connor, Esq., who, with the noble blood which flows in his veins, has naturally inherited a passionate love for the honour of his country, and therefore willingly assists in any undertaking that may render the history of it more known, and more complete."

Curry, in 1765, published anonymously "An Essay 'towards a New History of the Gunpowder Treason," and this treatise was followed in 1766 by his "Candid Inquiry into the Munster Disorders."

In the same year, a second edition was published of O'Connor's "Dissertations on the History of Ireland." In this work the author entered into a critical examination of "Ossian" and other publications of Macpherson.

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The contents of the new edition of the "Dissertations" were as follows:—

- "I. General idea of the subject.
- "II. The original of the antient Scots.
- "III. Of the language and letters of the antient Scots.
- "IV. Of the political government of the antient Scots.
- "V. The same subject continued.
- "VI. Of the arts and sciences of the antient Scots.
- "VII. The same subject continued.
- "VIII. Of the manners, customs, commerce, and laws of the antient Scots.
- "IX. The same subject continued.
- "X. Of the laws of Tanistry and Eric, etc.
- "XI. Chronology of the antient Scots.
- "XII. Topographical description of Ireland, deduced from the earliest times, and compared with the accounts of foreign geographers.
- "XIII. Idea of the Scottish history, from the Tusathian Constitution to the introduction of Christianity.
- "XIV. From the reception of Christianity to the commencement of the Norman war.
- "XV. The same subject continued.
- "XVI. From the commencement of the Norman war, in the ninth century, to the death of Malachy I.
- "XVII. From the death of Malachy I. to the end of the alternate succession between the houses of Meath and Tyrone.
- "XVIII. From the dissolution of the alternate succession between the Clan-Colman and Tyrone houses, to the end of the Hy-Niall Monarchy.
- "XIX. From the dissolution of the Hy-Niall monarchy to the invasion of Henry II. King of England.
- "A Dissertation on the History of Scotland:—
- "I. On the first migrations and final settlement of the Scots in North Britain.
- "II. Observations on Mr. Mac Pherson's Dissertations and notes on the poems, Fingal and Temora.
- "III. Mr. Mac Pherson's Hereditary Monarchy of Scots, examined."

In their efforts for procuring a mitigation of the Penal Laws, O'Connor and Curry had an energetic and devoted ally in Nicholas, Count Taaffe. This nobleman, although a Roman Catholic, was attached politically to the Hanoverian interest. He belonged to an ancient Anglo-Irish family of Conacht, one of whom was Earl of Carlingford; but their property in Ireland was lost through the operation of the Penal Laws. Taaffe, educated on the Continent, distinguished himself during the war of 1738. He was conspicuous for his bravery at Belgrade, became Chancellor to Leopold, father of Francis, and obtained the "golden key" of office from Charles VI., his successor. Taaffe was in especial favour with the Empress Maria Theresa, and was employed by her in affairs with George II., who evinced much attachment to him. By marriage, Lord Taaffe became allied with some of the most ancient and illustrious families in the Austrian Empire. In the hope of obtaining for his Irish countrymen a relaxation of the Penal Laws, he continued, even when far advanced in years, to make journeys from his estate in Silesia to England and Ireland. Throughout his frequent personal intercourse with the King of England and his ministers he laboured to impress upon them the policy of establishing toleration for all sects, similar to that existing in Austria. Taaffe dissented from the policy of silence advocated by Lord Trimleston's party, and coincided with the views of O'Connor and Curry, the former of whom he visited at Belanagare in connexion with these affairs. O'Connor, at Taaffe's request, prepared for him a statement of the case of the Irish Catholics. This was adopted by him and published in 1767, with the title of "Observations on Affairs in Ireland, from the Settlement in 1691 to the present time, by Nicholas, Lord Viscount Taaffe." The following interesting autobiographical passages by Lord Taaffe occur in these "Observations":—

"Though I had been called early into Germany, I yet had more frequent occasions of being particularly acquainted with the state of affairs in my native country, than falls in the way of those who through want of employment, or through religious differences, take their flight into foreign lands, and never return. Before

religion became a disqualification, my family distinguished itself early on behalf of the British Crown, and had obtained those national honours which are the rewards of national services. My ancestors distinguished themselves also, through the success of their negotiations between Britain and several German courts; they have obtained ample possessions and dignities from the house of Austria and court of Lorraine; and they compounded so well with fortune, that the principles which excluded them from serving in their native country were no obstacle to their being useful to Britain in another where their influence was considerable, and where those principles were no disqualification. By blood I was the next in remainder to the Earl of Carlingford, and had consequently the prospect of a large patrimonial succession open to me. The expectations of my youth were hereby raised, and, much as I had been employed in military services, I did not omit keeping an eye to the state of affairs in my native country, as it was there my expectations were, in a considerable degree, to be disappointed or gratified.

"Were the knowledge I acquired personal to myself only, the public should not at this nor at any time be troubled on that account. But very considerable numbers of equally well-affected subjects, being involved in the causes and consequences of what determined the fate of my own affairs in this country, I shall succinctly take a view of the state of things here, from the final settlement in sixteen hundred and ninety-one to the present time, omitting, however, every particular but what relates to the Penal Laws passed within this period; the provocations given to such laws, and the effects, both immediate and remote, which they had on the true interests of the nation.

"It is the best legacy I can leave behind me, and the only service which the established laws permit me to render my native country. Sequestered by my religion from my seat in Parliament, and stripped of most of the privileges of an Irish peer, I leave this pledge of affection to my King, to my country, and to our present free constitution; and I may still be useful if the time is come, as I trust it is, when true information can dare encounter every favourite error, and when prejudices equally worthless and unsociable are renounced in favour of maxims which experience has shown to be the lessons of nature, and which alone can render nations happy.

"My readers must not expect elegance of style in the account I am giving. Truth, in my opinion, requires no assistance from the ornament of words, but comes best recommended by its own native simplicity. The matter I have collected has been digested by a friend, under my own eye, nor did I chuse him for eloquence but for his fidelity in conveying my thoughts in the plainness I dictated them. I shall, therefore, content myself with a bare recital of facts, and such judgements as naturally flow from them. They are facts of which I have been mostly an eye-witness, and where this advantage failed me, I took care to be well informed. The Acts of Parliament, passed within the period I have prescribed to myself, shall be my principal guides, and with the reader they shall be my vouchers, leaving him to the judgement which he will doubtless exercise on the justness or weakness of my reasonings on the effects and consequences of those laws.

"When the Irish submitted to King William's government in sixteen hundred and ninety-one, they were reluctantly drawn into a measure which wisdom should make their choice, but which several incidents prevented their adopting sooner than they have done. That monarch engaged to preserve entire to the Irish Catholics all the civil rights and immunities they enjoyed under Charles II. Such an engagement, just in itself, was the more commendable, as it was founded on the spirit of the Revolution lately brought about, and grafted on the principles of toleration and civil liberty. It was an engagement which King William could never be persuaded to depart from, and it soon produced its natural consequences. The security he granted to religious dissenters of all denominations restored industry, and plenty of all things; useful arts were introduced, the land was cultivated, and a fine island, reduced to a desert by the late war, soon assumed a new face. In fact, Ireland was never happier than under that monarch. He saw, though others could not or would not see, that the Irish Catholics might, by kind treatment, be rendered as good subjects as the Catholics in Holland, who served him faithfully, and fought under him against King James.

"Neither the vicinity of King James, who still had friends in the kingdoms he abdicated, nor the power of

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C. O'CONNOR, Esq. Louis XIV., who maintained an army of Irish, who followed the fortune of that prince, could influence King William to alter his conduct towards the Catholics who submitted to his government. He trusted to their engagements with him, and to the security he gave them; and their steady adherence to those engagements, brought him daily proofs that his confidence was well placed.

"This conduct of affairs, so immediately subsequent to a great revolution, ought not to be slightly passed over without a few reflections. Numbers of those who followed the fortune of the late King James were still alive. The attainders and forfeitures, consequent of their resistance and flight, rankled in the breasts of those unhappy men. The victories of Louis XIV. in the war of that time, flattered them in the expectation of returning to their native country, and overturning the establishment. They had some retainers and friends ready to join them on any invasion, a set of people of all religions, who had nothing to lose, and something to expect, in the convulsions of government. Then, if ever, King William was in danger, from subjects he so lately reduced by his arms. The appearances of it were never stronger; but that wise prince trusted to the security he gave. He interested the people in the subjection he extorted from them by the force of his arms, and they, on their part, preferred the stability granted to their properties, to the uncertainties of a new war or the return of King James, who possibly could give no such stability: such were the principles and effects of King William's policy—but that policy died along with him.

"Anne, the daughter of the late King James, succeeded to King William. The dangers which, through his whole reign, surrounded him, were removed from her. The bulk of the people were reconciled to the late Revolution. She entered into the confederate war against France, and conducted it victoriously to the end. All the efforts of that nation to disturb the domestic repose of her subjects were defeated by the wisdom of her councils and superiority of her fleets. The partizans of the late King James, at home and abroad, were reduced in their numbers by death; and every event of the time reduced the survivors to that state of insignificance, which weakness adds to despair.

"Thus we see, that not only the reality, but the appearance of danger to the government were removed; and yet, what was the consequence? By a strange inversion of things, our apprehensions increased as every cause of apprehension vanished. The nation was alarmed anew. Old animosities were revived, fresh panics were infused. The Irish Catholics (who embarked their whole fortune on the same bottom with the Revolution, and whose only interest it was that the state bark should glide smoothly) were no longer to be trusted, and a maxim was established that the state vessel could not be safe while such men had any unperishable goods on board. It was deemed that the security of self-interest, which is the support of every government, could not be a rule to go by when applied to them. To distress their minds, damp their industry, and render their property precarious, was deemed sound policy. This was the favourite system opposed to that adopted by King William; and conformably to this system it was that Queen Anne was prevailed upon to annihilate the security he gave, and revoke the public faith pledged to those Catholics as the price of their submission at Limerick, in sixteen hundred and ninety-one.

"When Queen Anne gave her royal assent to the legal incapacities and penalties laid on the Irish Catholics, these formed more than two thirds of the nation; but in a situation, however, which rendered labor and industry absolutely necessary to their existence. Under so northern and unsteady a climate as ours, this necessity had demands on public encouragement, to lighten the burthens imposed by nature. Any additional weight laid on in such a case renders the bearer uneasy and listless, and, if it be great, he either sinks under it, or flies from it. What therefore could induce to the necessity of reducing our Catholic labourers, farmers, and manufacturers to this alternative? What advantages, what honor hath this nation acquired, by tying up the hands of a million of people, from co-operating with the public, in the public service?

"It was not pretended, at that time, that the Irish Catholics were restless, or disobedient, under the Government: On the contrary, it has been acknowledged, that their visible conduct was unexceptionable; and time hath proved also, that they merited and improved the repose King William gave them. This conduct, however, served them in no stead. New burthens were

laid on them, from time to time; and we can have but one solution for such a problem in politics. The danger of the public was sounded high, at the time in question; and the legislature were induced to think that constitutional security to such numbers, supposed to be infected with the most virulent principles, would hazard the safety of the establishment."—"Let North America be the mirror to reflect the benign face of universal indulgence to conscience, that monitor within, which, when it suggests our proper duty, as members of the community, ought to remain uncontrolled from all human restraints. In that part of the world, so lately conquered by his Majesty's arms, peace and order join their hands. The Catholics there, tho' habituated to a Catholic government, have reconciled themselves to the government of a Protestant monarch, who permits them to worship God in their own way, and abridges them of no civil privileges for so doing. What have Irish Catholics, born under the present establishment, and ever obedient under it; what, I say, have such men done, or what civil guilt can be prodned against them, to distinguish their case from that of their brethren in Canada?

"Wherever the spirit of intolerance prevails, it spreads immediate evils about itself, and sows the seeds of many more. In Germany, this spirit hath been happily dispossessed. There, no subject forfeits the civil rights of the community, because he dissents from the established mode of worship. In most of the states, of which that great empire is composed, it could hardly be conceived that the alternative of liberty or slavery should be the lot of any citizen, just as he believed or rejected this or that set of religious principles: no more than civil orthodoxy is required in those countries; and the deviation from that, and that alone, is penal. By this policy, (adopted among the Catholic and Protestant states) civil rewards and punishments are directed to their proper objects; and the great mischief of exposing men to the danger of hypocrisy, or infidelity, from insincere conversions, is avoided: in a word, religious hatred is confined to private breasts, and the rights of conscience are preserved inviolate. The house of Austria in particular, hath, in my own time, derived inexhaustible strength from this measure. It is a measure that has been invariably pursued by the Emperor Charles the VI. and [Maria Theresa] her Apostolic Majesty (the heiress of his wisdom and virtues, as well as of his kingdoms) has reaped such mighty advantages from it, that further arguments in favour of toleration would be but a waste of words, after setting before our eyes the effects it had on that great Queen's affairs in the day of her distress. Her moderation, and the equable conduct she held, won the affections of her Protestant subjects, and the resentment of the wrong she sustained armed all Hungary in her cause. By reigning thus in the hearts of her subjects, she triumphed over her enemies; and this she owed, in a great degree, to her not requiring conformity to her own religion, as the only qualification for enjoying the civil rights which her Protestant subjects possess in common with the Catholics.—These facts I have collected for the information of our countrymen, and I heartily wish they may edify by them. They are facts of which I have been long an eye-witness; and I may presume upon obtaining more credit from readers of all persuasions than a legion of mercenary pamphleteers who write to please a party, and propagate, as they pick up, any falsehood for that end."—"In the present short representation, I had no other view but the good of my King and country. If I have offered any one good argument in favour of either, the trouble I have taken is amply compensated; and I thought the present task, weakly as I have executed it, the more incumbent on me, as others of better abilities have declined it. With the integrity of my intentions, and the deference I owe to every legal authority, as the appointment of God, I do not fear to give offence.—In the access I had the honour of having to his late Majesty [George II.], of glorious memory, he very graciously accepted from me the assurance I gave him of the loyalty and obedience of his Irish Catholic subjects, in the time of an open Rebellion. The same assurance I repeated to his Majesty's Viceroy, and other principal persons in authority in this kingdom, and I flatter myself that I did not thoroughly labour in vain. I endeavoured to remove some prejudices, which could never find place in the breasts of those I applied to, if they were not owing to mistakes and misinformations. To remove mistakes, which may affect the good and the peace of our country, is every man's duty, who has been so well informed as I have been.—The rest falls properly under the consideration of the legislature.

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"Let me conjure my fellow subjects, the British and Irish Catholics, to continue steady in that loyalty, that subserviency to the ruling powers, which their religion prescribes; grateful to the sovereign who protects them; patient and resigned under the laws which punish them. Let their civil conduct, like their civil principles, be such as every government must approve, and which our own legislature may (possibly) one day reward. Should it, however, be deemed expedient to continue the burthens they lie under, let them consider their sufferings as remedies, not as evils; as the pre-ventives of crimes on the one hand, and as the punishment of their sins, on the other. In a state of suffering, Christians often fill their proper post; and, of that post, self-denial is the out-guard. A state of prosperity is the state of danger; often as fatal as it is flattering. Let us not, therefore, lose the merit of the sacrifice we make, that of worldly advantages, the bitterest acquisitions on earth, should we acquire them by dissimulation, or, in other words, by the renunciation of principles, which are the best tests of human probity. Sincerity, insulted and punished sincerity, is a source of comfort in the world we inhabit: in a better state we place our hope in a higher, nay, in an eternal reward. If we act in a manner unworthy of this hope we are undone; we lose the merit of our sufferings; and thus, criminal towards our God, how can we presume on favours from the governors which He hath set over us?"

Some unfriendly strictures published against Lord Taaffe's "Observations" attracted the attention of O'Conor, and we find him writing as follows on the subject to Curry on the 4th of December, 1767: "I am enclosed in my hermitage this month past, and so undisturbed that the chamber I sit in is as silent as 'place as the grave. In this solitude I have not been idle. I undertook a vindication of Lord T[aa]ffe's civil principles, in a letter to the author who undertook to examine and confute his 'Observations,' and I should indeed take no notice of it, if I did not think it useful to prove that writer's position, 'that the principles of the Catholics are inconsistent with the safety of a Protestant Government,' to be absolutely groundless. I never had better historical materials for any work, nor more leisure to digest them to my purpose. This is too much, and yet it is odd enough, after all our resolutions, that you and I, un-called, un-commissioned, censured, should still be brought back to our first impulse to clear this question by turning every face of it to the public. I was fondly thinking that such impulses were not given in vain, because vanity can have no share in the choice of so disagreeable a subject. Be it as it will, and be the success ever so little answerable to our wishes, yet the design was honest. The rest is left to Providence."

In his vindication of Lord Taaffe, O'Conor wrote as follows, under date of the first of January, 1768:

"To enter into a rational examination of this question, wherein the case of five hundred thousand fettered subjects is concerned, instead of taking it for granted, that they are a band of conspirators within the State, may possibly some time or other engage the attention of the legislature. To excite that attention has been the sole purpose of Lord Taaffe's book: He laboured all along to shew, that communion with the See of Rome, far from inferring a latent conspiracy against our Protestant government, laid its votaries under a religious obligation of sacrificing every feeling of legal restraint, every sense of civil punishment, to the duty of obedience to the governors God has set over them. Of all this you strangely aver that his Lordship produced no proof.

"But, sir, hath he not furnished you with the most impregnable proof in the world: his own intuitive knowledge of his religious obedience here under his Britannic Majesty; and in Silesia, under the King of Prussia. Will this intuitive knowledge, this civil duty of allegiance, be in the least affected by your saying, 'that his Lordship is ignorant of his own religion, and that he is excommunicated by the Bulla Cœne'?

"Among other strong proofs, his Lordship instanced also in the loyalty of his Britannic Majesty's subjects in Lower Saxony, and in the same active obedience of the Catholics in Brandenburg. But all this you say proceeds from fear, or some other equally base principle; not from any principle of conscience. A most compendious and charitable solution surely, which extirpates a most important duty from its parent incentive, and which (as my Lord Taaffe has observed before me) strips every civil duty of its proper reward!

"It is happy, however, that the great monarchs I have mentioned, pronounce a very different sentence:

that they govern men by their affections, not by their fears; by their interests, not by their wants; by their capacity to good, not by their impotence to evil. Assuredly 'benefactions (not distrusts), are the links of all public as well as private concord.'—"When the Lord Taaffe published his thoughts on affairs in Ireland, that is, on the policy of departing from the late King William's plan relatively to the Roman Catholics of this kingdom, and on the effects of his immediate successor's different conduct relatively to them and to our public prosperity, all men of candour did justice to the integrity of his Lordship's intentions, however they might differ in opinion from him. His sole purpose was to conciliate our legislature to the civil principles of the Roman Catholics of these kingdoms, and he laboured to collect the proofs, which alone could give a conviction that there could be no danger, but that great good would result from returning to King William's plan of a test and toleration; two things the most reasonable in themselves, and the most compatible with the good of government.

"While his Lordship was digesting his thoughts on this national subject, his friends advised him to anticipate the current objections to his religious principles in general by yielding up hypothetically what the warmest adversary could require in such an argument. I say his religious principles in general, for he retained one principle, which he strenuously contends for through his whole book, and that alone, with which the public, as a political society, hath any concern. This he erected into a fort, from which no adversary could drive him, and which it must be a welcome information to the public to find him possessed of, as it would give a strong presumption that his whole party would enter that fort along with him: and the principle he contended for was this—'the religious obligation of Catholics to pay active obedience to the present Protestant government'—a religious duty uncompounded with civil obedience to any other power on earth.

"As such a position was not an opinion, but a matter of knowledge, within his Lordship's own breast; he presumed that he foreclosed all adversaries here, and that none could be found hardy enough to contest that point with him. But he was mistaken. The period of time still exists, wherein the recognition of their own real principles is forbid to certain men, and wherein the world is modestly called upon to accept as theirs the principles coined for them by others, however detestable they may be in their own nature, or however injurious to the people accused of them! For weeks, for months together, the old nobleman has been maltreated in the London and St. James's Chronicles; in Reviews, Mercuries, and Magazines. The whole torrent of commonplace abuse bore down now on the Catholics of Britain and Ireland, and their advocate hath been represented as one ignorant of his own religion. Both he and they were considered as men unskilled in the doctrines of Popery, and yet, were treated and abused as Papists at the same time. Such was the equity and such the consistency of the journalists, and you, sir, far from disdaining such a conduct, have rather improved upon it, by collecting into one book what they have retailed in piece-meal invectives and unfair representations. You have exerted all your strength to strip his Lordship of the only religious principle he thought proper to give the public: you have catechised him into a principle he abhorred, and which no good Catholic would avow: and you have imposed that, and equally pernicious principles, on your readers, as points of faith, which (you say) he and the people he pleads for ought to maintain, under pain of excommunication, damnation, &c."—"It is time to draw this long deduction to a conclusion, and little more need be added to shew, the readiness of our Catholics to discharge their civil duty, in active obedience to the government God hath set over them. Let those (if any such there be) who adopt the civil doctrines, or abet the secular pretensions of a Gregory VII., a Boniface VIII., or any other of their imposing-deposing successors, be answerable to the public for their political heterodoxy. No man can impose such doctrines on those who renounce them. Neither a Bellarmine in Italy, nor a Barlow* in England, can do it, and when you attempt it you have ninety-nine in a hundred of all the Catholics in Europe against you. Let us not confound the loyal with the recusant, but make that separation between them, which (as my Lord Taaffe observes) puts us in possession of the mighty advantage of knowing our friends and detecting our enemies—the advantage of

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* Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, 1675–1691.

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preventing any mistakes in the distribution of rewards and punishments, those powerful sanctions which form the strength and secure the stability of this and every free government."—"You and I, sir, have the good of our country at heart, you by alarming it against men whom you deem its perpetual enemies by principle; I by shewing, from facts, how groundless that alarm is, and how innocent the people who lie under your accusation. We differ only about the means of serving the public, and that public will decide between us. Our end is the same: and, united on that principle, we are intitled to each others good wishes: I leave you heartily in possession of mine."

Lord Taaffe died, at a very advanced age, in 1769, at his castle at Ellisehan, and was succeeded by his grandson, Rodolphus, seventh Viscount Taaffe. Of Lord Taaffe we have been left the following notice by the Rev. Charles O'Connor, who observes that it was to be regretted that his grandfather "could not be prevailed upon to give us anecdotes of this nobleman":—

"Educated in Germany, his Lordship's manners and character resembled those of a German; his candour could not allow him to conceal those feelings, which were roused in a peculiar manner when any person of a liberal education appeared to him guilty of an action unworthy of a noble and an elevated mind. Sincere, unaffected, and generous, he held in abhorrence that crooked policy which an honest man has no occasion for, and a gentleman would scorn to recur to, even if he had; and to the levity of our frivolous entertainments over which disease presides with leaden sceptre, he ever preferred the frugal board, where unlimited confidence, sentiments mutually interchanged, and true friendship, lead the soul from the busy scenes of servility and flattery to that Christian fortitude, and hardness of character which preserves the imate and primeval dignity of the human mind.

"As soon as Lord Taaffe found that his solicitations with Lord Trimleston were ineffectual, he carried the petition drawn up by the Catholic Committee to his friend Primate Stone, who was so taken with his plain, unaffected, and at the same time noble and dignified manners, that he pledged his co-operation. But this humane prelate was obliged to submit to the ministerial temper of the times."

In the collection before us the earliest letter is that addressed by Charles O'Connor to Dr. John Curry on the 2d of June, 1756. The following extracts from these papers from that date to the close of the year 1769, will, with the letters of Lord Taaffe, be found to contain much original matter throwing new lights on the affairs of Ireland, as well as on the historical, literary, and political matters of the time in that country and in England.

Charles O'Connor to John Curry, M.D.

June 2, 1756.

"I read over Harris's malicious 'Dialogue,' and reprisals could be made to shame his patrons. His interpolations of Ware's works, and of the 'Annals of Donegal' are so frequent and glaring, that persons who make future researches must trust him in nothing, but lie under the necessity of consulting the originals which his voluminous works may render it difficult to come at in print or MSS. Did you not observe how he hath sacrificed common sense to his malice, even in his title-page? Were it worth the while, he ought to be gutted up and gibetted for the good of the public. I would wish, however, that you informed me whether the decisions which he charges on the Universities of Salamanca and Valladolid are genuine. I read Dr. Lesly's book* with pleasure. His theory of passive obedience I pass by. But his matters of fact opposed to the untruths of Dr. King are excellent, and may be of good use hereafter. Indeed, were this work lost, we should entirely be strangers to several material historical facts. The want of such a work in regard to the decennial war of [16]41, gave party historians great advantages; as the want of common concert or common policy among the Catholics gives but a sorry chance for any good defence of their measures or principles. But certainly in proper time something ought to be attempted in this way for the instruction of the public."

July 28, 1756.

"You do not deserve my thanks only: you merit the thanks of your country for the hint you formerly dropt to me of publishing in the papers the 'test' in the 'Principles' at this critical time. If I had not this minute my foot in the stirrup for the county of Sligo, I would sit down and endeavour at some preamble intro-

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ductory of it. I am heartily sorry your citizens of Dublin did not invite all parties into their association. The Catholics, however, should not take this pretermission, or if you please, this exclusion ill. It might be (I hope it is) an oversight. I once thought that an association might be formed on our side. I was mistaken, and reasons might be assigned for the difficulty, which it would be indiscreet even to hint at in the 'Principles.' There is pride tho' no disaffection at the bottom of this affair. He who would take the lead, and who might be perhaps intitled to take it, would at the same time be objected to for presumption, for insufficiency, etc. The want of the good sense and of the honesty . . . would certainly overturn such a scheme, and it were better never undertake it, than let those who suspect us, be spectators of a species of madness and nonsense which this very suspicious spirit of the times would construe into disaffection. Let me know whether you and I concur in this thought. Some reformers think we ought be cautious in pressing officiously such a 'test' as is proposed, in our present state of bondage, because that very state will render our sincerity suspicious, and because people may be brought into such a condition as may render any revolution an object of indifference to them. I request I may have your sense on this head. They reason as if our 'test' and relief from Penal Laws should go hand in hand. Right. But should not some previous steps be taken? May not the suspension or repeal of those laws be brought to arise in some degree from a voluntary 'test' even, in our present condition. I say no more. I write in great haste, and hope to give you my thoughts with less dissipation in my next."

August 20, 1756.

"Were I base enough to put a severe construction on words which can bear a better, I think I could not be at a loss for objections to the cold reception your late proposal met with from certain persons. I would draw inferences without much regard to their own explicit and praiseworthy conduct in former times, and I would say their manner of rejecting the letters you shewed them was but an improveable hint to you and your party that the present time was not the most proper for the consideration of the subject proposed to them. I would discern a scuffle of contrary principles in the breasts of such persons, now dragging one way, now another, anon coming to an awkward reconciliation, while reason, which would shew that such principles can never be reconciled, is drove from the steerage. But my love and experience of those gentlemen will not admit me to explain away their intentions in a manner so injurious to them as well as to my own natural disposition. Let me suppose, let me convince myself, that they saw further into the expediency or inexpediency of the step proposed than you or I did, and yet our end is the same, tho' our means may be different. Thus I explain for them, and yet to this conviction of the goodness of their intention, I would have joined the other conviction of the reasonableness of their judgment, if they really think that a thorough silence in the present conjuncture is the most eligible step we can take. 'To think thus they will say to themselves, or properly speaking they will urge to us, 'We have written, we have preached enough already. Our professions were deemed insincere, our conduct necessary, our obedience temporary. Shall we be better believed now, when the same causes of our complaints and of their incredulity subsist as forcibly as ever, when those who persecute, and hate because they persecute, establish their disbelief of our sincerity on the principle established by nature, that we must certainly hate bondage, and consequently hate those who impose it.' I allow this reasoning all its weight, but no more, however, than it can bear. The present set of men either in the administration or in Parliament imposed no bondage on us, tho' their predecessors did. And this distinction ought to be made the more as it implies a difference which is seldom attended to. When those laws were passed, there was a recent change in the properties, as well as great rage in the minds of the people—a change which could no more be secured than obtained, without violence. Violence had its day. Time gave at last the security which force gave at first, and what was once a lawless possession, as well as government, is by prescription become both valid and legal. The prosperity of both parties are now in a different situation; and difference of situation will undoubtedly more or less beget a difference of principles and dispose consequently to a difference of conduct.—With regard to the administration, I believe you will allow that none can be more indulgent than

* See Second Report of this Commission, Appendix, p. 232.

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the present; and if those who sit in Parliament permit the operation of laws, which themselves would not pass, I think motives could be assigned for such a circumstance, distinct from those prejudices which still have a great share in it. A little experience would inform us of the difficulty of repealing laws which a party spirit dictates, and which however unconstitutional, yet pass for constitutional by becoming habitual. Let the Septennial law of Parliaments serve for an instance, to offer no other. Beside, Popery sounds ill, and many who feel at their hearts (because they suffer for it in their interests) the evil consequence of the Penal Laws, on the prosperity of the kingdom, and who are convinced that the Roman Catholics are now very improper objects of punishment, yet will choose to let those evils remain, rather than expose themselves to the odium of an unpopular motion, such as might be in the power of their adversaries to defeat, and such as those adversaries would improve to purposes and personal ends, which party policy will never leave open to them, and which therefore must yield, till such a national party is formed as may overbear all opposition.—The case would be different, if those laws were to be now brought on the carpet and fairly debated. In such a case, every member could and would be equally clamorous against the evil of Popery, nor would any give his brother the advantage over him in this instance, which he must give in the other. But the laws would never pass in the quantity or quality of the penalties now imposed. And let all this account for the continuance of party, not national laws, such as anger finds it much easier to establish, than moderation [to] repeal. This deduction is longer than I proposed, and perhaps I refined too much in the process of it. I now come to another objection, 'Our professions of legal subjection (by principle) will be deemed insincere.' Admit it for argument's sake. But will a repetition of those professions in this critical conjuncture, and that for conscience, not interest's sake, be productive of no good? Will the expression of our gratitude for the relaxation of many Penal Laws be of no weight at Court? Will it offend the monarch on the throne to find his Popish subjects at this time joining in festivity to the equity of his administration, the lenity of his government? If all this doth not acquit us to prejudice, yet is it of no consequence to acquit us to ourselves and to the sounder judgement of several men in power?—'We are hated,' not so much, I presume, as we were, nor do the motives exist; and an hatred one degree less, is an earnest for another degree still the less, in the political as well as in the moral world. But whatever this hatred be, is it the result of prudence to improve it by a sullen silence, by an unmeaning reservedness in time of danger, after some solemn professions of true subjection, when no danger but our own pressed us? Another objection is deemed strong, and very apologetic for our silence, 'That our masters know we hate our bondage, consequently must think that our allegiance is forced and unnatural. But those masters ought to be informed, and some I hope may be persuaded, that our religion requires of us in such cases to bear patiently what we hate. If they can be wrought into this persuasion (a persuasion not I hope impossible to time), they must see the injustice of their own inference, that allegiance is incompatible with persecution for conscience sake. All this may be needless because grounded on a mistaken application of it to the gentlemen mentioned above, I hope it is so. But I venture for once to open my mind fully to you on this important subject. And I must declare, since it comes in my way, that I do not like the hesitation of some in approving the doctrine established in the letter, 'that no act of the Roman Court, no spiritual power of the Roman See can dispense with legal obligations to 'legal Government.' Is this, Sir, to be resolved and frittered away into matter of opinion, into a duplicity of doctrine wherein every subject is left free in the choice of the alternative? Is this the arcana we are now to reveal to the public in our present situation? In plain truth I must own candidly to you that I am not free of very strong suspicions that personal ambition, foreign connexions, subservient maxims, and future prospects prevail over the true interests of our party, and this in the breasts of men who surely should sacrifice every ill purchased advantage of their own, to the general good of the poor people who support them, and every other burden they lie under. By this key, I fancy the whole mystery may be wound up, and I think all this will account also for the conflict of certain principles hinted at above, pulling men backwards and forwards, and leaving a back door open for

opinion to enter in as a mediator to reconcile all differences.—Enough is said, perhaps more than becomes me to say on so delicate a subject, but I write to my friend, from whom I can conceal nothing; to one who will tell me whether I am right or wrong, when I observe further that it can be no breach of true Catholicity for the laity among us, who have no bias of this sort hanging on them, to look to themselves and avow principles not opinions; such principles as prevailed in the infancy of the Church, and which, I conceive, cannot now be condemned in its maturer days.'

"Sep. 7, 1756.

"I received your last favor with Doctor O[ne]l's paper enclosed. The exceptions made to the Pope's instructions warmed me, and I write freely and fully my mind on this subject this night to the two vicars. I indeed acquit them from the glaring partiality and open tergiversation made use of by your hyper-doctor. The laity, however, had they an ounce of spirit (but they have none) would not only properly and independently exert themselves in the present crisis, but also oblige others to concur with them. I shall do what I can in reference to the paper you sent, but I am cramped and vexed. Whatever I do it shall be sent directly to Dr. Clinch, and I shall get out of the affair with as good a grace as I can. I am surprised that Mr. Dugan hath not sent your 'Canbrensis,' etc. I shall immediately write to him about his neglect. Adieu, dear Sir, till my next, I am fatigued all this day with hay-making and company; all this night with writing two long letters upon irksome subjects."

O'Connor to John Clinch, D.D.

"Belanagare, Sep. 10, 1756.

"The liberty I have taken with the form of the paper sent me by Dr. Curry supposes that every person is to take the same liberty with mine. You will find the whole substance of the one transferred into the other, for the matter is so extremely well collected, that in my opinion nothing can be added or retrenched in a work contracted within so narrow a plan, at least I could find nothing to add or alter, and yet Dr. Fitzsimons and you will find several things in the style I give to be amended. No one who writes in hurry can immediately see his own blemishes. Indeed I am afraid Fanklener will refuse taking this paper in, as it is certainly conceived too much in detail for his crowded journal. Whatever is done, ye have acquitted yourselves to your party in several excellent papers heretofore, may exposed yourselves to some rubs on their account."

"May we all be sufficiently grateful."

O'Connor to [John Curry, M.D.]

"Sep. 22, 1756.

"Yours of the 17th instant lies before me. I need not inform you of the pleasure I take in the perusal of every letter I receive from you, and particularly this last, wherein you inform me that you will sit down to complete what another and I began, and what you and I had much at heart in this critical conjuncture.—I lately opened my mind to you (but 'intra penetralia Vestæ') in regard to a certain conversation wherein a reserve was made for opinion, in matters which I laid down for doctrinal. I now renounce my jealousy, no person can be more satisfied than I am of the worth and probity of our two vicars. They might deviate from the line of prudence (so unhappily are our affairs constituted) without deviating in the least from the line of conscience, but surely it would be wrong in us to press them on to the full measure of the letter, when we could not but know that malice would greedily seize on such a procedure to their disadvantage, and expose them to those censures from which their party would, I am afraid take no pains to protect them. The weight therefore of this affair lies properly on the shoulders of the R[oman] C[atholic] laity, on persons acquainted well with the state of the case before us, and who have no foreign connexions, nor any measures to keep with foreigners, and, after all, greatly applaud the courage of the worthy man you mention to me, who would set at defiance all enemies for the sake of our common cause. I could not read that period of yours, without a tenderness and emotion towards him, such as can be much easier felt than described."

"13 Jan., 1757.

"When I received yours of the 8th inst, I became a little uneasy lest Mr. Reilly should commit the paper you gave him to the press. Seriously I never liked it. I had another's thoughts to defer to, and to incorporate with my own. It fell out that he disliked my manner, without adverting that I wrote in leading strings, and,

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besides this, the paternal fondness he had for his own production weighed very strongly with him. His judgment, however, was right in chalking out a middle between his method and mine, and you were appointed to strike the balance. You did so, and yet a little finesse frustrated your scheme also. This proceeding left us happily both at liberty, and we have no measures now to keep but just as discretion prescribes to decency. Let us forget the treatment we met with, and let us persuade ourselves that our friends were in the right. You and I know that they have published some good instructions to their people in regard to their civil conduct under this government. They did more than their predecessors ever did to soften our masters. This is their merit. If they declined the whole burthen when not one of their function would lend a shoulder, can we blame them? May they not say with Dolabella to Cicero 'Satisfactum est a nobis partibus, satisfactum est et officio an non respiciendum demum salute nostra?' And may not the hyper-doctor himself interpose with his authoritative gag and his foreign whip.

"What I send enclosed, I have extracted partly from the minutes I have been for some time drawing up. I writ it, you may conceive, in haste. You will therefore correct, add, retrench, and improve as you think proper, and when that is done, let it be immediately committed by Mr. R[icilly] to the press in a fine bold type, and let it sell for a twopenny or threepenny touch, as the booksellers phrase it. Soon after, proper extracts from it may be published in all the newspapers, and from this method we shall derive a double advantage.

"I am concerned at the one disappointment you met from *Cambrensis Eversus*,* but certainly (as you observe) the mistake was not wilful. He wrote in haste and never, I believe, corrected a sheet of Gothic work. When the great and little mob of Irish were let loose to reprisals, after a bondage of 40 years, no wonder if cruelty begat cruelty, or that such a mob knew as little how to prescribe bounds to their brutality, as the other armed party had to theirs. I never perused a better or more judicious account of those times, than that in the 'Dialogue' now on my table. The 'Letter' will set those affairs in a clearer light, and I beg it may not be postponed, from your desire of my previous perusal. As a manuscript is not to be trusted but to hands which you and I cannot often find, the delaying for such an opportunity, may be injurious to the public. Beside I own that I wish to see the author of the book that should properly be entitled 'Faction Unmasked,' punished before he went to the grave, which I am told is gaping for him. Have I not, my dear friend, given you a surfeit in earnest by this post? I did so, but I told you in bald Latin that I trust to your affection for me.

"P.S.—I marked the enclosed essay with sectional numbers, this manner I now think has a pedantic cast and the figures may be thrown out.

"I would again recommend to Mr. R[icilly] a large and neat type, and I think it would be proper to change to some popular bookseller.

"You must pardon the deficiencies in this essay, after I assure you that I had no longer than 24 hours to frame and end it."

[Enclosure.]

"Maxims relative to the present State of Ireland, 1757.

"1. In every country remarkable for temperature of climate and fertility of soil, general distress cannot prove perpetual, without some defect in the laws. If the constitution be free, the cure of every evil is within the reach of the legislature.

"2. The laws must be framed, and the government must be administered, in such a country, on the spirit and principles of the constitution, otherwise the whole strength of liberty will be turned against itself, and we sometimes will feel the effects, discouragements to labor and insecurity to the laborer.

"3. If, in such a country, the natural moderation of a free government admitted many parties of religious dissenters, the legislature will not take cognizance of any but such as avow principles incompatible with the safety of the civil establishment. It will, no doubt, secure the national worship by every constitutional sanction. But it will not submit to national distress, till all members of the community think alike about controverted mysteries.

"4. It will only require, identity of political principles. It will not adopt the maxims, because it will

not choose the weakness, the devastations, the ignorance of those governments where men are left to the alternative of professing the national religion, or succumbing to those miseries, which governments have been established to remove.

"5. It would consider identity of religion as a great happiness, conformity to its precepts, a greater. But it would consider the want of both, as a great evil, for which religion itself must one time or other find the proper remedy.

"6. To render any party the object of popular hatred, is extremely easy. Even the most ridiculous circumstances will do the business—their relative situation in the state, the place of their birth, the sound of their names, their apparel, nay, the length of their beards. But to render such a party completely odious, it will be necessary to charge them with principles they never avowed, with doctrines which they abhor, and to annex the most obnoxious ideas to the religion they profess.

"7. When such ideas are sufficiently impressed, all the impending evils of a real conspiracy will be dreaded, and consequently almost all the punishments due to real conspirators will be established and indicted. Thus it might fall out that the public may be deprived of the proper stamina of the constitution, the labor and industry of its people.

"8. They will be cut off not only from any durable property in landed tenures, but even from the constitutional profits arising from the most transient. They will be allowed such a property, however, as may be easily converted into money, and for this the law will provide, that they shall have no real security.

"9. This taxed and transient interest in land would force such an obnoxious people on the lazy and depopulating occupation of pasturage, nor could they build, plant, nor improve, but to their own detriment. They would, in fact, be working only for the benefit of the next incumbent and for an enemy, for a person impoverished by law to take the reversionary profit.

"10. Such a people, therefore, will naturally interpose the bad plight of their tenements between them and certain ruin, and then will they endeavour to defeat the vigilance of licensed avidity. What situation must that country be in where a vast number of the inhabitants must find their private interest in wasting it?

"11. Were such a country subject by its situation to a greater degree of moisture than any other, plain it is that interdicting laws would every year run it more and more into morasses and wastes; and the climate of consequence would become less temperate from the increase of evaporation. The soil would in that proportion be losing its fertility; its harvests would be subject to unusual failure. There would be variations in the days, hardly any in the seasons of the year. And all these evils combined, and which beget each other, would render the land more unhealthy than ever, less accommodated to the uses of man and animals.

"12. The neglect of tillage would put such a nation under the necessity of draining off its specie, to purchase their bread corn from the Old and New World. Nor would even this fatal resource always preserve the people. He would find them often visited with the calamities of a general famine.

"13. If such a country were limited in its commerce, and laid under peculiar restraints from another kingdom, it would be found that the ruin of one part of the people would involve with it general distress and weakness to the whole body. All parties therefore should here be united, since the mother country unites them all without discrimination in its distribution of commercial justice. They make no distinction on one side, why should any be made on the other, but what is compatible with the interior security of the state.

"14. If a dissenting religious party groaned under various legal severities, and at the same time avowed no principles, but such as are consistent with the freedom of the constitution, nay, the security of those who imposed those severities, the legislature would do well to release them. It would otherwise treat its benefactors as enemies. It would inflict on legal obedience all the punishments due to active disaffection.

"15. But the avowed principle of a party, nay, their passive obedience may become suspicious. In such a case, the legislature will not be inattentive, yet its circumspection will not extend to punishment for problematical evil; it will find out, and by finding out it will exert constitutional means for separating the guilty from the well affected. It will not defeat the ends of

* "*Cambrensis Eversus*, seu potius historica fides in rebus Hibernicis et aliis Cambrensis abraegata," 1692. By John Lynch, Archdeacon of Tynan. (Reprinted, Dublin, 1848-1852.)

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good government, by confounding the one with the other.

"16. It will interpose between popular mistakes and the public interest; without doing so, it would not prevent the dreaded evil, but it would perhaps create it.

"17. To apply these maxims to the present state of Ireland, it will be found that the neglect of agriculture, and the suspension of land improvements, is a greater evil than popery itself. The former is severely felt, the latter, however offensive, can bring us no evil at all, except thro' the restraints we lay on its votaries.

"18. We should distinguish between the evil in men themselves, and the religion which forbids it. From the inattention to this necessary distinction have proceeded some of the most exquisite miseries that mankind have ever been cursed with in this or any former age.

"19. We should distinguish between the opinions, the false and offensive opinions of some Roman teachers, and the true doctrine of the Roman Church. But this is seldom done. We stop short in the search of truth, as if we were afraid of it, and some who find it out, dare not acknowledge it, whenever it becomes odious or unpopular. This cowardice of politics hath done infinite mischief.

"20. Papists can do this country no hurt, and Dr. Swift hath long ago told us, from his own experience of the party, that they have no inclinations to [do] any. But they can do us great good by admitting them to cultivate our waste lands, by allowing them (conformable to the wisdom of all nations) some real security for their monied property, by granting them longer tenures in land, or by putting their shorter terms out of the power of spies and informers, in short, by creating no conflict between their interest and their duty.

"21. Any man who from conscience is a faithful subject to this government, ought to receive the qualifications of being an useful one. It is thus the Papists are treated in his Majesty's German dominions. Public services are relative to the private, and public happiness must be at a stand where the several relations are not coincident.

"22. An oath of fidelity to the established government would be as binding on an Irish as on an Hanoverian Papist, because both would think the violation of such an oath equally criminal, and because that they know that no ecclesiastical authority can dispense with the obligation of such a duty.

"23. The episcopal authority of the Roman See is now well understood. The Roman Catholic clergy of this kingdom know it cannot interfere with the civil obedience they owe to the present establishment, and the present Pope hath confined it to the sole idea annexed to it in the three first and purest ages of the Christian Church.

"24. Let (saith Benedict the 14) 'let the English clergy in our communion revere' the present established government, and let those who dare transgress this duty be 'punished severely.'* 'Severe illos puniant qui publico regimine cum honore sermonem non habent, etc.'

"25. Here then is an authentic recognition of the political duty of Roman Catholics, out of the mouth of the present Roman pontiff, and here have we a door shut against any temporal claims of all future Popes in these kingdoms. A spiritual authority thus exerted reconciles the civil with the religious duty of this numerous body of people, and disobedience would be as injurious to the ecclesiastical supremacy of the bishop, as to the temporal supremacy of the prince.

"26. If there be nothing in the principles or practices of the present race of papists, to justify numberless legal severities, the civil excommunication of Irish subjects must be a great weakening to the Protestant interest.

"27. His present Majesty hath relaxed in these kingdoms several penal laws against the Papists, as far as the executive power could extend the lenity of administration. And he as well as his royal father granted to Roman Catholics all the security and privileges due to good subjects in that part of their dominions where such a conduct was in their power. Ought not his Majesty's sense of this matter to have a great weight? Should not the example of so wise a monarch have great influence in this, as well as in every other case, in the determinations of our present patriots?

"28. About the middle of the ninth century, Ireland was a fine country; since that time it hath been running

into mossy bogs and barren heaths. What have been the causes of such a change?*

"29. After a profound uninterrupted peace of near seventy years, our wastes and wilds are still increasing. Agriculture is neglected, and our inhabitants are on the wing. During the last half century, we had many returns of a general famine, corn which might grow under our feet hath been imported from England, Holland, Denmark, Egypt, and America. Our country hath been drained of wealth and inhabitants, and we suffered all this in a country protected by the power of Great Britain, the remotest in Europe from foreign danger, favored by the climate, happy in its soil! Is there no remedy for such a complication of evils?

"30. Mankind are generally governed by their worldly interests, and the greatest of all consists certainly 'in the power of doing what we ought to will, and in the 'being not constrained to do what we ought not to will' (Spirit of Laws, Vol. I., Book II., p. 183). This is the great privilege, as it is the peculiar happiness of all British subjects, the Roman Catholics alone excepted.

"31. But this body of people do not merit this exclusion. If the legislature can be brought to relent towards them; if they are allowed the liberty of enlarging their industry; and if they are permitted to realize its produce, the property acquired in such a case will be a good hostage to the Protestant interest, and their affection to the present established constitution, will be still a better.

"32. It should be considered that security under a Protestant government is preferable to servitude under a Popish one, and that our present constitution gains strength by comparison with any other.

"33. Let it be considered that the Protestant interest can never be advanced by taxing innoxious religious tenets, with the privation of property and civil liberty. So terrible a punishment is not derived from any necessity, it hath no adequate object, and perpetuity in servitude is contrary to the nature of things in all moderate governments.†

"34. It is left to the wisdom of the great men who have the happiness of this country at heart, and who are entrusted with all the powers of legislation, to weigh the strength or fallacy of such maxims as are here humbly offered to their consideration. By their judgment we shall all be determined.

"35. Gospel obedience to the government which punishes us was the principle of the earliest ages of the Church. It is at present (as it ever ought to be) the principle and practice of British Roman Catholics.

O'Connor to John Curry, M.D.

"April 27, 1757.

"I sent you my last, and I think it will be my last performance on the subject of the Roman Catholics.

"You will dislike, perhaps, to see so much said of King William, but truth warrants most of it, and our little astutia politica warrants the rest. We must take our adversaries in their own way and ply them as you must some of your weak patients, with such remedies as will lessen the evil, when the constitution will not bear such as are more effectual, or when obstinacy will not yield to them. I know you will be surprised to find a compliment paid to the hyper Doctor, but it is ad causam not ad hominem. If this be not a good justification, strike out not only his name but any other paragraph or page you dislike. As the Roman Catholics of England are mentioned oftener than once, the piece is not merely local, and it may perhaps with a better grace come out in London, with some sort of address to the Lord Lieutenant there. What think you? This method, indeed, would absolutely require a laborious transcript from the fair hand of my cousin Reilly, and yet that I would not willingly impose upon him, as I know how his time is taken up in providing for a long family of young children. I declare it to you my dear friend, that I am in great pain for him. It is to be in pain for virtue struggling with several wants, and therefore to be in pain for ourselves when we cannot run to the succour of so much distress. The supplemental 'Queries' from Bishop Berkeley are extremely apposite, and the work I send you may well be considered as a comment on them, tho' in truth I did not consult the 'Queries' till I finished what I undertook. Such an agreement between our thoughts gave me great pleasure, and the insertion of so many arguments from so popular a writer must surely give some weight to mine. If you

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* Re observand. in Mission. Aug. Per Benedict. Pap. A.D. 1758.

* "Countries are not cultivated in proportion to their fertility, but to their liberty," etc. Spirit of Laws, Vol. I., Book XVIII., p. 336. Dub. edit.

† Spirit of Laws. Vol. I., Book I., pp. 233, 301, 304, 370.

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should think of a London edition, I would perhaps offer something more to be incorporated while the work is transcribing, but to do this I should have some hints from you, as my own little stock is exhausted. I have said too much on this subject, and shall say no more till I have your thoughts on the whole. One thing I absolutely insist on is, that you will treat everything you dislike without mercy. I write to you as thoughts come uppermost, all from the heart, which you possess with all the warmth and affection of a real friend. God preserve you and yours, and comfort you under all the trials of the loss of dead or treachery of living associates.

"P.S.—Mr. Reilly in his last promised me a sight of the 'Letter' before it went to the press. Great as this gratification would be, I would decline it for ever if I were not sure of the safety of the hand which would bring it down. There is no trusting a manuscript slightly, and I beg you will put him on his keeping in regard to an affair of this importance. I should tremble for myself if I had that work now in my hands, lest any misfortune of this nature should happen on my part.

'to Ocober 5. 1757.

"You complain that I have not wrote for six posts past. Would you know the reason? I had nothing worth a farthing to entertain you with, and I wanted franks to make trifles as cheap to you as possible. I have been lately at our 'comitia publica' in Roscommon, and met there with a Dublin friend, Mr. Pat. Keighran. I was highly pleased with this interview. Probably you know him. I think you cannot know a man of a warmer heart, nor is he deficient in other good qualities which should endear him to you and to me. I met a bookseller also whose chief business it was to hawk about your friend Harris's 'Life of King William, his 'Bishops,' Down,' 'Hibernia,' and the Answer to the Dialogue.—What success, friend, had you in the sale of those works on the circuit? None at all, said he, and may G—d d—n Harris and all his works. I bought them dog cheap from Flynn, and yet what I sold would hardly answer the expense of my horse and drams. How have you sold this book ('Fiction Utmasked')? You are welcome to one, Sir, for ninnepence. What! Surely you must have had profit on it at so high a price; Yes, sir, I bought two dozen at 6s. 6d., but having sold but a few, I am likely to be a loser if Flynn does not take them back. Well, sir, to encourage you, here is ninnepence. Thus, sir, you have my adventure with this hawker literally. One Mr. Irwin had the curiosity to dip into the book I bought. Next day he came to me highly vexed at the author's malice and scurrility. Is it not a shame, said he, that the gentleman concerned did not reply? I told him it did not become a gentleman of a public profession to enter deeply into a party controversy. True, said he, but then the burthen falls naturally on shoulders under no such engagements, and therefore 'you ought (directing to me) to undertake it, when nobody else will. After so many years (said I) had I the zeal never so highly, yet I want the proper materials, and even leisure at this time. A mere pretence (said he), you could by your friends in town get authentic extracts from writers, and do justice to the nation, without incurring the censure of men in power. I thanked him for his good opinion, but I declared to him that I had not sufficient courage for such an undertaking. A fig for your cowardice (said he), put my name to the work, while you like I shall own the work, and let censure, if any should fall, fall upon me, etc. I laughed at this adventure with this zealot, and repeat it to make you laugh. I highly applaud the intention of our clerical friends in the scheme they are concerting; I wish I may with equal warmth applaud the scheme itself. I am glad you fished it out without angling for it. But I must here rate you for not giving me the contents. What have you done, who are on the spot and who have suffered in their cause; what, I say, have you done to be kept so long in the dark of this secret? for my part I know nothing of it. As I entered a mere volunteer into this service, I desire no higher part. If I am wanted, I am ready at a call; if not, I shall rejoice in seeing my place supplied by a better and abler hand. May God give a blessing to their endeavours, and give them wisdom equal to their zeal.—I am, my dear Sir, etc.

"P.S.—You give me no account of your resolutions about the 'Letter.' It clears one important part of our darkened history, and I think them weak politicians

who should think that such a work published in any crisis, at the end of 120 years, can any way hurt us with our governors. May God direct in this as well as in all your other undertakings for the public.

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Nov. 5, 1757.

"This letter, as it will not be doubly expensive, I shall venture sending; nay, it is my duty to send it, as I know the honest thoughts of a friend, however indigested, will be acceptable to you. Mine at this minute are in the feeling strain, and judge how strong this sensibility must be from the loss of a friend to the public and to myself. I know not which took place most in my heart, affection or esteem for him. You know him better than I did. I think he deserved the character given of him in our public papers, 'A man of true piety, sound judgement, and consummate prudence,' etc. Poor Clinch! I remember with a pleasing melancholy the night I have been instrumental in bringing him and you together. In the friendly ecclaiircissement between you I was almost moved to tears. It happened that in the hurry of walking you have not noticed him one day in Fishamble-Street, at a time when that kind of coolness which separated Paul from Timothy kept you both asunder. He apprehended that your not returning the civility was owing to that coolness. Can you forget his expression on the occasion to you, in my presence? You felt it, so did I; but he felt more than either of us. The language of the heart is the first oratory. 'I was' (said he) struck instantly. The man I loved turned away from me, the person in whose disesteem I counted myself a great loser made me a great sufferer, and I could not resist the tears which fell from 'me at that instant.' Art is not equal to this panegyric which Nature gave, while she added infinitely to the beauty by the unconsciousness of giving it. Were it graven in capitals on his tombstone, Europe could not furnish a finer. Let us on your fine and feeling principle 'entomb such friends in our breasts,' and open as often as we have an opportunity our sepulchral treasures to such living friends as may be edified by them! 'Decet hæc dare dona.' Those are gifts indeed, and may we exhibit as good when nothing but the bare memory of us remains to do any service to those we leave behind! I now return to thoughts less useful; to mere temporary things, in which, however, we must take a share, because the condition of our nature requires it. The disease of the public on our account is brought to a crisis. Experience has shown not the intility alone, but the great evil of penal laws without their proper object. If this experience is lost upon our Legislature we cannot suffer more than we have done already, but take my word, others who are not so well inured to pain will. Our numbers, in the natural course of generation, are increasing, and from our disability to do any good the national weakness must grow in proportion to our growth. Thus it is.—In fact there are only two methods for rendering Popery of any advantage to this country, either tolerate it or banish it.—In the first case you convert its votaries into useful subjects; in the second you get rid of the useless. But the objections of the latter method are too strong to put us ever on the attempt of trying it, and the objections to the former are refuted at once in this temporary suspension of those penalties which regard the exercise of religious worship. If the religion itself be tolerated, why should the votaries be treated as intolerable? Is it not the interest of our enemies on the continent that we should ever maintain such a policy? Consideration alone opens our eyes. I am sorry the writer of the 'Protestant Interest Considered' did not give this argument a place in his reasonings on this subject. But I am tiring you on this threadbare argument. I read over with attention the 'Serious Thoughts,' and thank the author for the strong and honest light in which he put our affair. I like him also as a free and bold writer, tho' I think as affairs now stand, many of his methods of reformation are better calculated for the Polyteia of Plato than the dregs of Romulus. I request, as you are on the spot, you will inform me what is doing at this time in your busy metropolis. I know you cannot and ought not to be as prolix as I am. But you can despatch a great deal in a narrow compass, especially to one who has leisure enough here to comment on hints, and take information from the chewing of a finger, as is reported in Irish history of the celebrated hero and philosopher Finn MacCumhail. I purpose to see you in the holidays and be happy with you in conversations, wherein the dull compliments of the new year will have no share. A brother physician of yours reproached me

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formerly with publishing a few extracts from the *Leabhar Gabhala*,* and Newton, without owning that it was he made those extracts first. If such a quarrel became warm, with regard to works in which neither of us could pretend a share, what reproach will you not make to me now when I am already passing for the father of the genuine work of a friend of yours for whom you ought in this case to interpose much more warmly than he in the others. I had a letter last post on this subject which made me laugh. My friend tells me that your friend is ready to give the credit of his issue to the next that offers himself with another father, and that I will turn sponsor for his right to it. Is this ending of my letter of a piece with the beginning? The query puts me in mind of my ill-timed puerility."

"Dec. 23, 1757.

"— I yesterday received by post a small pamphlet, entitled 'An Appeal, etc.' You'll be kind enough (I hope) to give the author my hearty thanks. He has indeed prescribed very properly for an ecclesiastical lunatic, as well as for his lay brother. It has been a long time my thought, that in foiling such shameless writers, no weapon is equal to ridicule, and you may be assured that I took very sensible pleasure in fusing the author of the pamphlet so expert at it. It is excellent throughout, for the argumentative part is equally strong, and it is a pity that the narrow compass which the author prescribed to himself could not admit of his being more diffuse. I could indeed wish that the compliment of thanks in the second page for the opposition to the first Registry Bill was omitted, nothing is more certain than that the P[ri]ma[te] opposed that Bill on the principle of persecution, that he represented it not as an indulgence only but as a toleration of Popery by law, what he thought should never be admitted; and it is equally certain that the noblemen on the other side resented the thanks you mention, and wondered (as they were known to repeat) how blindly we conducted ourselves in not having sense enough to distinguish better between our friends and enemies. I must confess that enemies on the first principle are preferable to friends on the tolerating principles of that Registry Bill. But still time and experience may correct the mistakes of the latter. The former can never be reformed, and therefore, in my opinion, are the last in the world to merit the thanks of any party."

"Jan. 4, 1758.

"I am provoked and indeed concerned at the account you give me, that our party are divided into two factions, and united it seems only in condemning and criticising the well meant efforts of the few who hazard a line in their favor. Those gentlemen have not good nature enough to allow, nor good sense enough to know that few first editions even of the ablest writers are free from inadvertencies and inaccuracies. The hurry of the mind, corrente calamo, cannot possibly attend to all, and this so true that I have not been displeased to find in a late celebrated critique on the writings of Mr. Pope, that Mr. Addison was known not seldom to stop the publication of a 'Spectator' after its being printed off, that another might be impressed and published more to his taste. Our critics put me in mind of a pragmatist person who found fault with the cut of his coat. Since I can't please you, said his workman, here are the shears for yourself. Now what makes this poor joke the more opposite to our purpose is, that the fault finder was himself once the worst tailor in his country. It were to be wished that those gentlemen handled our shears for a while were it for no better use than barely complying with their duty, and showing that their case is far from being that of the above fault finder. Till this is done their criticisms come but with a very bad grace, thro' the channels of private whispers. I had a letter yesterday from one friend wherein he makes a handsome and well-grounded apology for his not giving you some meetings of late. Most of his time is at the disposal of another; when he was at liberty, the boy at the bar of your coffee-house can aver that he made frequent enquiries for you, as he unluckily missed of meeting you. Your good nature will easily see the congruity of those reasons, and therefore pardon what could not proceed from any negligence. He tells me that the title-page to the 'Letter,' rendered his present undertaking suspicious to one party, and he therefore thinks that a more popular turn given to it might draw in more subscribers. In this I think he is not mistaken. He would have it, 'Historical Memoirs of the Irish Rebellion in 1641, extracted from Parlia-

mentary Journals, State Acts, and the most eminent 'Protestant Historians, in a Letter, etc.' For my part I have nothing to object, except the oddness of drawing out and printing new proposals on this plan. But where is the great harm? If a new and consistent title like this can forward the work, what have we but the same end brought about by seemingly different means; I ask pardon for delivering my opinion so freely. I hope to see you soon, to be your associate in pain, as formerly in sensible gratifications, when our minds were not so much disturbed by the loss of the dead, and the perverseness of the living. You and I are too philosophical to correspond about any politics, but such as regard the advantage of our own poor country. What think you of the present dance among princes? Will it be like that described by Sir William Temple, in his time, where, after a hundred twists and evolutions each performer finished by filling the place from whence he set out? Or may it not be compared to that, wherein you see most of them in the wrong corner, striking their heads against posts and making sport for us who are indifferent spectators? Whatever it be, they will in time sit down of themselves and put an end to our mirth, whatever end they may put to their own. See what efforts I am making to fill a blank which surely for your sake ought to be much larger than what I grant you from this to the bottom."

"Good Friday, 1758.

"— I should have seen you on the eve before my departure, but I dined that day with the hyper-Doctor and (what I wondered not a little) with one of the subscribers of the Pastoral, and I was detained too long. The scheme of Association was produced in our company, and was in part rejected by Dr. Crea[gh],* and (I think) judiciously. Doubtless that instrument should be so worded as to draw approbation rather than censure from our masters. Is it not an extraordinary circumstance that Clanbrassil† should so soon follow Clogher‡? Two links of the triple chain broke! The third almost eaten through by its own rust. Is not this a good omen? And to lay aside all figure, is it not better we should never have any relaxation of our sufferings than be served in the manner those late friends of ours intended. I had a letter yesterday from Mr. R. It grieves me that I had not leisure in town to ease him of much labour in adapting the proper marginal authorities to the written text. But the town is not the place of writing, reading, or digesting, especially in the case of a sojourner. Our friend notwithstanding his avocations and other superincumbent embarrassments will, I am confident, execute the task with credit. The proposals (I know not how) came into the hands of a considerable personage of our county, and he complained to Dr. Duigenan of the unreasonableness of the time for the revival of such a subject by men in our circumstances. The Dr. replied he knew not from what quarter such proposals came, but that probably they came from the persons who perpetually keep this subject alive in their anniversary sermons, to the subversion of all charity and civil concord. This surely was retorted cum grano salis. Where we offend no law in telling a truth of one hundred years standing, and where the relation of it is calculated for the good of society, we may make ourselves easy about the censures of illiberal and malevolent individuals. I long for my box (now I hear on the road) to collect a few flowers out of Harris's thistles."

"23rd June 1758.

"In 46 hours after I left you, I dismounted here at my own door, in concern for the company I left, which loved me, in grief for joining a neighbourhood which did not and never will. We are persons of different manners and principles, tho' not of a different religious profession. Their creed recommends justice; they do not practice it, but I hope I do. They pique themselves for fair dealing as I do; but what is their fairness? That fairness only which philosophers call iustitia inter latrones; a self-interested honesty which is merely necessary, and practised only because it is so. On reading the above periods I now find them very stiff, no matter. They are the pourings of the mind, like the first squeezing of those fruits which, tho' they carry along the greatest sediment give the least produce, and the produce I give is that of a mind warmed to good sentiments by awe and affection: awe of a good man who detests the smallest share of tergiversation,

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* The Book of Conquests—a collection of poems in the Irish language on the Kings of Ireland, etc.

* Dr. Peter Crea[gh], Roman Catholic Archbishop of Waterford and Lismore, 1750-1774.

† James Hamilton, first Earl of Clanbrassil, died in March, 1758.

‡ Robert Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, died in February, 1768.

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and affection to a man who poured friendship upon me before he knew me, in any other shape than that of essayist. May you never be deceived in me, you will not, if I continue what I am. To stand with you in the light of an honest man is what I choose above all things on earth; to appear, in the next, and in an inferior degree, as a person, who ambitions to do our nation or our party justice is what I wish. To do this justice may never be in my power, and yet with health and books on my side, I may before I die attempt something. Those are conditional things, and hard it is surely when after seventy years silence none among our brethren and fellow-sufferers could be found to attempt this justice except a man of public and laborious profession on one side, and a farmer on the other. Poor Rooth (the author of the 'Analecta Sacra,' now in my hands) said truly, that a silence in regard to the calumnies of our enemies, was in some degree criminal and amounted to an acquiescence to the charge made. You and I, to the shame of our party, broke this silence and we both know what thanks we got for our officiousness (for so they call it). Let us forgive this nonsense and do our duty, for I hope we have call to it, fettered as one of us is, and weak as the other is."

"Aug. 4, 1758.

"You were kind in not putting me in mind, in yours of the 29th past, that I was in arrear for a letter to you. The truth is I hate the double expense of getting a bearing, and putting my friend to the expense of paying for it. I have, besides, been for ten days past in the county of Sligo, attending to other business and neglecting my own. But I recall the expression, for surely my friend's business is always mine. I am really in concern for one of them, on the score of this long disappointment to the public. I wrote to him this day, but did not entirely agree with you in your humane advice, that I should not press him too warmly. I did expostulate with him strongly, and as I know him to be an honest man, I trust he will soon acquit himself to your and my satisfaction. *Duris in rebus urgens egestas*, is certainly his embarrassment, but the loss of his friends would make it still greater, and I would advise you not to think of calling in your copy till I receive his answer to mine by the next post. I suppose he will wait on you before he writes to me (for I desired him to give you a meeting). I have given him strong encouragement that subscriptions will come in as soon as the work is advertised anew, and get forward in earnest. Nay, I have sent him seven subscriptions by this post, and thus, I doubt not but he will immediately work off the 50 correct pages in his hands, and qualify you to digest the rest for a fair copy in the meantime. You may now and then have a leisure hour, and by the means of new materials which providentially (I think) fall into your hands. You will find your account in this delay, and give us in one small volume such a collection as I ever despaired of seeing. We must lay our shoulders to this business, and not let it drop after bringing it to this maturity. Our party (and, what is more, our religion) is concerned in bringing it to light. This tribute must therefore be paid at all events, whatever happens the present undertaker. I say no more at present."

"Aug. 19, 1758.

"I received your letters punctually, and yet, I know not how it happens, mine slip between the fingers of the petty postmen here. This is my third within a few days, and I should not trouble you so often if the subject had not been interesting to our religion in general and to our party in particular. Our adversaries in historical warfare have been in possession of the field of battle for a hundred and forty years past, and they have been so to their own great misfortune as well as ours. They have not been strong, but we from a hundred causes (needless to mention) have been weak. No wonder they should think their fort tenable, and hardened in this thought, no wonder if they should be hardened in error, the misfortune I alluded to above in regard to them and us. Since the commencement of the present century our party have imposed a dead silence on themselves till they broke it into your 'Dialogue.' You know, but I think you are too good a man to feel much, how you have been treated by friends and enemies. One must do justice to the former tho' in their own despite, because the justice is meritorious, and one cannot suffer from the latter when he has truth on his side, particularly in an age when the press is free, and the secular arm tho' not secular enmity is removed. But enmity with calumny the consequence of it has its day, and one is prepared for it. We must bear it, let those who

carry it about them bear the weight of truth in turn, or if they do not, they must give the rest of disinterested mankind leave to steer by it. To effect this has been your aim, and the best aim you have taken must not miss of its execution from some untoward disappointments, which a prudent delivery on your side has occasioned. I told you in my last that the mystery of [16]41 and of the 40 antecedent years wants to be developed, and that the development is a point view, wherein the prospect and retrospect furnish a key (so to speak) for winding up a very complicated series of events, from (what we call) the Reformation to this day. Till our history is taken from its source, and handled more in detail, we must be content with this and other points of view enough to strip false facts of all their credit, tho' not enough to give the true all the lustre they want. 'Est quoddam prodire tenus,' and this 'quoddam' in your hands will amount to a considerable sum at the bottom of the account. This makes me the less uneasy at the delay which the public are complaining of, as you are peculiarly happy in picking up so many fragments of smothered history in illustration of the many you have rescued already. May God bless you, and proceed, with all the sedulity that your other avocations can permit, to finish the herculean task you set yourself. But let the first pages in the meantime be committed to the press. Within these ten days, I wrote two letters to our friend and screen. I had no answer, and suppose mine to him had the same fate with mine to you. I have pressed him strenuously either to proceed immediately or give you up the copy. If the unfortunate situation of his affairs should force him on the latter alternative, there's no help for it. The work must go on at all events, tho' the want of a discreet editor will be the greatest obstacle that can, I think, come in our way. I shall wish six guineas. After all, I am in some hope tho' our friend will fulfil his engagement. If he can compass this, the affair will come with less expense to you and to me, and your name will be less suspected. When you can, let me hear from you on these several heads. My son, I thank God is not worse, as I told you in my last, but when there is any change for the worse or better, depend upon it I will no more spare you in your medicinal than in your historical art. Will you believe me? I intend to steal from you in the last art as much as I can, while I aver very candidly that you are the only man of the faculty I wish or desire to be indebted to. One of your profession has already made a charge, that I have taken from him 7 or 8 extracts from the works of others. I denied, and this surely was a hopeful controversy in a reading and learned age. But whether he or I, or whether we both might hit on the same facts in the course of our reading has it seems been no important affair to the public, tho' it was greatly so to him, and in some degree so to me, as his charge leaned on my moral character, and as an acquiescence under it for a moment would seem a confession of the basest treachery and ingratitude that any ruffian alive could be guilty of. If this were not my case, I should overlook in my former friend the poor and crazy conduct he held towards me on that occasion. But this is abundantly too much on a subject, and I should never trouble you about, tho' I have too often, 'Stealing' forced it upon me. Let me therefore have some pilfering worth my while. Whether this comes to your hand or not, I have written too much.

"Aug. 22, 1758.

"I yesterday received a short scrip from our friend, wherein he informs me that he received my two last to him, and that he designs to remit a proper reply which he began ten days ago. I thought this a little odd, and on first reflection I judged he was angry at the liberty I took with him, and that he purposed to resent it. I know how easily men are rendered jealous by the adversity of their affairs, how local circumstances, good or bad, influence their judgements, and how in particular when they are almost run down by fortune, they imagine that their friends join in the cry. I know that the best men are not seldom the most querulous upon such occasions, but upon second reflection I reproached myself with any application of all this to my friend, and judged that my interpretation of a few equivocal lines from him, was as unjust as it is arbitrary. He certainly waited only to make such a reply as would satisfy me of the probity of his conduct, and to draw from my conviction what he had much at heart. I mean an apologetic for him, from me to you. But he needed not so much apparatus of time and words, and he should have done more justice to that peacabily of temper which he could not but discern in you and me in all trials. I purpose to conceal from him (for sometime) that I

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will advance six guineas to forward the work, and I shall request of him to propose it to you (that your jealousy may be thoroughly removed) to take in the assistance of my friend, Mr. John Comerford, that the work may not stand still any longer, thro' his several other avocations and engagements. This coming from me can no way shock him, and I hope this manner of negotiating the affair will not displease you. It is the discreetest expedient I can hit upon, and the better too as you are to be a stranger to it, till it comes from him. Let me press it strongly on you, to turn the disappointment you met with on this occasion to account, such as will render it pleasing to you hereafter, as it will be happy for the public. You are of all men the happiest in dragging useful anecdotes out of heaps of rubbish, and I know not, if you be not in duty and conscience obliged to dig on, and the more as you are almost on every trial so well rewarded, even beyond your hopes. But I have mentioned this so often to you, that I am afraid you will pronounce it impertinent to remind you of it now. We have here a broken harvest, and when I cannot stand abroad, I sit down and read. I write nothing, and am the most averse in the world to the task I have the impudence to impose on you, slaving in old fragments of history. The wild conduct of our old natives renders me splenetic, I close, I reject the page; and read Lord Bolingbroke, Rollin, Pluche,* and our modern reviews. Pluche in defence of Moses is an antidote to Lord B., and I take great pleasure in the truths I occasionally pick up in the contrast between those two philosophers; the one a most learned and rational believer, the other an enthusiast in theism, and that to various degrees of self-contradiction."

"Sep. 1758.

"I write this over Dr. Willis' book,† 'De anima brutorum.' With all his learning, he has left a great deal unsaid on the subject, at least if the brutes of his age had any relation to those of ours. There is an ecclesiastic (and would you believe it) in my neighbourhood, who was highly offended the other day with your correspondent Dr. D. for having the insolence to advance that a little rhyming poet in England, (one Pope) would be as much admired by posterity, as a certain tall Bishop, or Tillotson himself. You may take it for fact that this is no invention, and that his prelate majesty resented the degradation as highly as if he were a Cardinal.—'A man of my consequence to society levelled with a little bard!' 'Did Addison or Lord Halifax, with all their poetry, ever attempt to speak in 'public?' In this fret did his lordship speak, and therein I leave him. On the very day I wrote my last to you, I wrote to Mr. R. I touched the circumstances of his situation tenderly. Upon them I threw all the disappointments he had with regard to the work put into his hands. To acquit himself to you with any good grace after so many delays, I told him it would be necessary he should take an assistant to whose character and secrecy you could (I trusted) have no exception, and I named Mr. John Comerford to him as a young gentleman qualified every way for the trust of transcribing, digesting, &c., and the more as he must have the benefit of those instructions from you which you would communicate to none else, as Mr. R. himself could not from his several other avocations pay the attendance on you that Mr. C. could. Thus did I put this affair so home to him that there can be no evasion from the alternative of dealing as he promised by you, or of fairly giving you up your originals. I had a letter from him, the post before I wrote to him in this manner, wherein he informs me that his troubles are now mostly over, and that he would soon satisfy you as to all points, that he would set himself in earnest about the task he undertook, and that he would have the benefit of your own instructions and amendments, the more as he lives now just near you in Phrappier Lane. I wrote to him last post and pressed him to give you a meeting, and that I hoped all obstacles would be removed by pursuing the plan I laid down for him. I believe that your jealousy in regard to his aliening any or all the 'Memoirs' in his hands is groundless. I think no necessity could force him to act such a part. I think I shall hear from him next post, and I hope I shall have some satisfactory account from him and you soon on this head."

"Sep. 23, 1758.

"Yours of the 18th inst. I received yesterday and I should testify my satisfaction at the forwarding a work so long delayed as that of the 'Memoirs,' ten days ago, if

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I was not hurried into the county of Sligo where I have sojourned for a week. What happened our friend is an untoward accident, and I am greatly affected by it, on your account as well as his own. Tho' no fever and (I conceive) no danger attends this accident, yet his poor, long, and helpless family will suffer, and this gives me very uneasy sensations. Why he has not mentioned Mr. Comerford to you can be easily accounted for. His affairs required that he should not share any part of the profit of his undertaking, and his spirit would not admit that he should share the trouble, when he would share nothing else. This is my way (at least) of accounting for his conduct, in regard to a proposal wherein I have been very explicit with him. This late accident renders the necessity of taking such a coadjutor as I recommended to him stronger than ever. I shall urge it to him this night, for I should be sorry to find it bruited about that you have appeared an active person in this affair. I would let malice, if possible, have nothing to rely on for information except its own suspicions, since in that circumstance we should be better enabled to deal with it than when it had certainty on its side, as happened in the affair of the 'Dialogue.' Your long and marginal notes will not only defend but recommend the 'Memoirs.' In short, nothing equal to your work has ever yet appeared on a point of Irish History much more important to the present time, than any that I and others have formerly dabbled in.

"I have seen the advertisement against our two prelates. I am acquainted with one of them, and think him a good man, tho' Mr. Wyse and he are unfortunately divided. I know nothing of the merits of the affair at Mitchelstown, but I can see (what no doubt you have seen) that the advertisement is extremely unfair, as it sets forth that all the inhabitants of that district were put under ecclesiastical censure. They had nothing to do but with persons of their own communion, and if our own people, tho' ever so delinquent, must not be subject to any spiritual punishment, there is at once an end of our religion. I thank God we have not many Mitchelstown subjects among us! And if our prelates have but barely done their duty (I mean with that discretion which the times require), I am in no great concern for the consequences. If you are not acquainted with the personal character of the person who issued the advertisement, I am, I will only say here that I am better pleased that such an advertisement should come from his hands, than any other person of his rank in the kingdom. Bonfires and an embargo on beef is all the news we have here in the west. In this philosophical way do we receive an event which it is computed will cost us in this province alone 30,000*l*. I have made my letter as long, and I believe longer than you require. When your hands are so full, the shortest scrip from you is better than a sheet from my other correspondents. The billet-doux of friendship, like every other billet-doux, has charms peculiar to itself."

"Octob. 6, 1758.

"Monday next being the last day of epistolary freedom, I must trouble you with a letter in the cheapest manner in my power. I have yours of the 30th ultimo before me, and am concerned at all the fatigues you undergo for the public in a double capacity. I wish warmly you may have reprisals made you by liberal payments in cash, as well as in fame; indeed I have no fear about the latter (stingy as this age is), so that your name be concealed. An author is no sooner known than abused, and as no truth is better known than this malignity in human nature, I wonder Mr. R. did not contrive to save you the trouble of supervising the 'Memoirs,' so as that your hand would not be seen in them. You may depend upon it that I pressed this upon him in two several letters. But now I find that the die is cast, and we have one comfort that the work will come out the more enriched. As this work is now attended with immediate expense, I shall, God willing, at the latter end of the month remit the little I promised for forwarding it unto light. I hope that both the type and paper are fashionable. Such ornaments can not at present be dispensed with, and with good reason, for who would abide to see a hero dressed in beggar's weeds? Many I know will be offended at the truth which at long run now find their proper place by being properly established. No matter. They are the truths of an age different from the present, the truths of another stage and other actors, and there is no injuring the Public any longer by a detention or concealment of truths to which it has so strong a right."

"Octob. 23, 1758.

"After reading the date of my letter I am put in mind of old Horace's sentiment—'Hic dies, anno re-

* Noël Antoine Pluche, author of "Histoire du Ciel," 1739, &c.

† Thomas Willis, M.D., Physician to Charles II.

C. O'CONNOR, Esq., 'denique, festus.' I rejoice with you on the return of this day,* as I think you must be edified by the sermons preached on it, conditionally that you had zeal and religion enough to listen to any; if you had not, I hope you are making it up at the tavern by this hour among all honest loyalists, quaffing glorious memories, confusions, etc. I am in love with these anniversaries wherein the ecclesiastical order and the laity by their example exert themselves in an extraordinary manner to promote the peace, increase the benevolence, and rouse the charity of all parties. I am informed that one Mr. R. has kept the printing press sweating for some time to give our anniversaryists, our preachers, and historians thanks for the pains they have taken to exhibit to us those truths which are the foundation of all this harmony in our little world. I request you will give the aforesaid Mr. R. my thanks, if he be known to you, and you may assure him that I have an interest in being thus beforehand with him, lest my name should be lost in the crowd of thanksgivers on the publication of his book. I hope you are no stranger to the work he is employed about, and on that supposal I request you will give me a full account of all his proceedings in your next."

"Jan. 27, 1759.

"Your letter of the 20th instant found me in the desert, upon a spot of four acres of land covered with stones and coppice, and neglected by my family at all times. It cost me 200 men for 6 day past to subdue this spot by stubbing and removing such a quantity of stones as enclosed it with a strong ditch. I am thus forty shillings a year richer now than when you saw me, and I have one of the qualifications necessary for voting at our next parliamentary election, all acquired by my own industry. 'O beatus nimum sua si bona norint agricolas!' Without rallery, I have for 9 years past reclaimed as much useless land as comes now to at least thirty pounds a year. I have ornamented and improved 60 acres of the creation, and I trust not only my friends but everybody, with my vanity in mentioning it. I am thinking Virgil was in earnest when he wrote the verse above quoted, but I must assure you that when I boast, I do it with discretion. I dreaded that a work of great and public use might be lost to the public; nor am I still free from apprehensions unless we put ourselves to some little expense in forwarding it. This should be done in so private a manner that no third person should ever be the wiser. I therefore request that you will not, out of any tenderness for me, spare a farthing for forwarding the work if our friend cannot proceed, but on the terms of advancing a small sum. It would be the worst economy in the world, and it would be depriving the public of what it has the fairest right to for at least sixty years past."

"Feb. 17, 1759.

"On the next post day after I received yours of the 29th ultimo, I made a precise reply as you required. I am now mixing labour with study. I succeed in the first, in the second I am highly pleased, entertained, and instructed. From the hands of Mr. Cusack I received 176 pages of a new work, intitled 'Historical Memoirs Concerning the Rebellion of 1641.' It is an admirable performance, and the author (whoever he is) has thrown on that darkened and important period of our history such a light as with good reason I despaired of ever seeing. The author has done more. From this point of view he makes most judiciously a retrospect to the times preceding the rebellion. He explains motives, develops incidents, opposes true facts to false, and, by detecting the latter, strips them of all the advantages they received from the declamations and dishonest pathos of those popular writers who in their day carried all before them by the pen as well as sword. We happily live in times wherein historical truths have a freer circulation, and it is hoped the public will be the better for them, notwithstanding the difficulty which many still have to resist the force of their earlier impressions. For this latter reason I would have our author's name concealed, and the more if it be true (as I have heard said) that the gentleman is a man of profession. Men of some consequence, but of little minds, may take advantages in such a person's case, which they would not take in mine. You, who live on the spot, and who might have heard of this performance, may inform me about the true author. I request you will procure a copy of what I have seen, and give me your opinion. I have ever been out of humour with the conduct of our

clergy in Jamestown (a place within 7 miles of my home, and Galway. The writer before me has explained that affair admirably to my satisfaction, as he does every other fact relative to those miserable times, and Mr. Harris has my hearty thanks for being the instrument of all these truths. I long greatly to see the whole work finished, and I am really angry at the editor for his delay, unless he has prudently (as is probable) waited to make it more complete by his notes and appendix. I am charmed with the honesty of Carte, and highly pleased to find such frequent use made of his authority, as he is an enemy to the very people he has justified. I beg your pardon for taking up so much of your time on this subject. Read and peruse the work. You will in that case be obliged to me, as in your way you might have overlooked such a performance as little worthy your attention or curiosity."

"Feb. 27, 1759.

"—I had lately a letter from my brother in the Netherlands. He there perused the first volume of Mr. Geoghegan's 'History of Ireland' (just published) wherein the author gives very high commendations of Mr. Reilly's 'Dissertations.' Surely he must be in raptures at seeing the 'Memoirs,' wherein things much more interesting to the present times are put into the clearest light. I wish you found some means for conveying all that has been printed to Mr. Hume in Scotland, that he may avail himself of the contents in his next edition of the 'History of Great Britain.' This is not a thought which rushed in by chance, I have had it long resting upon my mind."

"Mar. 31, '59.

"—You have known one Mr. Geoghegan in Paris. My brother (in Ostend) tells me he published his first volume of the 'Irish History,' wherein the 'Dissertations' you have seen are mentioned with credit. My correspondent presses it on me to new model that essay, and offered me a plan of method, wherein he says our British compositions are generally deficient. I could wish he provided the materials as well as the method, and yet with both, what prospect have we of ever seeing here such a task executed, from the very small number of readers and encouragers? I have compared Harris's 'Bishops and Antiquities' with the annals in my hands. Thro' the ignorance of our language, he has more mistakes than pages, many of which I marked in the margin from the original works I had before me. This ignorance of our language, and virulence of faction apart, he certainly had good talents for a compiler, and I often wonder how well he has succeeded. Poor man! he was under the necessity (thro' poverty) of joining the hussar to the Swiss, of giving up his conscience to satiate the party list of patrons who could not be gained but by such a sacrifice. When shall we see the 'Memoirs.' The subscribers are ill-treated, nay the public is so, and I interrogated our friend this day on the subject."

"Aug. 10, '59.

"—I am glad to find that our friend's historical task is at an end for the present. It is the most useful book that hath hitherto appeared on the subject by vast odds, and as such must receive the stamp of public approbation (I mean the impartial public of all these western countries) as soon as it is sufficiently circulated. You did well not to trouble the gentleman you mention nor any of his subalterns with copies. They are as little able to defend as they are indifferent about knowing any part of their predecessors. Let them account to themselves and to the public for their ignorance as well as they can, and I wish them that safety from censure, which old Erasmus granted to some of his maligning enemies 'tanti sunt suis tenebris.' My cousin Reilly sent me down a pamphlet just published, entitled 'Admonition to the Papists of Ireland.' I threw it aside after one reading and shall never take it up a second time; 'non tui auxilio nec defensoribus istis tempus egit.' I think the writer too low for any animadversion."

"Aug. 22, 1759.

"—I am just come in, having left my army of reapers under the direction of a subaltern. I was well employed, but now better, in a conversation with you, 'O fortunatos nimum (sua si bona norint) agricolas!' We, agricolas, at least, who can enjoy this mixed life, tempering its useful labors with the enjoyment of a true friend, tho' at 80 miles distance. It is to this sort of life, no doubt, that Cicero refers when he declared it to

* The anniversary of the Rising of the Irish in 1611.

* Histoire de l'Irlande, Ancienne et Moderne, tirée des monuments les plus authentiques. Par M. Fabrice Ma Geoghegan. Paris 1758.

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his judgment that my occupation was next to that of a philosopher. 'Agricultura (says he) mihi videtur ad sapientis vitam proxime accedere.' I have this summer subdued nine acres of a very unprofitable heath, and for nine years past I have been purchasing of land in the same manner very clandestinely. I have acquired thirty pounds a year which I do not think the cess of that it was not left me by my family, for by a new creation I have converted a disagreeable waste of thorns into good arable land of my own. I commit this secret to you (my dear friend) but to no other, lest any acquisition should be liable to a discovery from the privation clauses in the Popery Acts. The Government cannot be too watchful, in regard to persons of my dangerous principles, especially when we thus audaciously clude the laws of the land, by making that land the more useful by our labour and industry! The first line of my letter dragged so many others after it to this place. I now go into something else. What do the public say of our friend Reilly's undertaking since its publication? Who are vexed most? Those who envy the writer, or those who want to suppress the truths he established? Of the two I would trust most to the latter as the more generous enemies, and very probably the more equitable. You see your brother F—s pretty often; what's his judgment? I hope that he can separate the work from the editor, and that he has no relation to a certain Spanish Inquisitor who forbid the reading of the most authentic edition of St. Cyprian, because it came through a Protestant press. To be serious, I am uneasy and shall be so, till I have some particulars from you relative to this new performance. I have lately met with the first volume of the 'History of Poland,' wrote in a series of letters (by my namesake Doctor Connor*) to the most eminent persons in England, in King William's reign. As he was physician to King John Sobieski, and the first who gave a writer (I think) to our name, I would be thankful to you, if you purchased the two volumes for me. It would be difficult to the search of any other person; but I never could find your industry in the pursuit of scarce books yet disappointed. I therefore presume to give you the trouble."

"Sep. 17, 1759.

"Yours of the last post I received yesterday, and I write this on the wing. I received this week 18 copies of the 'Memoirs' for subscribers here. The work is not only a credit to the author, but to our country. It produces to light truths which have long lain in the dark. Sorry I am, however, that certain circumstances would not allow of its first appearing in London. Had that been the case the malice of little minds at home (whether of the great or small vulgar) would be effectually baffled, and produce the more sport by being baffled. However, I cannot bring myself to think so badly of the times as to imagine that men of learning and knowledge should countenance any ungenerous reflections upon a work so well intended. If any pitiful pamphleteer should come out to draw evil consequences from such intentions, or controvert facts so well established, he shall be spoke to, so that his matter or manners deserve any reply. I may transmit a copy to the great man at my door, if I can find a proper hand. He and the doctor you mention are cut to pieces. I got, along with yours, a letter from our friend. I am angry at initial letters at the end of the dedication to the 'Memoirs' sent to me. The words 'the Editor' would do vastly better. I received 15 lottery tickets from him, and will I think dispose of all as I disposed of seven this day. I should write to him by this post but that I want a frank. I therefore make him this much of a reply thro' your means. I shall do what I can to see justice done to you in regard to your demand to Mr. F., etc. Was it not silly in him to name me as an arbitrator in an affair of that nature? What would he think of me if I had made so free with him? But enough for the present from a room where I am surrounded with company who visit me but seldom."

"25 Sept. 1759.

"I must write this letter and read it over afterwards before I can form a judgment whether it will be worth the while to forward it, without a parliamentary privilege to pass gratis. Thro' the instrumentality of Mr. Stafford (my friend, an honest Papist, and my Elphin apothecary,) I have yesterday slipt the 'Memoirs'

into the hands of my neighbouring 'Cardinal.' He promised to read the work over with impartiality, and yet I have no great faith in those promises tho' 'in verbo sacerdotis.' I cautioned my friend to make no mention of my name, and inform his Eminence that he had the book from a Dublin correspondent. Notwithstanding this caution the 'Cardinal' spoke of me, and said he would be obliged to me, could I procure him poor Bishop French's 'Bleeding Iphigenia.*' You are no stranger to that work. The author was a partizan to our wretched Nuncio, Rinuccini,† and undertook the defence of our unhappy civil war in Charles the First's reign from principles no way popular in the present times, and I am afraid no way well grounded in any. Be that as it will, the thoughts of a single person on that subject cannot affect those of many wiser men of his own religion in that ill-fated age, and I see no great hurt in gratifying the 'Cardinal.' I therefore request of you to fall upon the search immediately, as of all men you have the happiest luck in detecting these literary fugitives. Dugan, of Bride's Alley, is a very good angler also; and I would wish that you employed him to labor along with you. It is a pleasure to me to find that the author of the 'Memoirs' has not one quotation from him, or the author of the 'Cambrensis Eversus.'"

"In festo Nativitatis D. N. J. C. 1759.

"You are in arrears to me (in turn) on the epistolary account, and you ought to be so, till you discharge accounts of more importance. I can communicate nothing to you but my impertinent sensibility (if it be impertinent) with regard to the nonsense or perverseness of your own party. Can it be less than perverseness in some, to refuse acknowledging in a public manner the real benefits we receive from a suspension of many penal laws? In the course of our long sufferings, prejudice (we see) begins to relent and the power hitherto ready in every conjuncture of peril to crush us, stretches out a hand to impotence, and invites us to that active obedience which they imagined our religion forbids. They always took our passive obedience to be only temporary and occasional, and your anti-addressers, it should seem, make it a point, to confirm them in that opinion, as if disarming power and prejudice by a religious and open profession of our true duty were an evil by all means to be avoided. Who then have acted most for the peace of Jerusalem, they who labor to undeceive our masters in regard to our true principles, or they who labored to their utmost to dissuade us from that duty? We have shaken off with decent contempt the shackles they intended we should wear, and the extraordinary notice which the Government took of our recognizances will be delivered down in history to our credit as well as to the credit of those whom God has commanded us to obey. This event has struck oppositor dumb, as it covered it with shame, and I am really angry at you for the pain you were in for some time on account of reproaches made to you as a subscriber by some friends who ought in earnest to reproach themselves for not following your example. After all, I must confess to you very candidly that I am still less in pain for the perverseness of those men than the nonsense of others who drew up the addresses of other cities. What right had those men, chained and fettered by law as they are, to use the style of freemen? This is the rock which you of Dublin avoided with much good sense, you on the contrary touched on the bondage you are under with great delicacy of sentiment, and to that very paragraph you owe your addresses being so far distinguished from others, as to merit being laid before the House of Commons; our Viceroy recommending us by that procedure as objects of real political pity. I am not indeed (from a long experience of popular assemblies) sanguine enough to expect much from all this. But surely it is great merit in us to put our affairs in such a train. I return to the addresses from the remote cities. Some of these gentlemen scold those unfortunate ancestors whom you have so well defended. Others again scold the French nation (who from them at least deserve better quarter)—France, the asylum of our poor fugitives (lay and clerical) for 70 years past! I would not general words such as you of Dublin used be more decent? Should that nation for the future stop up those fountains from which our exiles derived their existence or should they open their charity to more deserving objects, would they

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* "The History of Poland, in several letters to persons of quality, giving an account of the ancient and present state of that kingdom, historical, geographical, physical, political, and ecclesiastical. By Bernard Connor, M.D. Fellow of the Royal Society, and Member of the College of Physicians, who, in his travels in that country, collected these memoirs from the best authors, and his own observations." Two vols., 8vo. London: 1698.

* "The Bleeding Iphigenia," by Nicholas French, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, was published on the Continent, in 1674, in repudiation of the charges brought against the Irish Catholics, in connexion with their acts in the reign of Charles I.

† A different view of Rinuccini and his relations with the Irish will be found in the 'Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland,' 1641-1652. London, B. Quaritch, 1850.

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be much to blame? But the nonsense of these gentlemen did not stop here. They declare themselves so happy as to require a revolution in their private oppressed state, as little as they do a revolution in government.—Thus hath common sense deserted us, as well as fortune, the consequence of the loss of liberty!—I say no more, for this is doubtless too much in the whining strain, where the evil is without remedy. I told you that the 'Memoirs' are extolled, here in the west, to the skies by the few good judges we have. I forgot to remind you of the necessity of putting this work into the hands of Messrs. Hume and Smollet, the best modern historians we ever had in England. It is a loss (but not I hope an irreparable one) that the book was not published earlier for their inspection before the second edition of their histories came out. Mr. McDermott, of Usher's Quay, sent me the thanksgiving sermon of the Primate before the House of Lords. The strain in which the head of the Irish Protestant Church speaks of our difficulties, and his recommending encouragement to us, before such an assembly ought never to be forgot, and I doubt not but his Grace hath been spirited to all this in a particular manner by the applications and remonstrances to him in some former public papers, which you have seen. My paper and your patience are both out, but I recall the expression, for you are never impatient at the effusions of a friendship like mine, which ever sought to avoid prolixity and impertinence, however I might fail in the execution."

" May 13, 1760.

" I have omitted the 'repetita crame' for some time. I now renew my complaints and despondencies. I had yesterday a letter from poor Lord, our patriot bibliopolist, distinguishable by being at present the greatest sufferer by Popery of any man in the kingdom, for he not only suffers in common with us all as a Papist, but he suffers by our party also. He expended more than eight guineas on the Farmer's scheme, and received less than three pounds! Shame to us all that he should be such a sufferer! For my own part I would contribute to repair his expediture on our account. You are a member of our representative committee, and I trust you have influence enough with your brethren to induce them to contrive ways and means for satisfying minute demands on our party. How shall we bring our great scheme to bear if we fail or even hesitate in little things. We Protestants and Papists are united on the principle of indolence, however one may be separated on every other. The 'Farmer's' fourth letter is an excellent piece, and neither party gives it attention. This slight on the writer will, I believe, stop the mouth of the patriot and yet (to give you my thoughts candidly) I think we ought to keep him to the work he undertook, till he completed it, for he is a man of genius, and what is better, he is a Protestant of genius, the fittest wedge we can have to cleave a block of the same timber."

" Aug. 20, 1760.

— " I am grieved to hear of the apathy of our Roman Catholic friends in the city. On them we had our chief dependance. You alone have acted the part of a patriot, and from experience I am not so much surprised at the small acquisition you have made among our people as at your making any at all. I am however obliged to my friend Mr. Reynolds and to the few others who adhere to you. I had last week a letter from Mr. Lord complaining still of his sufferings by the 'Farmer's Letters.' As he suffered on our account, it is surely our cause. I could wish his loss was repaired to him, and I would myself contribute. You and I (you particularly) have acquitted ourselves singularly to our party. We should not be tired still, were it of any use. I am thankful to my worthy friend Dr. Reddy, who would bring me back from the consideration of our present unfortunate times to the past from which I first started, to the study of more ancient and better times within the limits of our own island. Any assistance I can afford in giving a clearer notion of those times than we have had hitherto is at his disposal, Alas! My assistance is next to nothing, not only because my studies relative to our ancient history have been long interrupted, but because materials at this distance from libraries are extremely few. The 'Farmer' has already solicited me on this head and offered his own elegant pen to set off the matter. I answered with truth that my avocations and want of materials rendered me too feeble a crutch to be leant upon, especially without those materials which lie at such a distance from me. But I repeat again what I said above, that the Doctor and Abbé shall want no assistance in my power."

" Sept. 16, 1760.

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— " I request you will tender my best services to Dr. Reddy, and assure him that every little historical anecdote in my power is at his disposal. Remote as I am from libraries, my contributions (I am afraid) are not worth acknowledgment from him or the Abbé. I have given my mind largely on this subject in my two last letters to you, and would enlarge still on my gratitude to the Doctor for his friendship if this manner of conveyance had not met with so many obstructions. The work you have in hand is one of the desiderata of our ill fated country, and I often thought that it was not more a shame than a loss to it that so few medical works have yet appeared among us, when our climate, our soil, our manner of living, &c. have pointed to some new and local methods of practice: your long experience qualifies you for making a considerable present to your country on a subject inexhaustible in its nature, and tho' you profess to write only 'ad populum,' yet foreign physicians will be much obliged to you for the new lights in your power, and the more as our island is so much in arrear to medical learning. Now that your hand is in I shall make but very little allowance for ill-grounded modesty; and none at all for laziness or a subject wherein your own fame, and (what is more), the good of your country is deeply concerned. I would not however staid you in time, but would have you enlarge your view, and take in more matter than (perhaps) you have proposed to yourself. A delay of five or six months will be nothing when balanced with the good it must certainly produce. Let me know how far you approve of these hints, which I take the liberty to throw out on this very important subject, such a liberty is very pardonable in me, and much as I regard the public good, private friendship warms still more in taking up so much of your time in answer to a postscript of two short lines. I have seen the 'Memoirs' you mention and the notice taken now of them so long after their publication puts me in mind of Tiberius's condoleance with the citizens of Troy for the loss of old Hector. The design of those 'Memoirs' was to refute the contumners of the republicans in Charles the First's reign, those republicans whose words were invectives against the Church of England, and whose actions were an edged sword to cut off the monarchy and the monarch. If any man alive is offended at giving such men their due, let him in God's name stand forth and avow his principles. We will dare reply to him with the constitution and the laws of the land on our side."

" Octob. 3, 1760.

— " I have written my last to you carelessly enough, and I believe that I told you so, being in dread that my letter would miscarry; and, if I mistake not, I informed you that I must seek some other channel of correspondence with you rather than a post office wherein I thought myself betrayed. No man alive has given me stronger testimonials of true friendship than you have done, and I feel the effects of it every day. You have enriched me with much historical knowledge; you have cultivated my mind, and you have re-established my son, who, I think, God has wonderfully thrown under your care. My moral and physical essence disposes me to sensibility and tender affections nuder ties vastly less obligatory. I never forget the unmerited services I receive, and in regard to injury I recall it with so much pain to myself that I almost forget it. I once lost a brother of yours in this commerce of friendship, but in truth he never lost me. I would gladly improve an opportunity to serve him, for nothing can cancel the good done, while time and accidents may open a door for cancelling the evil. If all this be the true state of my mind, I must repeat what I said above, that I cannot on any account lose the friendship you conferred on me so gratuitously, and I must insist on your explaining in my favor for the future those ambiguities which, perhaps, the strictest care cannot always guard against, particularly in the case of two friends, who never ought to be laced and corded by the preciseness and forms which are exacted by a more reserved correspondence. Have I not minutely too much on this subject? I think you will blame me for it; I should have said in one word that I never harboured one thought of you but what obligation dictates to gratitude, and that I cannot part with any acquisition where self-interest in some degree strips gratitude itself of its merit. There I should leave the matter."

" If Dr. Reddy be in town, I request you will present him with my affection. Any contribution I can make towards Abbé Geoghegan's work is always at command. It is but small at this distance from archives

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and libraries. With relation to his designed history from the Conquest of Ireland (as it is called), there is a chasm of 54 years in my Irish Annals, that is from 1170 to 1224, and this void (no doubt) is tolerably filled in Harris's collections, yet in Mss. These ought to be referred to, if any access can be had to them. On the whole, I know no history can worse reward the labors of an able writer than our own for the 4 or 5 ages succeeding the Invasion of Henry II.

"On the day after his dining with the Bishop of Elphin I met here the famous oculist Taylor. He is drunk with vanity, and of all men was the unfittest to sooth the vanity of another. In relation to the present state of Europe, he contradicted the Cardinal in almost every particular. This incident gave me no pain. Taylor, whose manual dexterity brought him into the most conspicuous circles of mankind, has contracted from long habits an indifference to the smaller subordinations, and to the value which the most limited set on themselves. He is called a forward and impudent man, when, in fact, he estimates things by their real value not as a philosopher but as a traveller. You have a medical present to make to your country. Let it be worthy of you, for it is worthy of all your care and knowledge. Those who quarrel with truth in an historical process will, however, embrace it in a physical one. Tho' we have different interests (real or supposed) in civil affairs, we have none at all in what is common to all as material beings. Let it animate you that you will have none to oppose you, but perhaps brethren, who find writing difficult, and censure easy. I wish I may hear more from you relatively to the gentleman who told you so much offence was taken at the 'Historical Memoirs.' That some are offended I do not doubt, and what is true in the Irish proverb is true in their case, — 'It is easy to draw blood from a scabby head' — so much the better, they may receive their cure the sooner from a little phlebotomy."

"Octob. 15, 1760.

"Your letter from Norris's Coffee House brought me the sunshine I wanted, and I enjoy it too much to think of the shade I lay under; or, if I should think at all of it, it would be only to laugh with you at those blunders in writing which an Irishman and a Connaughtman (to mend the matter) will sometimes commit, not indeed to pull down, but to shake the fabric of friendship he has been happy enough to rear. It puts me in mind of a gentleman of our country, the great MacDermott in Charles the First's reign. He possessed an admirable turn of mind, but he blundered enough to make all the world laugh (excepting his friends). A gentlewoman who esteemed him much, hearing his whims ridiculed, and unable to make any sort of defence, cried out, 'Know, varlet, (said she) that MacDermott disdains discretion!' Let me have the same Milesian right with you, lest the little stock of discretion in my possession should have any deductions when I write on the pivot of reservedness to those for whom alone reservedness should be kept. I am sorry, but not at all surprised to find that the Farmer is not encouraged to finish the useful work for which he so good a foundation. Habits of pain have produced a thorough insensibility among our people, a deadly lethargy for which the whole 'matéria politica' can never find a remedy while the legislative shop is kept shut against such patients. Were I a wealthy man I would at worst see the Farmer's key for opening this shop finished, but since I am not thus able I submit with resignation to our common fate! In the state of apathy we are in, apathy is our best cure. Thus kind Providence balances the evils of life, and counteracts all the mighty efforts of our masters to render a perpetual corrosive. 'Uno premente Deo, fert Deus alter opem.' I would wish, however, that the Farmer's 5th letter was published, but where is the good of wishing. Let me go back to the past from which I started, from the consideration of present times to those that are long since past. 'Iterare cursus eorum relictos,' as Horace phrases it. Several years since I have written an historical account of our Irish Kings from the reception of Christianity to the dissolution of our monarchy; that book I burned. I am now sitting down to a second draught, and this, if finished, I may burn also. No matter. It will find employment for an idle hour, which I by no means will dedicate to cards while an old annal lies before me. Could I do anything to my own liking in such a work, vanity (which at my time of life no wise man would entertain) will have the smallest share in it. I propose something better, the bringing home to the heart by historical examples that wisdom which all our speculations have attempted to infuse in vain. This has been the well-judged plan of the three

letters to the Lord Primate [Stone], and we have certainly felt some good effects from them, operating privately, and in some degree (as you know) operating publicly also. Go on with your 'medical precepts,' excepting some among the medical brotherhood you will have all parties, Whigs, Tories, Papists on your side. You will fare better than the author of the 'Historical Memoirs,' for I find by a late account that the rust of his historical sword will not easily cure the wounds he gave to party prepossessions, and lucrative falsehoods. But I dare be prophetic enough to predict that those who are so unreasonably sore will let the memoir writer rest in full security. If they do not, their objections will only throw light on the subject they want to keep in the shade."

"Nov. 24, 1760.

"Are you labouring at our medical work? Our Irish climate and Irish habits require instructions which are not yet given, and which no foreign physician (however able) can give. You have laid the foundation and you should not be lazy on rearing an edifice, which your fame and (much more) your duty calls upon you to finish. Lazy as I am, I have been delineating something this winter, but my Annals are no better than a file of newspapers, and I apprehend that such materials are to an historian what a barren invention is to a poet. The historical like the poetical harvest will be poor indeed, and who will be found who will come to share in the repast we can afford? But I am free from the poet's vanity. I shall endanger no table with my fist, nor knock down a poor writer who takes my extatic raps for a call. I shall desist in time and demolish my castle of cards with a whiff. Tired and chagrined as I have been in an unsuccessful attempt to which [you] are no stranger, I thought it some relief to turn my eyes from modern to ancient times, and a relief it is. Write to your friend, for no man wants the advice and consolation of a friend more."—"Since I have written the within, I replied to yours by the last post, and sent you an indigested heap of words, out of which, perhaps, some paragraph might stand in the address which some of our people think a proper measure at this time. I hope all our people will be unanimous in this affair. You should have this letter earlier, but the bearer was delayed by his own affairs."

"Culavin, Decr. 29, 1760.

"This event (I say) has put a temporary stop to any activity in the affair of the subscriptions. I got some and I here send you their names, as the address is now at Belanagare, and cannot be sent up till I go home. May God, my dear friend, grant you a happy new year. May your family be a comfort to you, and may no disturbance arrive to interrupt it, particularly by mortality till you, in a distant period, precede them by your own dissolution.

"Subscribers who signed the address before the 20th inst. :—

| | |
|--|--|
| "Edmond French, of Bela, Esq. | "James MacDermott, gent. |
| "John French, of do., Esq. | "John Croughan, of Roscommon, mercht. |
| "Robert Plunket, Esq. | "John Purcell, of Roscommon, mercht. |
| "Charles Plunket, Esq. | "Hugh Stafford, of Elphin, apothecary. |
| "Michael Plunket, of Oxhill, gent. | "Andrew Cumyn of do., gent. |
| "Michael Plunket, of Ardkeena, Esq. | "Andrew Martin, of do., gent. |
| "Edmund Ternan, of Tulse, merchant. | "O'Connor Don, of Ballintobber. |
| "James Ternan, of Strokestown, mercht. | "Dominick O'Connor, of do. |
| "Patrick Mahon, of do., mercht. | "Charles O'Connor, of do. |
| "Dominick Mahon, of do., mercht. | "Owen O'Connor, of do. |
| "Charles Mahon, of do. | "Roger O'Connor, of do. |
| "Martin Brown, of Cloonfad, gent. | "Denis O'Connor, of do. |
| "Roger Flynn, gent. | "Dennis O'Connor, of Belaghnamarn. |
| "Michael Flynn, gent. | "T. O'Connor, of do. |
| "Edmond Corr, of Roscommon, gent. | "Hugh O'Connor, of Ballintobber. |
| "Michael MacDermott, of do., gent. | |

Four times this number could be got if the address could be sent into the several quarters of the country."

"Jamestown, Jan. 19, 1761.

"I am concerned but not surprised at your unmeaning differences, difficulties, hyper-criticisms, etc., relative to an address. Thus it must be people so pecu-

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C. O'CONNOR, Esq. liarily circumstanced as we are; we do not well know how to word what the constitution seems to forbid us to speak. Self-sufficiency, timidity, and pride (contradictory as those passions are), throw in their weight, and from this combination of things I expect nothing, or what is next to it. I could wish strongly that you kept the Farmer a-going let his price be what it will. Till our enemies turn advocates for us nothing can be done for us. For my part I have done with these affairs. My efforts have only gained me ill will from many of our own people. If ever I attempt anything for public instruction it will for the future be in your way by historical lessons. I write composedly here in a public-house with the eyes of the company upon me. We have here the ruins of old fortifications and the noblest river in the three kingdoms before us. You cannot forget that the place is famous (like Trent) for the Council held here in the days of Cromwell.* I shall soon, God willing, be able to write to you something more consistently put together than what I now send. I would rather remit any scrowle than leave you any longer in suspense about the cause of my silence, where public and private duty require my breaking it."

"Feb. 6. 1761.

"Your very welcome letter of the 31st of last month I received by the last post. It arrived at a time when I looked on the affair undertaken by our people as utterly desperate, and I hinted as much in a scrole I writ to you from Jamestown. I receive great pleasure from the share my worthy friend, Lord Taafe, took in this affair, nor could we expect much effect from it, if men of rank and others of the party known to the public (by their fortunes or professions) had not put their hands to it. Several such I am afraid have neglected to subscribe. Despair, or pride, or indifference, or unmeaning motives have arrested their hands, and with these we must bear as with the other moral evils of life. Will it be overlooked that our ecclesiastics to a man have been entirely passive in the prosecution of this measure? The only man among us against whom the Popery laws are not put in execution! The only licensed Roman Catholic in the kingdom! We the laity indeed may see no end of our sorrows, but our address to the throne will certainly have a good effect with regard to them, and it must be one of those contradictions in life (of which life is full) to find them very little obliged to their benefactors. They may no doubt think themselves affronted that they have not on this occasion been called upon to prescribe in our civil as well as religious duties, and had they sufficient knowledge in the former as well as in the latter case, we should be much to blame if we did not give them the weight they ought to have in deliberations which so much concern us both. But the leading men seem to want political knowledge much more than their predecessors in former reigns, or they are foreclosed by some private reasons of their own, which if wisdom cannot avow, religion can never approve. Be this as it will, I have some hope that the Government will consider them as associates in our address, and the more as they think we can do nothing without the advice or consent of this order of men. 'Aliquis malo' usus in illo,' unless they deprive us of this use by declarations that they had no hand in our address, but it is to be presumed that they have more discretion. My concern on this head made me unawares enlarge too much on it.

"I now return to the immediate object of your letter. The Primate, as you observe, is doubtless a most worthy person, and were men of his temper at the head of the Protestant cause for 200 years past, we should not have the history of Christendom disgraced by dissensions, and those concomitant evils, which can have no place where the spirit of Christianity prevails. Worthy as this prelate is from so happy a natural disposition, yet the public appeals to him which I have seen and some other papers on our affairs, have, I am convinced, had a good effect on a man who wishes so well for the public, and confesses how really it suffers; by elapping bolts and manacles on two-thirds of the industrious and labouring part of our people. I am rejoiced to find that among so many essays the putting the last hand to the address fell upon you, unwilling as you were to have either the envy or the honor of it. The pevish and self-sufficient will envy you; the good men who live now and the good men who are not alive yet will honor you, for you will be known to posterity when those selfish gentlemen I hint at will not. I could wish ardently that our

C. O'CONNOR, Esq. 'Farmer' was kept in good humour; you told me he would, for your hopes are always stronger than mine. Let me be assured that they are better grounded than my despondency. The retaining such a man in our service ought by no means to be neglected. I request you will as soon as possible give me the history you promise of the dictatorial peer who put himself at the head of two counties, when he failed in putting himself at the head of the whole party. As our ends are the same, his secession can do no hurt. I request you will pay Mr. George Faulkner, my particular friend, one guinea for me in discharge of what I owe him for his 'Journal' during this last year. The post officer in Roscommon does not do me justice in the transmittal of that paper, and I think I ought to drop it. I shall by the next safe hand send you what you will pay him, and I have great occasion for your indulgence relative to the sums I take up so freely, and the many other troubles I give you from time to time. You have no alternative left but to discharge the friend you gave yourself, or bear with the expense of him. I am growing old and would gladly have a license from a vigorous fast at one meal, where fish is scarce. I suffered in the last Lent, and I fear for my constitution in this."

"13 March 1761.

"I return you my warmest thanks for what I liked first, and what you have written last in your letter of the tenth instant. I mean the very witty and very poignant verses on the archi-presbyter and his zealous co-operators with the Grand Jury of Dublin. Whoever the author is, I dare promise you that he has a better ingredient in the composition of verses than indignation, laudable as indignation must be on such an occasion given to it, where the ravens are spared and the pigeons punished. The ridicule is indeed powerful, and wrought up to the highest pitch that humour could raise it. I like this little piece too well, and I know its value too well not to preserve it from the mortality of a circulating modern manuscript, and I see no reason why it may not appear without offence in some of the public papers. By the way, I hope I think too favourably of our own clergy to suspect that any among them acted an underpart in the plot of Stephen's Street. One of the chaplains is my particular friend and countryman, Mr. Fitzgerald, who has been my constant inmate in Mrs. Birmingham's house. Before the Oratory was opened in Stephen-Street he communicated his design to me. I requested of him by all means to have the hyper-doctor's consent, and whether he followed my advice or not I know not, tho' I know what I suspect, and what you will readily guess. God help us! What may we not apprehend from enemies, to whom we are literally captives, when enmity and contention among ourselves league with those enemies to our undoing? Or is it any alleviation of the evil that the contempt of such enemies may help to blunt the edge of their hatred? We want good sense and common sense among us. I am afraid we want true zeal also. You who are endowed with these blessings, what have you not suffered by the want of them in others, nay what have you not suffered by the exertion of them? But I must recall the last line. The consciousness of doing your duty, and of putting some life into our expiring cause will render what you suffered a mere feather counterpoised with that consciousness. Yet a feather which may be light may be sharp-pointed also. Its irritation will give some pain to so sensible a mind as yours; and I know that it had this effect with me to a degree which induced a strong resolution to leave party advocacy, for the future, in the hands of more able and more resolute advocates than myself. Must I not be reduced to despondency by the account you give me of the nonsense of so many among ourselves, who thought it more prudent to let the dirt thrown upon us in the 'London Chronicle' stick, rather than throw it back on the head of him who raked it? Doth not this incident offer us a decent and (may I say?) a desirable opportunity of publishing to the world our true principles relative to civil government. What but the declaration of such principles, and the frequent repetition of them (so as to make at last, some impression on our masters) can entitle us to the repeal of any one penal law? When industry, the culture of our island, the public happiness, are all kept at a stand on our account, will not legislative wisdom one day or other apply some cure to the wound given to the public interest thro' our sides, when this wisdom gets a conviction of its being safe in administering such a cure? But this is too much to you. I am glad that the refutation you mention hath been sent off to appear in the very paper wherein the charge was made against us. It has been drawn up by a certain gentleman of

* A detailed account of this Council, held in August, 1650, is given in the "Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-52," vol. II, pp. 109-7. London: B. Quaritch, 1880.

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my acquaintance. I have no doubt of its being effectual, as far as prejudice (which is not over fiery in the heads of our present ministry) will admit it to be efficacious. Could we since the first invasion of our island boast of such a Secretary, I mean Mr. P[itt,] such a Viceroy, such a Primate, as the present? Never had we surely a better security from prejudice, religious or national! In the refutation sent off, I would warmly wish that the motto from Lord Clarendon, in the 'Historical Memoirs,' was advantageously thrown in. The authority of such an able, or rather such a popular adversary must have great weight with minds too much preoccupied against error and better authority. Now that I mention the 'Memoirs,' how came it that Mr. Hume, of Edinburgh, was not served with a copy as I often requested? Surely this ought not to be omitted, as that gentleman will probably give another edition of his 'History,' and be obliged for any lights which may render it still more valuable to the public.

You have been ill-treated with respect to the 'Farmer,' and indeed in every other respect, but I request you will sacrifice your resentment on this fairest prospect we ever had. Write to Mr. Wyse that he may prompt and spur Dublin indolence. Do you prompt shame and spur also. Had the Farmer's undertaking been complete and brought into one pamphlet on the approach of next session, it would doubtless operate in our favor. The smallest alleviation of our misery would be a great point gained, and prove the earnest of a still greater future alleviation. 'Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.' I believe my last long letter to you has miscarried. It rolled chiefly on a just resentment of Lord Trimleston's treatment of our people in their representative committee. When will your medical work be finished? Is it not a shame and a reproach that no able man of your profession has yet given those instructions relatively to our climate, and its physical causes and effects, which the ablest foreigner cannot possibly give? You, who in the long course of experience must know our constitutions what most affect them, and what best can help them by preventatives and by remedies, should take the honor of this task while we have the profit. 'Tis a great honor surely to be useful, after your surrender of life, what every man must surrender. May yours be long and happy in friends and in fortune."

"To Pæan! Tho' I have written to you by last post, yet I cannot contain myself. After all your windings and doubles to escape fame, she has fairly overtaken you at last. You have now no resource left but to compound with her not to lift you up and expose you to the public, a composition which I think you will not be able to make, unless you are able to impose silence upon me, which I think you will hardly do. Living, dying, or dead, you are my hero. You, who have wiped off the stains upon our ancestors! You, who have in the labor of a hundred days made waste paper of the anniversary sermons of a hundred years! You who done all this with the applause of your very adversaries! What do I, what doth not your country owe to you? I dined yesterday at a worthy man's table, Sir Edward King's, in a circle of the chiefest men of this country. It being post day a number of Irish and English papers came in. I hit upon the 'Chronicle' of the 31st of March, there I found a 'Vindication' of our 'Address,' I ran out of the circle to the window in raptures, and there perused as composedly as I could the whole. Words sink now, as they cannot express my pleasure. I came back to the table and expressed my satisfaction at the justice done us by the English writer in the 'Chronicle.' How so? Why, Sir Edward, our address from the Roman Catholics of Ireland was misrepresented and even tortured to our prejudice by some gentlemen in England. Others, said I, were generous enough to reluke the person who, upon his own authority, fastened vile principles upon the addressers, and condemned what the court approved and received very graciously. 'Let me see the Vindication.' He took it and read a part. He closed up the 'Chronicle.' 'I do not,' (said he) 'dislike a controversy where both parties agree in the main point of obedience to the civil government. If it be an obedience from principles (as this writer contends) rather than from necessity, the Roman Catholics, I am thinking, will find the benefit if they give the legislature the proper conviction.' The parson, on my left hand (a dignitary, too), interrupted the baronet by another subject, and I thought it discreet not to renew the argument. I would have a three-penny pamphlet published containing our Address and the 'Chronicle' controversy, and all this introduced by a reasonable advertisement. It is enough to hint this

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to you, but probably the publication ought to be delayed till the new Viceroy [Earl of Halifax] comes over. You who started this subject for the service of your country ought not to drop it lightly, as you have now the joy of baffling the malice of friends and foes in a run of applause from England. The severest scourge that envy or malice can feel!—When I arrived here this day from Boyle, I found Mr. R.'s letter before me, giving me an account of the reception which the 'Literary Reviewers' gave to the 'Memoirs' in 7 pages. He sent me some extracts, and one concludes that the 'Memoirs' are written 'with the accuracy of a scholar, the candour of a gentleman, and the moderation of a Christian.' To Pæan! No picture can be more just, or, indeed, more highly finished! What a pleasure must it not be to the 'Advertiser' to find himself inseparably joined to such a 'memoir-writer' as is here described. When they are no more, their friendships and, I hope, their services will be remembered. 'The Memoirs' are an everlasting monument, and since it must stand, the 'Advertiser' can not be forgot. This is vanity, but it is honest vanity, and while it impels me to honest efforts why should it be discarded? Our friend [scilicet] ought to advertise the 'Memoirs' immediately, and stick the last closing paragraph of the review to his advertisement, beginning at the words, 'Those who are desirous of surmounting illiberal prejudices, etc.' I am really pleased greatly that this incident is likely to be of considerable service to our friend. His obstetric hand has been of use to us, but to me particularly, who would not be known to you but for him. It was owing to his solicitations that I ever ventured upon appearing before the severe tribunal of the public."

"[May 12, 1761.]

"Could I come at a frank, the last post, you should be troubled with as good a letter or a worse letter than this I am now writing. In letters to a friend, I would indeed pay a proper regard to the matter (did it lie in the way) but very little to the style. I would only guard against illiberal improprieties, the surest indications either of a want of respect or of a want of common abilities; and yet you who seek only a friend's heart can overlook everything else. How else could you bear with my idle complaints and idler bagatelles for five years past? I call my complaints idle, when I see no remedy for the shameful conduct of our own people, in whom you and a few others have been long endeavouring to infuse some spirit. You have labored surely in vain, when in your representative capacity as a committee you bear with the dictatorial taunts of a single person who has usurped the property of the public, and who refuses to be accountable for it except in his own way, not in theirs. Do you not, gentlemen, deserve his treating you in this manner? They who can tamely bear such treatment deserve it most certainly. What service hath that gentleman ever done you, except by a certain address penned by himself wherein the turgid style and puerile sentiments helped to set off that drawn up in your committee; that address, whose natural graces could not be better seen or recognized than by setting up the foil to it which we have seen. Were I one of your committee (what pity it is that I am not), I would humbly move that this gentleman should be exempted from all future trouble in regard to the application, the detention, or the non-application of our little public fund. I would with great deference also urge, that, in regard to the uses it should be applied to, there is nothing so difficult or embarrassing as may not come within the extent of our own common penetration, without the dictatorship of any one person who might presume to exert a power over it. He lodged the money in an honest man's hands, but surely he did so under the control of the proprietors, and whether expressed or tacit is all alike. The committee as representatives of those proprietors have a right to ease him of the burthen, and fulfil to the best of their power the intention of their constituents, so little hitherto regarded. If the dictator should refuse to comply, another course should be taken with him, under the limitation, however, of that discretion, which I hope may prove effectual in punishing him, without letting our adversaries into the secret.—It is a shame, and a flaming one, that you cannot or do not supply the 'Farmer,'* and enable him to complete his argument. Were his papers all published here, and republished in London in one pamphlet, they must be effectual in opening the eyes of candour and good sense. To attempt any other is not in the nature of possible things; but

* Henry Brooke, author of "The Farmer's Letters to the People of Ireland," 1746.

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every acquisition is gain to the poor, and acquisition in the light I mention must surely be great gain. I expect to hear soon from you on the Farmer's account, but not with the desirable circumstances of your last letter. If Smollet should deign to correspond with me on points of history relating to this island, I shall point you out to him, after telling him who wrote the 'Historical Memoirs.' I need not say much to him. In that case he will no longer be indebted to me for a correspondence with you. He is a man of very considerable historical abilities, and should be attempting writing our history, we should exert ourselves from all quarters to supply him with proper materials. His accounts and reflections would be of great use in curing old prejudices; and who would not drop a little of his domestic business to contribute to so desirable an event? I know not whether I informed you before, but the Farmer proposed it to me to assist him in writing a history of Ireland. I answered as politely as I could, and told him truly I could not (from avocations interesting to my family) go thro' the painful task of reading, selecting, transcribing, etc.; that all my own materials together were not sufficient, without visiting libraries to make up such a collection as would be necessary for him. This shall be my answer to the other gentleman, tho' what I have at present I would refuse to neither. Nay, I would drop a part of my domestic affairs to be useful in some shape to my country. I expect a medical work from you, but yet under the control of your leisure and other businesses. I do not consult your fame alone, in such an undertaking, I am actuated from a higher principle, the good of my country."

" June 24, 1761.

"I am really vexed at the perverseness of our people, and if you find the case desperate (incurable I should say), I request you will give them up, like your patients in another capacity. What patient can be preserved against himself, against one who rejects the most salutary remedies? Desponding as I am, I, however, hope you will be made amends in the spirit and fidelity of some for the falling away of others in whom you vainly reposed a confidence. Write to me soon and let me know whether I am only vainly flattering myself.

"I last post received a letter from Mr. Warner, in London, who is writing the general history of Ireland. You have seen his letter to the nobility and gentry on this subject in 'Faulkner's Journal.' He solicits my assistance or rather contributions. He writes politely, and puts some queries relative to several things advanced in the 'Dissertations.' I shall write, and in my answer plainly confess my own mistakes in one or two places to which he points. Those 'Dissertations' lie under all the disadvantages of a first endeavour on a very difficult subject. They lay two years out of my hands before publication, and are destitute of many corrections, additions, and chastisements which I could give them. After all, I will find it much easier to answer Mr. Warner's queries than his expectations. To serve him to any good purpose I should go thro' much painful drudgery, which my present avocations cannot permit. I hear of other able undertakers. Dr. Smollet, Mr. Nugent (the translator of Montesquieu); etc. I promise you they will be far from finding the road so smooth as imagination may conceive it, and I am afraid most of 'em will faint before they go half their journey, 'Periculose plenum opus alee.

"I ask your pardon for not acknowledging the letter of yours you mention. I shall make no apology for the judgement I formed of the 'Remonstrance.' I have kept a copy of it, and am able to vindicate all that I have advanced, tho' you, my learned Trebatius, should dissent, and yet I do not remember that I ever differed with you on any other point. Do not let our medical work lie over, by sacrificing to laziness. Of all physicians in Europe, ours are most in debt to the public. When you appear 'unus instar omnium,' your interest will be advanced, while your credit will be undivided. Agriculture is my daily occupation. I am adorning 'campum rudem et incultum,' as Lord Chesterfield did his in the Phoenix Park, and my undertaking is vastly more extensive and profitable than his. You see that in one instance, I am, without boasting, his superior. 'Agricula mihi videtur ad sapientis vitam proxime accedere.' I quote that sentiment of Cicero in my own favor, to give the citizen an idea of the importance of my present labors. What do I not owe to the inventor of these marks (made by a quill), and to one who brings me thus into conversation with my friend at the distance of 80 miles? Who brought me a visit from Warner in seven days from London? Who, by a miracle, brings sound from the organs of light with more

precision than thro' those of the ear? Whoever he was, I shall owe more to him when he brings me glad tidings in the next visit from you.—Why do you not send the 'Memoirs' to Mr. Hume of Edinburgh. You really deserve a rating, and I thank Dr. Smollet more than you for the information he gave Hume about that work in his review. I am glad that my paper is out, lest I should run into more accusations. I believe this to be the only letter of mine which began and ended with them."

" Octob. 3, 1761.

"To-morrow or next day I send up to Mr. R[eilly] by the conveyance of a country fellow, 'The Danger of Popery Examined.' You are to get it from our friend and to pass sentence upon it. There may be some circumstances of time which may render the publication at present unseasonable, besides we must have a consideration for booksellers who lose by tracts on our subjects, for neither friends or foes will read them. I have addressed this little pamphlet to our new Viceroy; I had an honest artifice in this to gain attention. Could I gain one able convert to truth among our masters, it would be a conquest, and a conquest of triumph superior to any ever obtained by Roman arms! I had neither time nor patience to transcribe the essay I send you, you must therefore put on a pair of new spectacles to decipher interlineations, and get over the sharp palisades thrown in your way by blots and counterblots, if you are in the temper of allowing the expression. If you find that putting the old argument in a new livery may be of any use, I believe you will agree with me, that to obtain this end it would be necessary that an old acquaintance should not be suspected for the author. That suspicion would ruin all. You know of me (what I know of you,) that I would prefer the smallest public advantage to my own credit, and yet on the whole, what credit can be gained at present by a fugitive pamphlet on our subject which dies like other creatures immediately after coming into the world? Yet I know that our creatures of the brain may revive hereafter, when present dissipations, present views, and the present reigning caprice are over. I know that you have preserved pamphlets that had no good luck in their day, and others will no doubt hereafter imitate your example. 'Tis thus that many historical and important anecdotes are preserved. But this is no comfort of present consideration. I say no more. My bolt is shot, and I shall think, I assure you, no more about it, hit or not hit. To-morrow I lie again for the county of Sligo."

" Camagh, Octob. 29, 1761.

"I had a letter this week from Mr. R[eilly] informing me that you thought it proper I should enlarge on that part of the Lord Lieutenant's speech, wherein he proposes the encouragement of agriculture and the linen manufacture to our Parliament. I was so struck with your thought, that I sat down immediately, tho' my foot was in the stirrup for this place, and sent up yesterday the crude and indigested page which have (probably) seen before you can see this, having the substance of it in my memory, I sat down here in the happy recess of a whole day to put that matter into some better form, and what I have done I send you enclosed in this letter. 'Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.' I confess to you that I am intensely warmed with my Lord Lieutenant's speech, and in this warmth I flatter myself that the 'Danger of Popery Examined,' is a seasonable piece, however deficient in matter and argument, both which might be extended. I will see you in December, meantime I request you will write to me by the return of the post, and inform me of what our people are doing, etc. Tho' I live now in the neighbourhood of the county of Fermanagh, I shall be at home before your letter returns. The sheet I now send, on agriculture and the linen trade, is as full as it need be, and will I hope please you, after you correct it. I have wrought into it a little on the precariousness of our judgement debts, but 'oculo retorto.'"

" Nov. 25, 1761.

"I am angry at you for apologizing that you did not write to me since you received my last. You have a far better and more interesting employment, that of doing public as well as private good, and any minute you detach from that, is a great loss even to me. Go on and rouse your own people, rouse their adversaries, and reconcile, if you can, these to those. By no other means will you come at the 'mollia tempora fandi,' the halcyon days you mention. I never keep copies of any of my letters, and what I transmitted to you from my letter to Dr. Warner, was barely from memory. The substance, not

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the identic words.—Peace to the political manes of the Pretender, our masters are silent about him, and to them let us leave his political resurrection. It would be indiscreet as well as officious in us to revive his memory. The writer of 'The Danger' (I think) anticipated the objection relative to him in the form of oath given in the appendix. This security is equal to the importance of the thing, without going into abjurations, which were intended as they were made for legislators and placemen in Church and State. We need not expose ourselves to fastening any such knot on ourselves, by reviving any popular topics at present about the person to be abjured, at least I think so. When the Pretender is publicly objected to us, it will then be time enough to speak to that subject. Sure I am that King William, required no such abjuration of a much more formidable pretender, the late King James. I like what you sent to me as a present from Mr. Henry. That little prattling pulpit orator. His father, a Presbyterian parson, lived here, within eight miles of me, under the patronage of Sir Henry King. The son was made a convert to established forms, because he lived at the distance of 60 miles from a conventicle. You and I are not men of the Helvetic turn, we work honestly, and we work gratis for the public, and should we flatter ourselves that a future historian might mention us as men that did some public service, we will fill a better niche than a Henry or a Brooke, who fight in the cause of their country because they are paid. Enough on this subject till you and I quaff together, and con over the caprices, the inconsistencies, and the immoralities of the poor drama in which we are acting a part. A wretched drama it is God knows. It puts me in mind of the complaint of poor Erasmus, in his preface to his edition of St Ambrose, the last of his works—*pœna nostra non meritis data sed furori*.—*Quoties enim, oppido capto, sævitur 'propemodum atrocius in immerentes quam in nocentes', etc.* Things are not mended much since his time, not even in this country where they should mend most, but our dullness and folly have the effects here, that faction and hatred have in other countries. If we cannot laugh, let us not be sad at those things."

"May 14, 1762.

"I know you will be surprised that I did not write to you since the morning we parted on the third instant. Your surprise will cease when I tell you that I have not been at home any of the post days since my arrival at Belanagare. By my long absence business ran so much in arrear that I have been hurried from place to place, 'like an apple on the sea surge,' (as one of our Irish poets phrases it in a somewhat parallel case). On the morning I left you I slept three hours, then entered a stage coach, arrived that evening in Mullingar, and the next here at home, after crossing five counties. I am this day at rest, at least for some hours, vacant for my friends, the sweetest of all vocations. I left you all in a gloomy state, 'Iliacos intra muros.' The enemies of their country triumphing in the disappointment they gave you, and insulting you with the treacherous victory they gained over public credit, and private confidence. Shall this story never be told? Hath history no rod in one hand, or balance in the other, to punish iniquity which 'escapes the law, or make amends to those who suffer by the law? You may say, and perhaps justly, that she hath no punishment for men who glory in their infamy, (for how can people smart who do not feel?) and that as to historical justice, our people will, in some instances, gain but little from it. They are indeed divided, and the few kept together thro' your and Mr. Wyse's labor have (while I was among you) done shamefully too little. Thro' the whole winter, meetings upon meetings, and not one resolution entered on your journals. Our last meeting constituted what we may call a fall house, and the resolution entered into that night, was the most important that could be framed, could it be but brought into execution. I moved that the preamble to it should be printed, as not liable to the blemishes of a transcriber, and that our several prelates and dignitaries should be served with copies, that a sum might, (thro' their solicitation) be collected, for the public utility. You never will do anything to purpose without such a sum. Its intention is to conciliate government to an innoxious people, and by the reconciliation to render those people useful. But advocates cannot be hearty to a cause wherein the plaintiff snees 'in forma pauperis,' and in such an age as the present no cause ever wanted retainers more than ours. I request you will present my affections to your family, and the other friends of our acquaintance, as particularly as if I filled this paper with their names. If the affair of the legion goes on, Colonel Brown is your and my friend, and

could we hope that others prized your labors and mine in the common cause, as much as he, our two sons would not be overlooked in promotions, where justice should go hand in hand with favor. You may have gained some intelligence since we parted. If you have, I need [not] solicit for your communication of it. I long to hear from you, but on no account more than on the score of your health, in which the public as well as your friends are so greatly interested."

"June 4, 1762.

"I know not whether I acquainted you in my last that I had a long letter from Doctor Warner on Irish history, ancient and modern. He expressed great curiosity about your book, and was led astray thro' want of precision in one of my letters, wherein I referred him to an account of the work in the 'Review.' He examined the 'Monthly Review' only. I set him now right by naming the 'Critical Review' for February, 1760. He still has credulity enough to think the epic poem of 'Fingal' a translation. I endeavored to cure him of his prejudice by arguments that I think are unanswerable, till the original is produced, what I am very sure cannot be produced. He purposes to give a critical and general account of the ancient and modern state of this island in his introduction, and what he has yet done in this method is now before the Earl of Halifax. He required of me to be particular with regard to what was intended for our people in the last session. I gratified him relatively to the Elegit Bill, and the despondency into which the loss of that Bill had thrown so many thousands of good and industrious subjects. In relation to the disorders of the poor in Munster, I assured him (Dr. Warner) that they proceeded from the throwing of that province, like Connaught and Leinster, into pasture enclosures, what excluded those poor [people] and reduced them to a state of desperation, and into that rage which despair on such occasions will dictate. I told him that the whole proceeded from laws which leave the better sort of our people no occupation in the inland counties but pasturage alone; agriculture being virtually forbid on account of the shortness of the tenures; that in such a State Papists worry Papists, the rich excluding the poorer sort to make room for flocks and herds, which are easily converted into ready money and find a ready market. I told him that the exaggerated account in English newspapers were groundless upon any political principle but that which I have assigned, and that the persons who called this a Popish insurrection, and who meant to parallel it with the affair of 1641, were not true friends to Ireland, etc."

"I have given you all this account that I might have something to say in the present sterility of epistolary matter. I am again a rusticated individual, wholly regardless of what passes out of the narrow sphere I am confined to. 'The war in Europe affects me no more at present than that formerly between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. Safe on shore, I am sheltered in my grot, and listen to a storm which I can neither control or remedy. I am only anxious for my friends, among whom you are the chiefest, and should be so, as it was you gave most of them to me. Do what you can to keep them together, notwithstanding the temptations you are under to abandon them to their own irresolutions. I expect to hear soon from you about them and our negotiations in London."

"June 12, 1762."

"I wrote a long letter to you lately relatively to one I received from Dr. Warner. I could wish he had a copy of your 'Memoirs,' as he intends to usher in his great work with an introduction setting forth the ancient and modern state of this island. He is anxious about your work, and has a good right, if he means to be impartial. I told him he would get a good general account of the work in the 'Critical Review,' and I labored to demonstrate to him the injury done to our nation by Mr. David Hume; and this I did by descending to facts, such as you could not but omit, as they did not enter into your subject. Mr. Hume's general character of the old Irish before [1641] is this, 'That they' were a degree below barbarians, they were savages.' I showed this not to be the fact, by opposing to it the most stubborn evidence in the world, the manners and literary compositions of that people, even in the worst stage of their history, from the conquest to that fatal year he describes so pathetically and so unfairly. Of these literary poetical compositions (from the conquest to the year 1631). I have a quarto volume of 1,000 pages. Many, as to sentiment and force, equal to the best of our own times. I confessed that during those

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ages of bad government the Irish were barbarians, but not in a greater degree than the other nations of Europe during those periods. Savages they were not. I have perused Mr. Hume's history since I came home. On the whole it is an excellent and useful work. He leaves blanks in it here and there, which are only filled in his MS. copy. He was, I supposed, advised to leave those parts unfilled in the printed copy, lest some ears should tingle. This leaves me room to think that he resolves to serve the world with a more complete edition of his history, and, if so, we are the better qualified to urge him about some corrections and retractions relatively to Ireland. Had I known where to direct to him, I should trouble him with an expostulatory but civil letter on this subject. Jack Comerford was remiss if he made no inquiries about his place of residence. Is Jack come back? How has he negotiated the publication of our medical work?

"What news about our Roman legion? In what manner will it be defeated, by the Spaniards or by ourselves?—I have the good and honor of my country at heart, but am I not anxious in vain? Should I not rather be resigned? You and I by an impulse have done some good because we have explained and developed some truths. You and I alone have broke that silence which our people have kept so uninterruptedly for near 70 years. Have we not acquainted ourselves, and shall we not now stop? I have no objection to a relapse into our former silence, yet that rogue Hume is goading and indeed galling me. I would turn on him like another ass, and ask Balaam what he meant by striking. But Balaam lies hid behind a bush, and I request you will discover him for me. Adieu, my dear friend. I write as I think, on the wing, friendly not accurately."

"July 21, 1762.

"I do not love you more for the goodness of your heart and the talents of your mind, than I esteem you for your political inflexibility. Your laboring to fan the spirit you infused into our people (and some part of the flame you must keep alive), will make a part of the history you want from me, if ever it should be undertaken by me or some abler person. The truth is, our people, broken by long habits of general distress, give up all hope of relief. Fair weather once in 60 years was made for them, they came within cable's length of good anchoring, but a new storm arose, they put to sea again without rudder, without oars, without a compass. No wonder if, in a state of desperation, they should give themselves up for lost. This condition must increase the difficulty of rousing any spirit in the majority, when you see it dying away in the least desponding men among us; for my part I am a desponder by nature, and but for you would throw up my game long ago. I, however, play still, because you would have one. Let the consequence be what it will, I would by all means have you make one committee soon; Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Egan, or some two or three of the number will join you. In such a meeting, you, no doubt, will be local chairman, and whatever your resolutions be let them be entered in your journal. I had a letter of a sheet and a half last week from Dr Warner. He plied me with queries, objections, etc. I answered as well as I could. I had a political end in doing so, for he is great now with the Earl of Halifax. 'E re nata,' I threw in (artfully) some things relatively to our late disappointments, our present dispositions, etc. He wants your 'Memoirs' greatly, since he perused the 'Review.' I directed him to Mr. Purcell's, in Ship-Street. My son Charles is now in Dublin, and will wait on you with my affections to your family. Grieved I was I could not remit by him my long letter to Mr. Hume. I have been for fourteen days kept in the counties of Sligo and Mayo upon business which came to nothing; this prevented me finishing what I had in hand, and I was loth to send you anything in a ragged, mutilated condition. God willing, you shall have it next week. I got a letter along with yours yesterday from Mr. R. He is now at his country house, and tells me he will, thro' the hands of Mr. Cunningham of London, easily remit any letter to Mr. Hume. By the way, Dr. Warner tells me that Hume, like Voltaire, writes on dogmatically against positive evidence. 'They are both (says he) 'men of a diabolical turn.' I confess to you that I laughed heartily at this description from the pen of a priest. More news! Mr. R. tells me (from Cunningham's information) that Dr. Smollet is coming over to Dublin to collect materials and encouragement for a history of Ireland (Warner having failed of any encouragement among us). If there be truth in this we

cannot be long strangers to it. Mr. Brooke is struggling with want, but he is the worst computer I know. The pen is the worst tool for getting bread in Ireland, except it falls into the hands of lawyers and physicians, and but a few even of them. He to my knowledge flattered himself most sanguinely with removing distress by his tragedy of 'Antony.' He had but one representation before a thin house.* I thank you for not accepting of his fee. Our regimental dream (I find) is all over. Now that we are awake, I am thinking that we are happily disappointed. I could urge my reasons, but most of them will occur to yourself. I am not surprised at Lord Trimleston's conduct towards you. He thinks and acts by others. He is in leading strings."

"Aug. 6, '62.

"I have your kind letter of the 3d instant before me. Plain it is from the intelligence you have received that Lord Trimleston is meditating some mighty matter for his constituents. I expect no good from him, but if he does any, I do not grudge him the sum left in Mr. D'ermot's hands. As for you, gentlemen, who take up some of that money for the Farmer, etc., I am in no pain about the matter, as you can file a bill obtaining an injunction against all the proceedings till the merits of the cause are tried. He will not, I am sure, join issue on such a scrutiny. He is a disgrace to our people, and I am confident they will never again subject any part of their property to his most arbitrary management. I have received by my son the third edition of 'The Trial,' and I thank the writer but little for the cold complacent tacked to the conscious untruth that the author is not known. He shall, God willing, be soon known in capital letters. My letter to Hume is finished. It is stained here and there with inaccuracies, and the transcribing will kill me; but there is no help for it. I think that such a work well executed is much wanted. I saw your 'Third Appeal' impudently advertised in my name by Chamberlaine. He should be gazetted for such boldness, and I will write to him to tell him so. The letter to Hume will make a bulky six-penny pamphlet. If he acknowledges the receipt, to show my error or to confess his own, I think it ought not to be printed. But this must be submitted to your judgement."

"Aug. 21, 1762.

"I have put what I must call the last hand to a letter for Mr. David Hume. After many amputations and prunings, more I know is wanted, and omissions should be supplied, but I have not patience for all this. You I know will make some corrections, because you will see your friend exposed to ridicule or censure as little as possible. You shall see it, God willing, next week, for I am promised a messenger who goes to town soon upon his master's affairs. . . . If you can see Mr. Reilly I request you will prepare him for drawing a fair copy of the letter to Mr. Hume to be forthwith remitted by packets to Mr. Cunningham in London, as it contains 32 pages in large and close-filled quarto. What would you think of corresponding with Mr. Hume from the printing press? Let it be as you like. In his declamation against the Tanistry laws, I have contrasted them (e re nata) with the Popery laws since King William's demise, and should think that the latter are much more ruinous to the public interest than the former. This I hope will do no hurt. Grandison and Faulkland get their own share, but an opportunity is taken to felicitate with the public in our own bitter days under a Chesterfield and a Halifax. The Whiteboys are mentioned, and that affair is set in a proper light. Dr. Curry is mentioned, also, and a parallel drawn between his candor and the unfair 'astutia historica' of Dr. Robertson, Mr. Hume's countryman. A letter which is susceptible of digressions may profitably be interspersed with such matters, and indeed on their account a long letter may be well written, tho' other matter may be the ground of the whole. I long to hear of the reception of your few from the hands of men who have treated you so long in an indecent manner."

"Sep. 4, 1762.

"I have done with the letter to Mr. Hume, but you have not as it will stand in need of your chastisements. Mr. Reilly engaged to draw a fair copy which he will forthwith remit to his friend Mr. Cunningham in London who will forward it to Mr. Hume in print or manuscript. It is now in the hands of Mr. Dominic Mahon of Strokes-town, who will lodge at Mr. Kitt Weldon's in your neighbourhood, and who as he soon as he arrives there engages to leave the packet at your house. He will set off for Dublin on Tuesday or Wednesday next. I need no more on this subject till I have your thoughts of my

* According to some historians of the drama, Brooke's tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" was never acted.

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manner of treating it. I long to hear of my Lord Dictator's [Lord Trimbleston's] negotiations in London. If he procures any good for our people we shall forgive the past. You cannot conceive what good a madman may bring about in a maddening age. You live in the centre of intelligence, and I expect a communication of your acquisitions in that way. As to what is past, something ought to be digested for the next sessions, here I mean. A review of what this nation suffered by penal laws since the revolution, and this cannot be executed better, than by a deduction of matters of fact. I want materials for the work. I think it should be a clubbed performance, between two or three friends, who have the good of their country at heart. We are in time for such a work, and you can improve this hint into a regular plan, if you should not think the game a desperate one, and drop your cards out of despair, rather than out of lassitude from former disappointments. You were the first (after the Revolution trance) who raised or rather roused a spirit among us, which set friends and enemies a thinking. You will not now, I think, throw water instead of fuel on the fire you kindled, tho' it is what I would be very much inclined to do after what I know, what I feel, and above all what I foresee.

The public disappointments you met with proceeded from no fault of your own. I cannot say the same in regard to your private disappointments. In this particular you are too remiss. I should send off this letter by the last post, but I wanted a superscriptive license. Write to me as soon as you give a reading to Mr. Hume's letter. Amend, improve, and curtail it where you think proper, and reserve the original in your own hands. I have delayed it too long, and could not help it. Mr. Reilly you should send for immediately to take a copy that we may lose no more time. I would have it forwarded on the score of what is said relatively to the popery Acts and the late Munster insurrection. This is the invidious, but yet the most useful part of the letter, and for that reason, I omitted subscribing my name."

"Sep. 23, 1762."

"This day se'n-night I wrote you a short scrip, in which I enclosed another to a friend in Ostend. ^e For the sake of the last, I would wish you had received both, for it concerns a friend whose interest I have as much at heart as my own. He is indeed a brother who served in France, but who lately quitted that service, and wants, thro' the favor of the Government to reside in his native country. How this favor can be obtained is the great difficulty. I have written on the subject to Dr. Warner, but received no answer. I request your friendly assiduity on this occasion, you may open a good channel for me, and I apply with the greater confidence, as I never find you disappointed in any of your undertakings excepting that wherein we all fail as well as you; I mean our attacks on the indomitable spirit of party prejudice. But that I may not drop this subject too abruptly since it opened itself to me I congratulate you on making a considerable progress even in this attempt, desperate as it was. 'Est quoddam prodire tennis.' You opened the trenches and took the outworks, tho' your pioneers were not many on setting out, yet of late many have joined you, and (what promises a great deal), some of the first rank among our adversaries have deserted over to common sense, and the common interest. The last extract of a letter from London, which you remitted to me, is an instance among many more which might be produced, of this. What is Lord Trimbleston doing? I expect some good from him, if he has sufficient skill in guiding his strokes; for the pitching axe may pull down a tree where the razor would fail. I have been three hours this day, looking and searching for the magazine you want, but did not succeed. It is one of the 'Universal Magazines,' published by Hinton in (I think) 1752. By looking into the index of the vol. in a bookseller's shop you will find what you want relatively to the Powder Plot, unless you are spared the trouble by my good luck in finding here at home the pamphlet you want. You are so happy in making discoveries that I expect to find from your hands the lights which could not be yet thrown on that dark period. You will, I hope, make it clear that the English ministry fomented that plot, by practising on the rage and enthusiasm of the most desperate among the English Catholics, and that they could have stifled it in the cradle, had they not purposes to serve in throwing a stain on the whole party at the time. The guilt of men who permitted themselves to be seduced into so infernal an attempt cannot be extenuated but by their madness. On every other principle we must give them up. You speak so favorably in general terms of the letter to Hume, that I suspect you of prejudice. When you give me your

judgement more in detail, you will, no doubt, detect some mistakes, and, I think, some indiscretions. You can correct the former and expunge the latter. I had the matter of that letter too much in my head to attend to proper accuracy. Here also I crave your friendly corrections. I wrote to Mr. R., who I hope will soon transcribe the letter, and send it to Mr. Cunningham. As it is of a public nature, I was thinking it might be conveyed to Mr. H[ume] thro' the printing press. Of this thought I leave you to judge, better than I have done. Mr. Reilly[†] is the proper person for making the transcript, as he certainly has more skill in giving the letter entire, without bulls and interpolations, than any other of our acquaintance. Your last words to me were 'scribe cito,' as if I had anything worthy of your attention from this obscure country. I have been traversing it thro' 4 counties for three weeks past, very little to my advantage. I say to you (who live in the centre of all the intelligence we can glean up) 'scribe cito.' I have really formed no plan of the work I would have prepared for the next session."

"Oct. 5, 1762."

"Why were you not more explicit with me in yours of the 28th past, where you make mention of our friend Thadeus [Curry]? You should be more particular that I might exert all the interest my brother has abroad in his service. My brother is now in London waiting for the royal remission, and while he is there he can write to his friends in favor of ours; but to do this you must by the return of the post furnish me with the proper instructions. I wrote to Lord Taaffe by this post, soliciting his interest with the Primate for my brother, and I request it of you, my dear friend, to favor my suit by waiting on his lordship, and putting him in mind of this one merit in addition to every other he has with his countrymen."

"Since you put me in mind of Lord Trimbleston's interest, I would gladly obtain it, thro' Mr. Anthony Dermott, by a letter from him to his lordship, as you know I have neither acquaintance nor influence with his lordship. I request you will let me know by next post, what I am to expect from Lord Taaffe's friendship, for living in London will be too expensive to my brother, and, what is more, a state of uncertainty will be extremely grievous to him. He is absolutely resolved never to return without the royal grace. You see, therefore, how much I stand in need of friends on the present occasion. My utter separation from such a brother would embitter my future life, for he is one of the most virtuous and learned men that this country produced in these latter times. His future plan of life is 'vacare literis.' Mr. R. lives at Prospect Point, in Fingall (I think near Swords). Had you wrote a line to him, he would come up to you to transcribe the letter of which you speak so partially. What I said of you in it is a compliment indeed to myself, for what I have written would avail nothing without your authority. How can such a letter as mine find attention in the present warfare of politics? I, however, would have it sent to Mr. Cunningham to dispose of as he thinks proper."

"Octob. 23, 1762."

"This day, which cost so much trouble to statesmen, to historical^{*} divines, to you in particular, must be still troublesome to you, for it brings you a letter from me, and I wish it may bring you no greater trouble from the pulpit oratory of the day. I hope that time and you have quieted them, if a sense of the anniversary iniquity of the thing itself hath still no influence. I request you will tender my warmest gratitude to Lord Taaffe, for his interposition in favor of my brother. I trust that his suit with Lord Dillon in his case will succeed as it did already in the case of Major Taaffe. Of all this I gave my brother an account, and hope that Lord Taaffe's letter arrived in London time enough, so that my brother's personal attendance on Lord Dillon may correspond with Lord Taaffe's letter in his favor. I shall be in a state of anxiety till I hear of the effect of this negotiation, for I am not free from fears (I confess to you) on the score of Lord Dillon's coldness. But this 'tibi solo,' You will see by this the state of my mind, how necessary your friendship will be to me on this occasion. When you wait on Lord Taaffe, you will probably hear of Lord Dillon's answer to his letter. If it should be favourable my trouble will (I hope) be at an end. If otherwise we must try other means, thro' Dr. Warner (who communicates with the Lord Lieutenant), and thro' the Duchess of Wharton,[†] whose father was cousin-

* See ante, letter of 23rd October 1758.

† The second wife of Philip, Duke of Wharton, was Maria Theresa O'Neill O'Beirne, Maid of Honor to the Queen of Spain, and daughter of Henry O'Beirne, Colonel in the Spanish service.

C. O'CONNOR, Esq., gorman to mine. By all this you see how much I must be in pain till I hear from you.

"I had a letter last post from Mr. R. and confess my obligations to him for the trouble he took in transcribing my letter to Mr. H. and forwarding it to Mr. Cunningham, who will dispose of its fate. Mr. R.—'s condition gives me sensible pain. His wife has lately added a tenth child to his family, and in all likelihood will contribute several more. He left some papers in my hands, when in town. In the hurry I was in I forgot enclosing them to him, but left them in one of the drawers of Mr. Lord's desk, where by mistake I left some of my own. Mine are returned, but not Mr. R.'s; assure him that they are still with Mr. Lord, tho' he says the contrary, because, doubtless, he did not make the proper search, having, I suppose, mislaid them in the hurry of removing his things when he quitted the house in Bridge-Street. I would write by this post to Mr. R., to assure him of this, but that I grudged putting him to expense till I write by hand, which will be soon.

"I expect little from Lord T[rimleston]'s negotiations in London, but wish most heartily I may be mistaken. His journey cost our poor people 250*l.*, with a good deal of abuse into the bargain, on their representatives. The breach between him and those representatives is irreparable from the pride and selfishness of his temper. There is a fatality surely in this, and the more as this nobleman has access to our masters! But after all may not the Committee find access also in a way of their own? By exerting their good sense, by a proper spirit, by unanimity may they not draw advantage to their constituents, by acting on their own bottom as the representatives of the whole body? May not their 'remonstrances' have infinitely more weight than the engagement of any single person, who uncalled & uncommissioned undertakes for the whole party? You who did so much by keeping the Committee alive may invigorate it also. You have a long time before, you till the commencement of the next session. I do not suspect that you will throw your oar away, as other desponders dropt theirs, but ply the stronger, especially as the coast is in view. You will make more generous efforts for your credit with posterity, but much more for conscience sake, which requires the exertion of all your talents and zeal combined. I may make a 'pars minima' among you, for I design 'an Address to the Committee, setting forth our obligation to you as our representative, how well you expressed our sense to the present Government, the hopes we entertain from your unwearied endeavours to reconcile us to our superiors, what further good we expect from your counsils, instruction for your conduct, etc.' I have but a distant view of this design, having not written a line yet on the subject. The whole is an embryo thought, and must continue so, unless you should bring it to life by approving of such a scheme. In truth the whole committee should approve of it before any private person presumed to address them in such a public manner. I have tired you and put you to a double expense by so long a letter, yet my brother's situation is such that I cannot avoid importuning you now and then till I know his fate."

"My scheme of preparing a letter to your Committee I like the better, as you like it. I will set about it, and tho' it should never come out, yet I will not think the time thrown away. Circumstances no doubt may intervene which would render the publication of such a letter extremely improper. I have been furnished this week with some anecdotes which would shock you. They came to me from a gentleman in England whose intelligence can be depended upon, a Protestant man of letters, who has access to men of the first consequence.—What has been exhibited last winter to revive desponding spirits was mere moonshine, a reflected light without the smallest degree of warmth! These things will unfold themselves every day more and more, and perhaps what I hint is no mystery to you at present. If it be I shall be more particular in my next.—After all, it is well done to continue your meetings now and then, and that for many reasons. You will have the better opportunity of acquiring intelligence, and consequently will, by acting in concert, be better qualified to pursue such measures as will be most expedient for yourself and your constituents. I should have written to our friend R. but that I really grudge putting him to any expense. The papers he wants from me are certainly mislaid among Mr. Lord's goods, which suffered some confusion (no doubt) in the hurry of the removal. I know not yet whether my letter to Mr. Hume is forwarded. You wronged me indeed by putting the name I wrote in full length into a sort of

blank. It was the best support I had for my own avowments in contradiction to his; and I beg you will let the name you struck out be replaced, if you have not good reasons against it, for surely Hume will laugh at me for quoting any authority by an initial letter."

"Nov. 13, 1762.

"This will be a rambling, perhaps a long letter. You must take your chance with it. I lately had a letter from my brother, wherein he enclosed another from Counsellor Murphy, who desires of you to accept of his affectionate memory. He at large opened to me the difficulties which stand in my brother's way, and our Attorney-General's explanation of the Act of Parliament which affects him. An unfavorable one it is, since Mr. Tisdall* is positive that nothing can remove the operation of the penalty but going thro' a suit of forms, expensive as they are difficult. These difficulties are not a little augmented by the present Court revolution, as those who make resignations may be the persons willing to serve us, without any reward but that of doing good for its own sake.—The person on whom we depended and of whom you speak (with great prejudices in his favor) has deserted us, if we ever had him. I cannot speak more fully to this point, as letters are subject to a thousand casualties, too many for discretion to trust to. My brother's affair is but a trifle, which at worst may be brought to hear by giving a sop to Cerberus. It is for our own poor public I am in pain. They have been amused in March last with the prospect of fine weather; another is open to them now, that of continuing in their former hectic. I cannot unriddle this mystery upon any principle, but upon a very crooked and very low one, such as no statesman will openly avow, but such, however, as sets the springs of the political machine more to work than any other. To men acting on such a principle all application is vain. They act on an idea of their own, and ever consider public utility as a matter which by no means must clash with other interests which regard themselves. This is not refinement. The stubborn evidence of facts will warrant what is here advanced. I defy the ablest man in both kingdoms to produce one good reason why the majority of our people should be restrained from serving the public in the way of useful industry, what must be obtained by giving them security in landed and monied property, as it cannot be possibly obtained in any other manner. A plausible, nay a reasonable argument might be urged in King William's days, when minds were exasperated, when recent losses rankled in the breasts of thousands, when King James was still alive at the head of 30,000 exiles, willing and in a great degree able to renew the war, and yet William overlooked all this, and lost nothing by the security he gave to those Papists who remained peaceably at home. Since his time Penal Laws have been multiplied to the size of one of Justinian's Codes, and the danger from the Papists was guarded against very wisely, in proportion as the object of the danger was removed. The truth here advanced cannot be contradicted. But those who bellowed most against the growth and danger of Popery, found the topic useful, only because they wanted a better, for gaining certain ends. On this topic they fasten still 'tanquam ad scopulum,' and had not this conduct involved a million of people in serious sorrow it would administer matter for mirth, to see men of great capacity and power playing this ridiculous game at the distance of nearly 80 years from the Revolution in [16]88. For my own part, I cannot help declaring my belief that they may play it with success for 80 years more.—I beg your pardon for this deduction. The matter pushed on by my feelings crowded fast upon me. The thoughts may be pushed farther in some future essay, not so much with a view of doing any service, as to expose those who can do so and will not—'Decet hæc dare dona.' We purpose in such a manner to take our last leave of those gentlemen. It will be enough for them and their politics.

"I am in arrear to cousin Reilly, and will pay it in a letter by the hand that brings you this, that it may be attended with no expense to him. He has now the care of many children, of which the tenth is in the cradle. I am truly in much pain for him. I suppose he sent off the letter to Mr. Hume. If he has done so, I request you will take the original into custody, and lodge it with all other captives, which I trust will one day see the light. I suppose you are improving our 'medical work,' for I know not upon what other principle you can excuse keeping from the public, a property to which it hath the fairest right. You are the best historical

C. O'CONNOR, Esq.

* Philip Tisdall, Attorney-General in Ireland, 1760-1767.

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angler I've ever heard of, and I hope you have not lost your zeal in the detection of 'plots,' particularly the Powder one. It has been suspected rather than proved, that the powder plot was a game, and that the sharpers burned their cards, lest it should be known by what tricks they obtained their booty. If this was the case, yet the conspirators (the cards they played with) are by no means to be excused. There have been doubtless some enthusiastic Catholics, who in those days might think the most desperate measures meritorious for the re-establishing of their religion, nor can it be denied but many doctors and casuists have too much countenanced such measures in their writings, 'ad extirpandum laborem hærescos. Next to refuting such doctrines, the best method we can take is to confess fairly that such doctors appeared among us, and such a confession must but the more effectually disarm prejudice. Much is said on this subject in Walsh's most prolix, tiring 'History of the Irish Reformation,' but the fratriculus does it in such exaggerating terms and with so much acrimony, that in my thought he uncatholizes himself, if you will allow me use of that expression. To expose effectually the unsoundness of the casuistry and doctrines here referred to is not difficult, but in doing it no one point of true doctrine is to be given up, as Walsh more than seems to do in the article of the Pope's spiritual supremacy. Some of our clergy ought to undertake so desirable a task. But our clergy, learned or unlearned, have reasons of their own for declining it, and we must confess to our sorrow that even in this age it is an invidious task.

"What will you say to all this stuff, impertinent to you who know, and have long lamented what I advance? The best answer I can make is, that I have in this day of leisure poured out my heart before you, I now willingly relieve both you and myself.

"This last week I had a letter from Dr. Warner; my brother and he dined together, and the latter tells me he was pleased much with the part of Irish history which the Dr. read for him. Your great man expressed a desire to peruse the introduction to that work. The Dr. sent it to him, and after two months the aforesaid great man most gratefully returned the MS., expressing a concern equal to the former desire, that he had not time to peruse it. The politicians of this age laugh at men of letters, and, if this were all, it might pass, but they punish them also with the most severe weapon, that of contempt. They probably foresee that men of letters will one day punish them, and think it but just to be revenged beforehand. They are not so generous as one of my old uncle, Major O'Connor's troopers, who was very severely handled in a scuffle with some Englishmen in the town of Coventry. 'No matter,' said poor Teige, 'When I arrive in Ireland, by G—d, John Thomson 'near Castlereagh shall pay for all this.'

"To be serious, I thought to make use of Dr. Warner's interest to serve my brother, on the score of his access to great men about the court. I little considered that this was a nail that would not drive."

"Decr. 8, 1762.

"The manner in which I send you this letter (by my son) will save you a groat, the only groat I ever saved you, in lieu of the many you lost by your friendship to me. You are in pain that I have not been more explicit with you relatively to certain anecdotes lately imparted to me I now relieve. I had it from an historian of no ordinary connexions in England, that the heads of your Captain and his Lieutenant are turned giddy by their elevation. Whether they are so or not, they have exhibited the signals of it, marked very strongly. Let Lord Trimleston pretend what he will, I have it from Major T[raffalgar] that the Captain looked on Lord Trimleston and Lord Kenmare at such a distance, that were it not for the goodness, I should say sharpness of his sight, he could not know them. You cannot forget that those two noblemen got a deputation from our people in April last, signed by the chiefs of the party, and that in consequence of such deputation, they followed the Captain in great confidence, as his invitations, nay his good offices here, were a sort of engagement for future favors on the other side of the water. He received them distantly and coldly. All this is very natural. A friend of mine once informed me that in his suit to a certain young lady he succeeded happily to his own mind, till a gentleman of better fortune and figure came in the way, that from that moment, he was so far from obtaining a smile, he could hardly obtain a look from the fair one. Plain it is, that the young lady never intended any favor to her suitor. He found it, and he was a suitor no longer. In driving any point, it is good to know how far it can be carried, for in such a case, you have

the advantage of knowing the proper time of desisting from a vain pursuit, as well as of falling into some other path, where you may meet with better guides, and perhaps better quarters. The womb of time is the repository of unexpected and surprising things; sooner or later it may be delivered of some to our advantage. For such an event we ought, nay we must, wait with patience, but it is our duty in our several stations to sow the seeds of it, let the evil be ever so unpromising. You will do so, even I will make an effort. 'Est quoddam prodire tenus. You will (I think) see my brother this week, he has done his utmost by letters for our friend Thadens. I shall be in pain till you hear of his success in his present undertaking, when you do, I shall be in less pain for the expense you will be at on his account. My brother will give you some good cautions that you may not be cheated of your money. I rejoice with you, and most heartily congratulate with you on the extension of your plan relatively to our medical work, for ours I call it, as I have urged you opportunely and impudently to its completion. It is a debt you owe the present, the future public. You owe it to your fame, and to your interest, and therefore should appear as soon as possible. But it must be in London, with your name prefixed in capitals. On this I insist.—The letter to Hume is still on this side. If it should appear abroad, I insist on your leaving one period as I left it, because it is the only period most advantageous to me. 'Tis strange you should alter the best in the whole work, and overlook in the warmth of friendship so many exceptionable lines. How shall I fill the remaining blank? You are more sanguine in your expectations than I, and it is the most generous, as well as most agreeable turn of mind. If your Captain was ever in earnest, he has now the power of showing it, what he never had before. In his case we are not certainly to drop him (like the suitor mentioned above) but stick still to our solicitation as far as discretion and his own conduct will allow. I am glad to hear that you keep some life in our expiring Committee. I am preparing something for them. Meantime, you and they should consult together on our future, register your resolves, and were there but three of you, make an entry."

"March 16, 1763.

"I thank you greatly for the information you gave me in your last, that our superior clergy have agreed to a collection. My experience, however, of mankind gives me great diffidence, and I wish I may not be mistaken in my thought, that those gentlemen should give such a test of their sincerity as would render suspicion ill-natured as well as uncharitable. My meaning is this: I would propose that on the approaching visitation thro' every diocese of the kingdom they should carry a printed paper along with them, setting forth the expediency and necessity of the collection to be made. Their warm recommendation of it to their clergy and laity would doubtless produce a considerable sum; and each subscriber's contribution should be placed after his name at the bottom, or on the opposite page of the paper produced, to prevent fraud or embezzlement. I have not time to find matter or words for such a printed instrument. Stinted, however, as I am, I venture to throw out a hint to be rejected or improved:

"The Penal Laws now in force, having thrown the principal Roman Catholics of this kingdom into the wasteful occupation of grazing, on account of the discoverable interests and shortness of tenure, the poorer sort are thereby deprived of employment, and driven into desperate courses. To remedy so great an evil, it is expected that these R[oman] C[atholics] who occupy great tracts of pasture lands, and occasion great depopulation in this kingdom, will charitably agree to a voluntary contribution, so as that some fund may be established for the relief, etc."

"I leave the rest to be supplied, if our betters think that such a hint is worth improving. I much approve of the scheme of putting together in apt words the resolutions in the Committee book. I never liked the preamble, tho' some of the matter is very proper and by no means to be omitted. Our future resolutions will I hope be more for our credit, as to the expression, etc."

"I lament for the sake of all our people, the new insurrection in Munster. I think, however, that it must be soon over. It fatally prevents the necessity of an advertisement to the letter written last summer to Mr. Hume, as you will observe.

"Mr. R[ailly] proposes a weekly paper, and I like the plan of it. I think it, however impracticable, as the persons who would assist in the undertaking are taken up with domestic concerns too much to carry on such a work with the proper spirit. Our Committee cannot

C. O'CONNOR, Esq., possibly choose a better Secretary, he and his friends cannot be sufficiently grateful for your kind interposition for them. He has been unrewarded for the pains he took formerly, tho' you may remember that 10l. were adjudged for him in one of our sessions."

Mar. 25, 1763.

"Your last letter gave me pleasure, and I wish it may give me more, in the execution of the plan you have mentioned, as consented to by the most impracticable of our own people, the ecclesiastical society. If they be sincere, and active the collection will undoubtedly succeed. A fund will be created for great & important purposes, under the direction of our committee. I say under their direction, as they have much more knowledge, more prudence, and equal zeal at least, with former private undertakers. Volunteer, but at the same time unaccountable representatives, of whom no better can be said at present than that they effected nothing positively for us, nor could give us any hope that aught ever would be effected, notwithstanding all that they have expended to give some satisfaction to their constituents. In my last I threw out some hasty thoughts before you relatively to a plan for making the collection consented to the more effectual. The Committee will think of a better, and printed copies of it should be put into the hands of the chief ecclesiastics before they begin their visitation. Copies should be given also to some of the principal lay Catholics in each county as co-operators with the prelates, and as trustees accountable to the committee. I say no more on this head, as a hint is sufficient.

"I had yesterday a letter from Dr. Warner, in 8 days from his house in Surrey. His first volume is printed all to the introduction, and indeed I took the liberty to tell him that you were his friend (as a subscriber) and that you informed me that Dr. Hughes was active in his service. He took this the kinder, as he was not known to either of you, and he wrote to Hughes to give him thanks. He complains of disappointments from every quarter. 'The general fate of men of letters after a surfeit of literature during a whole century! By the way who is Dr. Hughes?'"

"P.S.—Some time ago, our friend sent me down the copy of a paper under the title of 'Reconciler,' which he purposes should be continued weekly, to prepare the public by knowledge and real facts for that moderation which is so necessary to open eyes, prejudiced, not only against the public interest, but even the private utility of every individual. The plan is good, yet I could not but inform him that I thought the execution would not be equal, as the gentlemen he depended upon could not from their several engagements of another nature give sufficient attention to such a work, that it were better not engage in such undertaking, than carry it on languidly without the spirit which is necessary to recommend detached pieces. Has he consulted you on this head? Could he indeed engage others of ability to assist him. The plan would be an excellent one. In that case you and I might throw in an occasional essay."

"Roscommon, March 31, 1763.

"—I like the paper you sent me enclosed extremely. It has been drawn up and conceived with great judgment. I am convinced of the propriety and utility of printing it. You should have the session of a night at the Elephant, and press it on the President of your Committee."

"Belanagare, April 19, 1763.

"Mr. R[icelly] has laid the plan of a weekly paper for next winter. It is a good and proper one. To execute it with spirit, 10 or 12 able stock numbers should be prepared, that the authors might not disappoint the public by unfinished or in other words hurried essays. It is doubtless easier to plan well than to execute. My brother is more vacant than any of us, yet his speculations being employed on other subjects, I doubt he would make no good figure on ours. Your hands are full of a profession, mine full of rural occupation, I therefore despond of Mr. R's scheme, not indeed for want of materials, but of scaffolding and workmen. I declare to you on the word of a man of good heart to his party, and to all parties, that I would labor to my utmost in Mr. R's plan, were I not so sunk in rural business which must be attended to chiefly with the view of being more vacant hereafter for matters relative to our own people (as far as a poor capacity can extend). This I propose, however God may dispose of the proposer. I ought to rate you about the great delay of our medical work, unless you are extending it more and more for the benefit of the human race. In that case (and no other) we and posterity positively owe you great obligations while

you are enlarging your stock of medical reputation, and deriving at the same time advantages to your family. Be full with me on this head in your next. But previously take this advice, let the publication by all means be in London, and let not the copy be absolutely a present to a stranger, and the most ungrateful of all strangers, a London bookseller. This paper is cut, and if I scribble more, it must be on the franked cover. 'Vale et me ama.'

"Mr. R[icelly] informs me that MS. copies of the papers you enclosed to me are to be sent down to us in all the dioceses of the kingdom. If our clerical principals have our cause more than their own at heart, I doubt not of a good issue. If a fund can be established, good will be done—without it, nothing in this age. I request you will keep our sickly Committee alive and administer the medicine in person. Whether I outlive you or not, the world shall know how much we owe to your prescriptions in your civil as well as your medical capacity. You began in 1747, you warned me when I did not know the man to whom I owed the warmth. Do not now stop short in your own work. You engrafted me on your own stock, and if you do not water the roots of what I am inserted upon, we shall die together."

"Roscommon, May 7, 1763.

"States grow delirious like individuals. The scene exhibited and exhibiting still in the capital of these islands is the strongest instance I ever knew, in my own time, of State phrenzy. To us neutrals it shows itself in the fullest light. Let it end as it will, we are far distant from the bolt and the thunder. It is your duty to go on with the work you began, and keep some life in our own people by keeping life (if possible) in our Committee. Who is 'Northumberland'? In this remote western corner we are strangers to most of those men who put this world in motion, and who by their private characters make it what it is, more or less miserable. I long to hear from you, for I love you heartily, and I fear for you too, as you are as much exposed to the bitters of life as myself.

You are (no doubt) revising and extending your medical work, but you are delaying it perhaps too much."

"June 12, 1763.

"I am glad that you keep some life in our Committee. When the President is not among you you should have a local chairman, and enter the business of the night in your journal, be it what it will. I pity our friend R. for his peevish, unwitty witticisms. I shall not trouble him with any reproof on that head, as I know it is now needless. It does not appear by your last that you have made up any travelling charges for the 'Farmer.' To part with him with a good grace, I think it was right to give him some succour, if it was given. I had a letter some time since from Dr. Warner. His first volume* is out and got a ready vent in London. Here, he complains of bad treatment from the whole nation. Your friend Dr. Hughes did not answer his letter, and Mr. Faulkner, in whom he reposed a particular confidence, neglected him. I have obtained nine subscriptions for him, and he confesses that, next to the speakers of the House of Commons, I have done him more service than any lord or bishop of our island. He testifies sensible dissatisfaction thro' the whole. The few copies he sent hither are in the hands of Dr. Bowden of Stafford-Street. I could wish you gave me your judgement of the work, for my book is not come down, nor can I say when it will from the neglect of those who send carriages to Connaught. By the way I had a friendly letter this last week from Mr. Faulkner with a handsome present enclosed. A dissertation of Dr. Brown's on 'The Rise, Union, and Power, etc. of Poetry and Music.' The subject is admirably handled. George [Faulkner] is very urgent with me to prepare a new edition of the 'Dissertations' on our Irish History. Could I sit down to castrate and amend the work, I would indulge him. I would be better pleased to see those 'Dissertations' dead and buried, than to see them come out in a second edition under all the disadvantages of the first. Several things should be omitted and many supplied. If I can sit down to read old trash a second time, I will, and you may expect something in this way next winter, if God spares me life to see you. I say you may expect this, for I am not certain that my other avocations will allow me sufficient leisure. I had lately a letter and a very polite one (in French) from Lady Lismore in Paris, complaining of the injury done to the Milesian families of Ireland, her own in particular, by the late Lord Marshal

* "History of Ireland." 4to. London, 1763.

C. O'CONNOR, Esq., Thomond, representing all who had not patents of nobility before the late Revolution as plebeians and impostors. She requires of me to set this affair right, from a presumption that the writer of the 'Dissertations' would have weight in determining it. I made answer that as soon as her ladyship furnished me with the proper materials relative to her own family, I should willingly undertake the task, and execute it to the best of my power in vindication of the surviving families of old inhabitants. I despair of the letter to Mr. Humé. I am certain it suffered shipwreck in its first voyage. Were it, as you think, worthy of a second voyage, I would wish you could get it transcribed and amended by your own hand. In that case, the delay would be no great matter, and the work would appear to more advantage."

" July 4, 1763.

" Your letter of the day before yesterday came to my in hands 36 hours from its setting off from College-Green. As the author was well, no present could to me be more acceptable. That he should remain well, is the interest of his native country. Your determined obstinacy in its service, notwithstanding all the obstacles which quite dispirited others, nay, all our people, points out a vocation and an impulse, which I often thought, are never given in vain. You have already done more good than I was sanguine enough to expect. You have most certainly kept our association from breaking, and our clinging together will bring us reputation, and strength consequently. You are reconciled to Lord Trimleston. I am glad of it, tho' of all men alive, he, from his dictatorial temper, is the most unfit to take the lead among any party. What pains has he not taken by ridicule, and even by scurrility to dissolve our association? With what kind of grace did he assume a power over our small fund in Mr. Dermott's hand? What was his purpose, what the measure of his good sense in thwarting, controlling, and bullying us, in the affair of the 'Address'? Were he condescending enough to co-operate with us, prudent enough to practise the popular arts, and wise enough to make the most of the materials our poor people could furnish, we would all go more than half way to meet him. A man of his rank would bring us credit, and we would be prudent enough on our side to keep him in good humour. He now sees his [injudicious] conduct; his humiliation is to me evident, and he would now gladly avail himself of the little associated strength which we collected, and which he wants to scatter. Here, then, is a key to the whole mystery, or rather the sum total of his art in fastening himself upon you at present. It is to you indeed he ought to make the first application, and you were entirely right in not going into any disagreeable retrospect with him. Could he abate a little of his dictatorial temper, his concurrence would be very useful, and thro' your mediation I make no doubt but Lord T. and the Committee would be reconciled to him. This week I have been agreeably surprised with a very friendly and polite letter from Mr. Gorges Howard. He doubtless intends us good. I wrote to him by his post, and perhaps with prolixity, not only to keep up his spirit but to stimulate it. I wish you had a copy of what I have written, for tho' it would not inform you, it would not displease you. He is labouring in the city for Dr. Warner, and will, I hope, succeed in disposing of several copies of his late performance, what by the way I am not now very impatient of seeing, from the description you give of it.

" You are the first who informed me of Dr. Fitzsimons's being made vicar-capitular. I thank you warmly for an information so very agreeable to me. I wish and hope that this step may bring him into a chair which he is so worthy of filling. A man of his good sense would be extremely useful to us. He is already known, and known to his advantage at the Castle. Every possible effort should be made by postulations, lay and clerical, to have him nominated for (now) the first see in the kingdom. The two bishops, Fallon and Kirwan, will he (I hear) at my house to-morrow. I shall do what lies in me to procure all their interest. A stranger introduced to that see would not only be extremely disagreeable to all parties in Dublin, but even to all the Catholics in the kingdom. I need not press it on you to be active in an affair of so much importance to us. Every Catholic nobleman in the kingdom ought to be retained in our friend's cause, or rather indeed our own. Bad luck has attended the two MSS. you mention; it is greatly owing to the neglect or indolence of our friend, tho', on recollection, I can hardly persuade myself that he would be indifferent in any commission from you or me to him. I am afraid that I shall not be able to write by this post to Dr. Warner; when I do, I

shall recommend (if I do not change my mind) the care of those papers to him. He lives at a good distance from London and I am afraid, he would disappoint you and me. Let me have your thoughts on this and the above heads of this paper by the next post, if you can disengage yourself. Whether you can or not, let me purloin 14 or 15 minutes from your vespereal or matutinal rest. You see how prolifically I have added two words to the English language in one line."

" July 23, 1763.

" Some time since I sent you a letter. On this rainy, spleen-giving Friday I wrote several: one to Lady Lismore in Paris, another to Mr. G. Faulkner, one to Dr. Sullivan, one to Mr. Antony Dermot (on private business), and one which you have before you, but which is not yet written. I had a letter from Lady Lismore requiring my assistance in refuting a calumny propagated against her family, nay against all our unenobled Irish families, by the late Maréchal Thomond.* That great man made it his business to represent our gentry abroad as impostors, and that all the certificates they received from Ireland of the antiquity, etc. of their ancestors were obtained by fraud and corruption. Such was his charge. I promised her ladyship that I would, to the best of my power, do her justice as soon as the memoirs she promised to remit me came to my hands. I owe these troubles to the publication of the 'Dissertations.'

" I have the subject still at heart, tho' indeed but faintly on the [account] of the prejudices our people have against it. The publication of Warner's 'History,' and the quick sale of it in England shows, however, that our old history is gaining attention abroad, and it was from this rising taste that I presume to write to Dr. Sullivan,† proposing to him the publication of the Annals of the Four Masters, together with other old valuable fragments in his hands and mine. Hereby the old classical language of Ireland would be preserved, and many important facts relative to government and manners would be preserved also. Without the execution of such a scheme, it is plain that those old pieces have but a very bad chance to outlive the present generation.

" As an idea that such a work might be encouraged by the subscriptions of our nobility and gentry would be a very visionary one, I hinted to the doctor, that probably thro' his influence and solicitation, the Dublin Society might be brought to set aside a part of their fund, promoting so valuable an acquisition to modern literature. Whether he will dislike or improve such a hint we shall soon know. To prevent miscarriage I enclosed the letter to him in another to Mr. Faulkner. It would be strange (at first view) if the Dublin Society should put a slight on such a scheme, and yet I confess that my hopes carry me but a short way. I gave you my thoughts fully in my last, relatively to Lord T[rimleston]'s humiliation in closing (at last) with your Committee. His former hostilities were as unprovoked, as they were ill timed. Our business being union and peace, his co-operation ought to be received, so that he can be brought to relax from his dictatorial spirit. His junction, under his former temper, would be a disease curable only by amputation.

" What news from Rome? If we do not get Dr. Fitzsimons who has formerly acquitted himself so well to the Government, and gave such impressions at Court of his ability and conduct; if, I say, we have not such a man in the first post of ecclesiastical dignity, we shall (I am afraid) have one misfortune more to struggle with in addition to the rest. I shall be in pain about this matter while it remains in suspense.

" In spite of all my arguments Dr. Warner has revived the old exploded Usserian chimera, that the religion established here by the Roman missionaries in the fifth century was that now established here by law. Such a groundless hypothesis hardly deserves a serious refutation. Ussher did not dare aver that the Roman missionaries did not preach the Roman doctrines, but he avers, by the strongest implication, that Rome herself in those days was truly orthodox to a scheme of worship established by Act of Parliament in thirteen hundred years after. The more learned Protestants from his days to ours rejected such a wretched ecclesiastical nostrum. Notwithstanding this and some other failings, Dr. Warner has the merit of casting our antiquities into a good historical mould, and we owe him thanks for his expostulations with men in power, who load our

* Charles O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, Viscount Clare and Marshal of France, died in September 1761.

† Francis Stonorhill Sullivan, LL.D., Royal Professor of the Common Law in Trinity College, Dublin, author of "An Historical Treatise on the Feudal Law, and the Constitution and Laws of England," 1772.

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Esq.

people with so many Penal Laws, and who thereby turn our industry against the public interest.—Indeed nothing on earth can be more nugatory or ridiculous than his scheme for banishing our bishops, and endowing our priests by public salaries, provided they kept looms. A Tirconnell* weaver, starving in the mountains of Barnmore, could never hit on such a piece of sound policy tho' it is of such a wretch such a scheme would be worthy.

“Belanagare, Aug. 9, 1763.

—“I am amazed that Lord T[aa]l[e] should put the thread of our affairs into the hands of a young man, who cannot have consequence enough with the public, even tho' he should have the knowledge and experience necessary for such an undertaking, what doubtless he has not. Nothing could portend worse for our business because it will give disgust, in a degree sufficient to withdraw some of our ablest, and most zealous men from the common service, and because it will be a means of furnishing others (not so zealous) with a pretext for not contributing to a fund as difficult to be obtained, as it was wisely proposed, and without which all other schemes for softening certain characters, can come to nothing.—Of the whole party for 75 years past no man has exerted, no man has ventured himself as much as you have done. I have lighted my farthing candle out of your lamp, before you and I knew each other, and I think we may fairly say that we have acquitted ourselves to our cause, and to our people. If we are called upon again, we will not decline acting the same part, but still upon terms proper for us to accept, and for our fellow-sufferers to offer to us. Our years, our services, and experience too, entitle us to a better post, that a subordination to green men and striplings, I mean always such young men, as can have no influence from their rank and fortune. Were the president of your committee and men like him active (as they are not) nothing could forward the common cause more. Their inactivity will prove the destruction of the best laid plan we could form in the present circumstances. I have, I confess, no great hopes either from the temper of our masters, or that of our own people. Not from our masters, for they have a game of their own to play, and will not think of us, till it is played, even were they well disposed (what they are not) towards us. Not from our people, for a grain of spirit never informed the general mass, however individuals might have exerted themselves. We must (I think) take things as they are, and bear ourselves out, as contentedly on the wings of philosophy as others sink with the dead weight of insensibility. The length of my paper makes me rant in this splenetic fit. I have done with it. We are here almost every day tormented with the march of troops into the neighbouring province. They seize upon our horses for carrying their baggage from town to town, and we have all the apparatus of war without war. On the whole, the Partisans of the north will disperse their mobs, and we shall hear no more of them after a few days, for they are not friendless, a circumstance sufficient to render their enemies moderate, nay circumspect, in the exertion of power. Of all the disagreeable accounts in your letter none has affected or alarmed me near so much as your complaint of sickness. I have strong hope that it is not in any degree so bad with you as you seem to apprehend, since your handwriting is as good as ever. I have been from home for ten days past, and should undoubtedly hear from you all this time by your own, or some other hand, if I was not. I therefore request to be made easy on this head by the return of the post.

“I am afraid that the papers you and I sent to London are badly disposed of. They were too bulky to be disposed of in any monthly collection. They have been lost through the want of a zealous friend, such as we omitted very unwisely to fix in that capital.”

Aug. 19, 1765.

“The knowledge that you are well, and the other information you give are subjects too important for me to remain silent till the next post. The expression of my joy in the one case could not be postponed, and your demanding my thoughts in the other should not be delayed, because you require them, and because I am so much interested in retaining your partiality towards them, tho' perhaps I may hazard your good opinion either by prolixity or pretension to refinement. No matter, your good opinion of the man will be preserved, whatever you may think of the writer, and in that case I am safe. In truth, were I informed from any other hand, of the plan laid down in the ‘London Chronicle,’

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I would instantly give you my thoughts upon it, as it to be conducted relatively to the present state of affairs in our own country. I do not dislike the association therein proposed, so that the associates conduct themselves with ability, zeal, and impartiality. And this may not be too much under the control of the hypercritical gentleman you mention, for as I take it, his forte lies in florid poetical diction, not in the strength of judgment requisite to a writer on public affairs, who must be studied in details and minuteness, things disgusting to those who resign themselves too much to work of fancy. I fear that you quitted ‘the Farmer’ too abruptly on Essex Bridge, tho' I confess that his subject of conversation was senseless and impertinent. What did he mean? He was pushed for authorities to support what he advanced in the ‘Trial, etc.’ What had he to do, but to consult the vouchers and appendix referred to in the margin of the book to draw his ‘trial’ from? Were not those vouchers open to him and all mankind from the day of their being collected by you? Such impertinence must be the issue of the preceding night's claret. After all, I would have you maintain an irreprehensible dissimulation with this man, that we may turn his weekly labors as much to the advancement of our cause as possible. We could not come up to his demands for our money, for he was insatiable. That gave him disgust no doubt. Let us at least retain him by complaisance as far as it is becoming, it being but prudence to edge not too blunt every instrument which may offer itself for our service. The task is indeed disagreeable where we have to do with men of his turn, but you and I, who are accustomed to rubs of all kinds, will the easier dispense with this. The worthy persons who are publishing a new edition of the ‘Memoirs’ in London, have indeed forgot pre-acquainting the author with their design, as they could not but foresee by reflecting ever so little that he might make some useful amendments which fell in his way since the first publication. There is, I trust, a remedy, still, as those amendments or rather additions may be very usefully thrown into the appendix, and I am very much obliged to you for thinking yourself of this expedient before it occurred to me. When the ‘Farmer’ first informed me how much he was obliged to me for the matter of his ‘Trial, etc. in those ‘Memoirs,’ what could I do but to point out to him the man to whom he owed the whole obligation. I confess to you that I took great satisfaction in setting him right, and it is some pleasure to me now to find him pressed by Dr. Lucas* and others, to produce to them the very book from whence he took the whole of his performance. It can portend no hurt to you or your cause, you may assure yourself. That anonymous work has been too well received by critics and men of sense not to operate to good, and should any man or men stand up now to censure it, they shall be spoken to, without putting you to trouble, either as the author or the vindicator. And let me tell you that your delicacy relatively to a book to which you did not set your name, and which does honor to your country, is by no means to be supported. Upon what grounds can such a delicacy be supported? You have no call upon you to proclaim or disown that work to be yours. Not the former, as discretion interposes; not the latter, as your honor cannot permit it, and as you are under no obligation to be explicit in the resolution of a question which impertinence proposes. A question merely personal and no way relative to the public, on which principle alone such a question might be explicitly answered. Let the book answer for itself, nor need the father be uneasy, while the impartial and learned are sponsors for the child, and took the fostering of it into their own hands. Mr. [W.G.] [Hamilton]’s declining or losing the place he filled with so much honor and dignity during the last session, does not portend good. We are alarmed, perhaps, on no sure grounds with a great political revolution in the next convention of the states here. Hence the disgust and heartburnings which work so strongly at present. Should they have stronger operating causes than I suspect, our leaders here will in such a case, no doubt employ their thoughts wholly about themselves. Our affairs will not enter into any consideration with them, till at least their own apprehensions are removed. Even so, as we know much of their temper, and little or nothing of our new Viceroy†, it would be vain in us to take much repose in expectation, since the less we take, the less weighty will the anxiety of disappointment fall. The strange virulence of contention in England, the em-

* Charles Lucas, M.D., Member of Parliament for the city of Dublin.

† Hugh, Earl of Northumberland.

* Now the county of Donegal.

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barrassments of the ministry, and the jealousies here, promise no good to these nations. The tall oaks may be forced from their roots; the humble shrubs underneath will remain untouched during the storm. Should no storm commence, we may then wait for the planter's care, and we might well expect it, too, were he but wise enough to see his true interest. But to quit this figurative style, which I inadvertently fell into, I am obliged to Dr. Warner for the hints he gives of the inexpediency of those many laws in Ireland which turn the industry of the majority of the people against the public interest. It makes amends in some degree for other misrepresentations in his book. The more I examine his work, the more I detest his mistakes in matter of fact. He was not affected with his subject, and he carries himself off by a sort of 'astutia historica,' which can be easily seen thro'. He complains to me bitterly of the little notice taken of him by our nobility and gentry, and of the treatment given him by Dr. Smollett in the 'Literary Review' for May last. Nay, farther, our late Viceroy* did nothing for him at Court, and the usual royal gratification for a 'dedication,' has been hitherto withheld. I leave you to make your own reflections on all this. To me it is astonishing that a man of letters should be so treated by a great minister, of whom so much is said to his advantage in the doctor's preface. It is surely an anecdote which discovers 'the man within.'

"I am glad we have so active an agent now in London as Jack Comerford. I am sorry however that he had not a commission from Mr. R. to get the two little tracts you mention out of Mr. Cunningham's hands. Otherwise how can he come at them? The letter to Hume is not as well drawn up as I would wish, yet with all its faults I trust that it has merit enough to be useful, and truth abundant enough to show that Mr. Hume merited the rebuke he gets, as a careless historian. Why have you not communicated to me the subject of the other tract in Cunningham's hands? It cannot be the affair of the 5th of November, as you promised it in three months hence, and therefore not yet wholly completed. Is it the medical work, so long detained from the true proprietors, the public? I long greatly for the affair of the 5th of November, because the author is the best angler I ever knew in such mysterious matters. It will be pleasing enough to detect an artful minister prying by his spies into every corner of a discontented nation, avoiding the sensible and moderate, singling out credulous audacity, party rage, and fiery tempers as fit instruments to be practised upon, and easily seduced out of their duty, with a view to throw odium upon a whole people. This detection, I say, of an artful minister must be pleasing, while it throws full light upon perhaps the darkest scene in modern history. But the detection must be extremely useful. What is still better, I give up this house to my son, and follow your example in building a retreat. Do you follow mine in being at no expense in such an improvement, but such as will at least pay 10 per cent. in case you were to let over to another tenant, any expense exceeding this, will be money out of pocket to your own vocation, as well as to the detriment of your family. In those cases it is better repent of a small than large improvement, as the one is remediable, the other never. I think my retreat will cost me 120l. It is built or almost built on a hundred acres of land, which were I next year to set would return twelve pounds a year at least more than in May last. I would write to Mr. R[iley] but that I want his direction in town. We have for three months relaxed from a correspondence, which was carried on without interruption for seventeen years. But it is I who am inculpably in arrear. I am much in pain for him on the score of his great charge and (inter nos) personal expenses, tho' upon the whole, it is hard to arraign him much for his ingratitude. I am still in hope that our friend Fitzsimons will succeed,† tho' I know that misrepresentation from his own brethren is very busy to frustrate the activity of his friends. His succession to the late gentleman is not so much his own cause as it is ours. The Abbé Butler has, I am told, refused accepting the place, and if this be true, I look upon it to be a good omen. When have you seen Mr. [Gorges Edmund] Howard? He is our friend, and I hope that we will keep him so. I utterly despair of your collections, as the proper persons are not the collectors. You may depend upon it that it will come to nothing."

* George, Earl of Halifax.

† To the See of Dublin. See next page.

"Sep. 30, 1763.

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"Your last by some accident has lain in the office till yesterday. I am in pain to see the 'London Chronicle' of the day you mention, but pleased to find that Exshaw took it in. It will occasion a controversy, wherein I hope that much moderation will be opposed to much acrimony. This I confess to you, is all I expect. The ministry of England is at present in such a tottering, such a reeling condition, that spirited efforts cannot be expected. Their thoughts must be entirely taken up with preserving themselves in a state of defensive hostility. New revolutions are besides expected in Hibernian affairs, and if so, our affairs will be forgot, just as we farmers, in collecting the harvest, never mind what becomes of our stubble, except the weather be fair. I wish I may not hear of your having wrote the political piece inserted in the 'Chronicle,' and yet I am not without my fears that the indiscretion of your confidants will blab it out. I had more than a hint already on this subject. I am really concerned for Fergus. I found him a very civil and polite young man. I am not a little surprised, that you have not been immediately called to his assistance. I told you that Dr. Sullivan and I were upon a scheme for printing a collection of our more valuable Irish MSS. It is, upon recollection, a chimerical idea, and our correspondence, I foresee, will be soon at an end. I will see you as soon as I can, and it is you alone I want to see. I utterly despair of the co-operation of our people with you, and what is worse, I despair of our now timid masters. The times do not favor them or us, and yet the superstition of prejudice is almost in as hot a fit as ever. You who are at the fountain head of politics should sprinkle your friend here with part of the stream. You see I have nothing to communicate but my fears, and yet I must write soon again to you. I therefore request a letter from you, tho' it should be only one of three lines. What account of the fate of the Archiepiscopal See? I am really much in pain about the succession to it."

"November 1, 1763.

"You should hear from me ere now, but that I have been for a fortnight past rambling through the county of Sligo; taking my leave till next spring of friends, the nearest connected to me by consanguinity. I should even from those parts scribble a line as I do now, were I not distant from my post town and unpossessed of a parliamentary license which, indeed, is the case at present, and which, I think, will deprive you of what I am now writing. How can I forward it when I have nothing worth a farthing to communicate? All the news are on your side though all the folly is not, for here people flatter themselves that the law which forbid secnecy for personal property to Papists will, in this session, be repealed, I say that those Papists are mistaken though a clause may be tacked to some bill or other (as in the last session) to indemnify them. Every security to a Papist pedlar or Popish rack-rent farmer (for a Papist can be nothing else), is so much deduction from the Protestant interest, and thus Protestant Independents will have it, notwithstanding the warning given of their intentions in a late 'London Chronicle,' which, perhaps, you have seen.

"I am neither splenetic nor angry when I write all this; at least I ought not to be so, who am a philosopher, and take all evils physical and political, as they pass over my head, with the same apathy that I do the humming of the flies which pass around it.

"Take you this recipe from me as a doctor of philosophical medicine, and you will certainly find the benefit; and yet, though I am at ease about the public, no man can be more interested as to the welfare of particular people. No news for several years pleased me so much as the elevation of our dear friend Dr. Fitzsimons.* I confess that it was as little expected by me, as any such event could be. But merit does wonders, even where it offends; I mean that unmixt merit which will very often gain esteem while it loses affection. The Doctor has added to merit by knowledge and good sense. Such a man was extremely wanted at the head of our clergy (for the primatial authority lies now virtually with the archbishop of Dublin). Besides this, the government or chief men here know him, and know him so much to his advantage that the Catholics may expect indulgence even, through him.

"I am only echoing back to you your own intelligence, for no man can be more barren than I as to modern facts. The 'Freeman's Journal' I do not see, and those who do, perhaps, attend to it as little; and yet, if such a

* Patrick Fitzsimons, appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin in 1763.

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paper was executed in the true spirit of patriotism it would do some good. No such paper was ever yet published in Ireland. I study or pick up some ancient facts and some scraps of ancient literature. It is better than playing of cards. I have sent some old MS. lately to Dr. Sullivan, and I think he will like them; but neither he nor I will ever be able to prevail with our modern gentry to preserve those works from the universal destruction to which Irish literature is doomed."

"December 6, 1763.

"The bringing on of the Elegit Bill, the acquiescence of the House to the first motion for introducing it, and the negotiation of this affair without the privacy of the people concerned, promises well. We are not, however, strangers to the difficulties which it must encounter before it passes into a law; and we now know by what weapons some of the thrusts against it may be parried. I think our people will not neglect this affair as they have done before. To people who can enjoy no landed property (not even in wastes and mountains), it is a great consolation to enjoy any, even the very produce of their industry. No more, it seems, are we to expect. There are still too many splinters in the broken bone, and I am really concerned very sensibly that the paper lately published in the 'London Chronicle' should give offence to men in power, against whom most certainly no offence was meant by the author of that piece. He had to do with the most peevish patients in the world who scream even at emollients. To me they seem incurable, and I form my judgment upon long experience.

"Our very Protestant advocates have deserted us, if ever they were our advocates, as you will observe. Be it so, and let our own wayward people improve on the experience they have gained by so many repeated trials of the superiority of prejudice to all considerations, nay, to all sound reason.

"*Uno premente Deo, fert Deus alter opem.* They have the world open to them, and they will not part an Eden. The letter in the 'Chronicle' produced reams of invective. It was well considered not to take up the argument, but let calumny enjoy its short triumph, though had the letter to Hume any chance of appearing, its appearance in that period of animosity might not be unseasonable. I am too long on this subject, so disagreeable to you and to me. I am told that Mr. [Edmund] Burke got 300*l.* a year on our establishment, and I am extremely glad of it. He is a gentleman of excellent and cultivated parts, and it is happy that the writer is not superior to the man. I am pleased to hear that our friend Lord Taafe is well received by our new V[ice]r[oy]. The last had his coach wheels so smoothly shod that his approach gave a glimpse of new millennium. The dream ended, as all dreams do, instead of an elysium we no sooner opened our eyes than we found ourselves lying on the same hard bed. You are a physician, and I could wish you gave us a recipe for dreaming no more. . . . Who is the great man who took so much offence at the letter in the 'Chronicle'? Whoever he be, could he not suppose it the work of a zealous Protestant alarmed by the insurrections of the dissenters in the north? Must the poor Papists of Ireland be accountable for any such essay appearing in a London newspaper? This is truly a great hardship, but there are instances enough of it in history. My brother will be soon up with you, and will in person give you and your family my affections. I will follow, as soon as I can, to act the same part and finish a little personal business. What other business can I employ myself in? Services to any man or body of men I can do none, and many among you would wish I had spared myself the trouble of former vain and fruitless attempts. I see and feel the weight of all this, and I should profit but little of all my experience if it were not a good lesson to me. I am passed the meridian of life, and ought to prepare (were I wise) for a setting sun. I have known mankind too well not to drop into a Stoic indifference, which was heathen, or into resignation, which is Christian philosophy. This is our case, and, surely, this is our duty."

Lord Taafe to John Curry, M.D.

"Lord Taafe's best compliments Dr. Curry. He has been yesterday to see Mr. Pery* who could not possibly be more in our interest than he is. He is of Dr. Curry's sentiment concerning the wording of the projected bill, and thinks not only that being thus penned it would be of no great service to the party for whose relief it's intended, but even very subject not to pass: he promises to do his endeavours with Mr. Lucius O'Brien to bring

him to his own way of thinking. Lord Taafe would have been to see Mr. O'Brien this morning but is prevented by a necessary attendance on a meeting of trustees in private business. Sir Patrick Bellew is not as yet in town.

"Dr. Curry is desired to inform Mr. Anthony McDermot of the contents hereof. Tuesday, the 13 of December, 1763."

O'Connor to John Curry, M.D.

"December 25, 1763.

"I should have acknowledged your last letter sooner but that I had not a frank, and that my acknowledgement was not worth a groat, and yet I well know that you never grudge paying for a letter out of this desert when you find it in my hand-writing. I almost give up your people when a bill should be brought into the House of Commons, wherein a punishment is intended instead of a favour. Some of the Commons I think do not intend it, because I think that there are not only men of good intentions among them, but men of good sense who feel for the common good, and men of an elevated turn who abhor any prejudice contrary to it. Thus I think, and I only wish that those men of good sense may prove the majority in an assembly where ignorance, allied to prejudice, promises so conspicuously a turn of the scale on the other side. You and I have dipped a little into the history of our own country, and probably, very probably, you have discovered what I have to my sorrow discovered, that the O'Briens for near 200 years past have proved a galling spur in the side of their Milesian countrymen. They were the first among us who renounced to the old religion of their ancestors, and with the spirit of all such converts they have proved of all enemies the most inflexible and rankled. See the prevalence of it in our modern Lucius. He has a bad Protestant name (very undeservedly indeed) he knows it, and he wants to give a conviction of his being a good Protestant at the expense of common sense, common probity, and real patriotism. A fig for such Irish Protestants, say the Whigs. A fig for such patriots, say all good men, (whatever their number be). A fig for all such enemies, saith the poor Papist. So say I, who am a Papist, and will die one. I do hardly think that this amphibious O'Brien will gain his point, not only because he is one, but because the men of sense at court and in Parliament, not only scorn to receive him as an instructor, but mean to proceed to no more punishment, wherein themselves would be equally and immediately sufferers with those on whom the first stroke would fall. In those cases, prejudice, even the strongest, must have some bounds. Nature is too prevalent, and will keep some measures even in politics of the east I intend here. I have known a strong man decline a stroke when he foresaw his hand would receive more detriment than the ear he aimed at. This is indeed our best security, and whatever you do I for my part expect no better after long experience. You and I must drop our curtain and open it on some other scene when we raise it again, but not till we vindicate ourselves against the late charge brought against your 'Memoirs' but that doth not relate much to present times. As to former times I am now revising what I wrote formerly on the subject. Faulkner wants a republication of the 'Dissertations.' Whether he continues or not in the intention, I shall not repent of the time I devote to the corrections I am making, or to the new matter I am preparing. But I think that he is wrong, and that the work (should it appear) will have no sale equal to the expense."

"July 13, 1764.

"In two days after I parted you in Cow Lane I arrived here in Connaught in good health. The hurry and embarrassments one encounters on departing for distant places hindered my waiting on you at the coffee house on the eve before I set off. Where I now am, I am over crowded with business, and visits to relations, who live remotely from me and from each other, will engross more time than I can well spare from my several occupations. As to literary business, I must not think of it for a month to come, at least. I have built a new house and am finishing its servant, another house."

"August 20, 1764.

"I write this from my new house, and have nothing to communicate, though a good deal to request. My first petition is that you will present my most grateful affections to worthy Lord and Lady Taafe. I had a letter of great affection this week from his lordship, and a short bill of complaint against Dr. Curry for

* Edmund Sexton Pery, M.P., an account of whose correspondence and papers is given in the present Report.

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his neglect, or seeming neglect. You are acquainted with most of those who care for me, and I beg you will inform them that no man can have a deeper sense of their friendship than your correspondent of this day. I am revising some sheets of 'Dissertations' in this choice retirement, and yet I am so busy with personal affairs that my literary progress is but poor. You are mining to good purpose when you can steal a minute from business; and you cannot conceive the pleasure I am even now taking in the thought that I will be present on your blowing up shortly all the ramparts of historical slander which party malice has been throwing up for 150 years past. When have you heard from our friend Burke. He expects intelligence from you, and whatever you remit to him will be returned to good account. I am glad that you put the 'Memoir' on the 5th November affair in Mr. Reilly's hands. It will wipe off much scandal, or lay the odium of it on the proper persons. You will show by this and your other collections that the history of those kingdoms for 250 years past is not yet written, and that the florid writers who have lately appeared on the subject have done nothing beside displaying their eloquence and copying from one another. I rejoice very heartily with you on the good news from your sons abroad. So good a father (indeed the best I ever knew) must not be disappointed. May God bless you and them, and may your life be prolonged on their account, and on account of the public which you serve in so many capacities. I wrote to you last week by an honest man, Jordan, the tailor, in your beloved School-house Lane. I could write to you without expense, as dear Lord Taffee sent me three covers, all directed to John Curry, Esq., M.D. But in truth I have nothing to communicate but such common things as you have now before you—'vox et præterea nihil.' Even this vox I will repeat now and then, for no other reason but you like a line from me, be it what it will. Here is a whole blank before me, and I am rummaging in vain for matter. You informed me of Dr. Brady lately come into the kingdom. Have you improved an acquaintance with him?"

"September 15, 1764.

"I thank you warmly for the letter before me of the 12th instant. The invective in the last 'London Chronicle' against an innoxious set of men, has given you pain, and so much the better. It will quicken your zeal and consequently will oblige you to exert all your powers to complete happily what was happily begun, from an impulse which it would be sinful in you to resist. May God preserve you for the great, the meritorious works of dispensing knowledge in countries where the people are kept ignorant because some men are interested in their ignorance. Take the work you mention out of Mr. R.'s hands, and find a method of publishing without loss of time. You are the happiest man in the kingdom at blowing up entrenchments which seemed to gather strength from age. The florid English historians of this century we live in have only copied from their predecessors without farther inquiry. They wanted no more than making out a good story, whatever became of the truth. You have already and will hereafter provide matter for new historians, who will derive profit as well as pleasure from turning the florid historians of our own time into waste paper. I would have an advertisement prefixed to the work in Mr. Reilly's hands, setting forth the necessity of examining, at this distant period, an affair which occasioned so much slander, propagated so much prejudice, and inflicted so much unmerited punishment for 160 years past. To hint this is enough to you, and yet if anything occurs to me, which, in my own opinion, may be proper for such a preface, I will communicate it. Is it not a most melancholy reflection that our people thro' three kingdoms should remain silent under the present load of repeated calumny? Is it not a strong symptom (my dear friend) of religious indifference? Oh, that they had the smallest spark of your and my Jack Begg's spirit and fire. If they had, you would not stand alone in the double task of repelling injury on the one hand, and conciliating the Government on the other.

"By the way, the Government is in a good degree conciliated already, and let it be known in such a manner (in your preface) as will light up a little confusion in the faces of our base adversaries. They should know that they are not equal to the task of blindfolding an administration who have joined experience to good sense, and know the interest of the public too well to sacrifice it to torturers and inquisitors who have happily (at last) no power left but that of

throwing about the dirt in which they are wallowing. I request you will tender my warmest affections to our dear friend, Mr. Beggs. I could not but mention him first, as I have never known a man of more true zeal in the cause of a set of men, who seem like those fatigued sailors who threw away their oars in a fit of despondency. I need not remind you of my affections to Lord and Lady Taffee, your whole family, and our other common friends. I am involved as much in country business as if I never intended to quit it. No matter; my family will be the better for these labors. God willing, I shall join you in November, and take up my residence at our house on Summer Hill, when the days grow a little longer after the vernal equinox." — "I long to hear from Mr. Bullet,* and whether he affords any curious knowledge relatively to my inquiries into our ancient Scottish history. But as you have your hands full of much better business than an examination of a Celtic dictionary, I think it would not be amiss if you lent it a few days to Dr. Sullivan for the gratification of his curiosity, and perhaps the enlargement of his knowledge. This you may do with a compliment from me."

"September 28, 1764.

"I am just returned from a skirting journey through the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Leitrim, where I for some days enjoyed the wonders of nature, and the affection of a few connected with me by ties of consanguinity. I found your letter here at Belanagare, and indeed the apprehension of not seeing it in due time hastened me home the sooner. You have a call for serving your country, and your great merit appears in not being deaf to it. I, a disciple of your own planting, have not half your zeal, and fear that I shall be procrastinating from day to day till I again come more under your shelter. I requested of you in my last to take your MS. out [of] Mr. Reilly's hands. Since he cannot execute what you confided to his care, you will find another to copy the work, and Jemmy Bernie will print it faithfully under your own eye. As to your apprehension that Mr. Reilly exposed your work to some third person, I believe it groundless. I think I could safely answer for his fidelity and honor in a trust of that nature. You press me to write by this post. I have nothing to say worthy your attention, but to press you in turn to proceed with what you have in hand, and to draw up a preliminary discourse on the necessity of publishing at this time a defence of the dead and of the living; of the dead, who ought not to bear a greater load of reproach than comes to their share; and of the living, who have no political crime whatever to answer for, those few only excepted who propagate infamous, conscious, and wanton slander, to the great prejudice of all public good and of all private morality. I had, last post, a very kind and friendly letter from Mr. G. Faulkner, just returned from a journey through the province of Ulster. He described the places he passed through in a very pleasing, and indeed in a very satisfactory manner. He offers to print and publish the 'Dissertations,' under the late corrections. He shall have them, though I am afraid to his detriment; for indeed the work will not appear as complete as even I could make it, from the want of the leisure, and, what is worse, the want of the materials which were not at any time in my power. I had another letter from Mr. Peter Wilson, calling for a description of the county of Roscommon, to be published in his magazine [for he is going on with a description of all the counties]. I think I should gratify him as far as I am able in such a short account as is consistent with the plan of a monthly collection, and I propose to sit down to-morrow for this task."

"5 Oct., 1765.

"I return my hearty thanks for your last kind letter, and agree with you that Mr. Phillips's† confidence is a little too bold in thinking nothing corrigible except typographical mistakes in his late performance. My zeal in his case proceeded from that which you long since have possessed me, the common good and common cause of our people. We should, if possible, act in concert with those who, like Mr. Phillips, labor for it. I knew not whether I told you that he is at too great a distance from the place where his recommendation of the 5th of November book might do some service. He promised to send me a tract, intended for showing the hurt done in England by the disqualifying laws against the Roman

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* "Mémoires sur la langue Celtique. Par M. Bullet, premier professeur royal et doyen de la faculté de théologie de l'université de Besançon, 1754-55.

† Thomas Phillips, author of the History of the Life of Cardinal Reginald Pole; "Reasons for the Repeal of the Laws against the Papists," &c.

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Catholics. On that principle alone, would it not be proper to correspond with him? For this I refer to your instructions.

"You have too much sensibility in your nature; but a little reflexion will take off its edge. Though Thady is remiss in not sending you more frequent acknowledgements, yet he has the spirit of a gentleman and nothing unbecoming the character. Must that go for nothing in such degenerate times? Would not others' parents compound gratefully to the Almighty for such a character? Besides, you have other children who make amends for the reserve or seeming reserve of the oldest of them. I think I never knew a man happier in this respect than you.

"I had a letter this last post from Mr. R[eilly]. He tells me that he is now correcting the tenth sheet of 'Dissertations' he received from Mr. George Faulkner. My great distance from those editors will be very hurtful to the whole work. I should have the proofs enclosed to me, and I should tell him so, but that I had no frank in his name."

"October 18th, 1765.

"The 'Dissertations,' I am told, are printing fast, under the corrections of Mr. R. I could not attend, and yet that will be no apology (though it ought) with the critical executioner. I did not reply to Mr. Phillips because you deemed it unnecessary. I have finished a detached Dissertation* on the Scottish monarchy in North Britain, and this in a reply to the new scheme set up by the translator of 'Fingal' and 'Temora.' He pretends to shew that we have had no knowledge of letters in Ireland before the sixth century. It was proper (I think) to remove all his objections out of the way of the 'Dissertations,' which assert the contrary. MacPherson resembles the cuttle-fish, which endeavours to escape by involving itself in a flood of muddy liquor, not unlike ink. It cost me some labour to bring him into open light; I then found it easy to master him.

"What news in your town? Are the panics about a land tax over? Or does it give place to the terror of the late tremendous insurrections of the White Boys? Are there any bills preparing against the farther growth of Popery? But enough of queries. I am pleased with the poverty of the nation, because, if it thrive, the Papists would thrive along with it. 'Vive la bagatelle!' I have ten pioneers at work—from attention to the affairs of the public, I run out to attend them. Is it not the proper employment of a philosophical agriculturist (a word of my own), who is in this year securing the bread of the next, who takes care, in a word, that if the public should fall, he shall not fall along with it."

"Belanagare, May 28, 1766.

—"I might, indeed, repeat what I urged to you before, relatively to your feelings for what our people suffer in Munster, nay for what we all suffer through the wilderness of a most inconsiderate mob, and through the inferences made by some powerful but inconsiderate men from the behaviour of such a mob. I pressed it upon you to abate of your sensibility. Time, which will prove the innocence of our people, ought and must be waited for; and if time cannot make prejudice relent, that prejudice ought to be borne. It may and it ought to be turned to a good account by converting suffering into a merit and persisting in a conduct which will demonstrate that a change of religion could not make us better subjects than we profess, and if the restraints we labour under make us less useful subjects, the blame will not lie at our own doors. In truth, as affairs stand now in Europe, persecution must baffle its own intentions by its inability to abridge one species of freedom, that of shaking off the chains of the persecuted when those who are persecuted are pleased to change the land of their birth, for more benign regions. This has been done already by many of our people, and such numbers will no doubt draw more after them. Those are consolations. I do not mention them to inform you, but to remind you of the little necessity of our complaints. I heard nothing of the sale of the 'Dissertations,' nor of the reception of such as curiosity has purchased. I had indeed a friendly letter from Lord Moira† on the subject, and another from Dr. Delany‡ (for I sent a book to each). I owe a great deal to Doctor Delany's friendship, and that worthy man's zeal went so far as to recommend it to me to shake off the chains of Rome. I know it to be owing

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to a particular friendship for me, and therefore I take it in good part. He little thought that had I thrown aside the authority of the Catholic Church, I should not so readily put on the chains of any other Church, such particularly as an Act of Parliament may establish or repeal according to occasion and circumstance. Such a synod shall never have the least weight with me in ecclesiastical affairs.

"Since I returned home I had, I thank God, tolerable health till this day se'night. The gout is gone off, but a more alarming disorder has begun its attack in my left cheek and chin, a numbness which is rather increasing, and to a degree which is approaching to an insensibility in the parts.

"It really terrifies me lest a stoppage of the usual circulation should spread the disorder and end in a mortification. I therefore request you will send me your thoughts and instructions by the return of the post, that I may know my fate, and prepare for it. I would (God help me) wish to live some time longer, but this is in the hands of an all-wise Providence to whose discretion we ought to be resigned. May we be properly prepared for the tremendous hour."

"This minute I received a letter from Mr. R. which gives me an opportunity of remitting this without paying for it. He enclosed to me Buxton's, Farrel's, and Sheehy's* dying declarations, which please me greatly. Would to God we had a good history of the transactions in Munster for four years past. It would be more useful than a thousand dissertations on ancient times. By the way, did you write to Dr. Warner? Or has he to you?"

"We should by all means labour to keep him out of the resolution of dropping his plan."

"June 1, 1766.

—"I wrote to you this week in an enclosure franked to Mr. Reilly. The numbness in my left cheek continues and alarms me much. I should be happy had I been near you when I first felt this strange attack. I trust that I shall hear from you by to-morrow's post.

"The Tipperary affair has, I find, become a very important one, not only to our people in general, but to some patriots in particular. Would to God that we had foresight to see the necessity of treasuring up all the facts relative to it from the source: we should in that case be enabled to let out the whole in so clear a light as to do ample justice to the innocent and the criminal. It would surely be rendering effectual service to our country. It may be said, and with truth, that those facts are recent, and that the materials may be easily collected. But who would expose himself to popular prejudice or perhaps to what is worse, by officiously collecting those materials. The collector could never act so secretly as not to run the risk of being detected by enemies or betrayed by friends. As affairs stand, there is something more than a probability, nay, a certainty that some persons will suffer, and be more unhappy in their sufferings than any that have yet appeared on the stage. Their shame and sorrow will be perhaps a greater punishment than human laws can inflict.

"I hear nothing of the reception which the 'Dissertations' got from the public. I am only in pain for the generous publisher of that work. The author, who expects no favour, can the more easily put up with public censure."—"Do you hear from Dr. Warner? I read that he will receive no encouragement from Ireland, and that he will be disgusted enough to drop his scheme."

O'Connor to Lord Taaffe.

"My Lord,

"At long run, that is, as soon as health permitted, I have drawn up heads of a memorial such as your Lordship recommended. I sent it this day by post to be revised first by Doctor Curry, and to be amended afterwards by your Lordship.

"Such a memorial, properly drawn up and presented in the proper place, under the sanction of your Lordship's name, will have a better effect than a thousand pamphlets, drawn up ever so well, by private hands; for private adventurers on such a subject, and in such times, have not the smallest influence.

"When such a memorial, as I wish may be a proper one, is published, with Lord Taaffe's name at the bottom of it, it will be noticed by numbers, who have power but who never before considered the subject. It may have effects that could not be expected even from our most sanguine expectations.

"You were born, my Lord, to be useful in every country wherein Providence has placed you. In serving

* The manuscript is extant in the present collection, with the following title:—"Observations on Mr. MacPherson's two Dissertations on the Scottish Antiquities, Sept. 2, 1765."

† Sir John Rawdon, first Earl of Moira. See Appendix to Third Report of this Commission, p. 430.

‡ Dr. Patrick Delany, Dean of Down, who died in 1768.

C. O'CONOR, Esq., our poor people you only execute a trust, and what your Lordship considers as a religious duty. No satisfaction on earth will be more warm than the consciousness of fulfilling such a trust.

" My Lord, I prevailed on James O'Rourke to execute a letter of attorney to your Lordship for putting yourself in possession of the late Count O'Rourke's papers and memoirs. If your Lordship can procure such papers, your consigning them to Doctor Dillon, of Francis-Street will bring them safe to my hands, and I will dispose of them according to your Lordship's orders.

" Poor Luke Wallis, my Lord, will be absolutely undone, if some speedy succour be not remitted to him by his brothers. I have indeed advanced him a little to keep his family in these bad times from starving. But the rent now calls upon him, and his landlord cannot bear any longer with him.

" May God preserve Lady Taaffe, your Lordship, and your whole family; it is a prayer preferred for you by thousands, and by none with more warmth than, my Lord.

" By your most affectionate, most obliged, and most obedient servant,

" Belanagare, June 14, 1766." Charles O'Connor.

O'Connor to John Curry, M.D.

" Belanagare, July 17, 1766.

" After my return from Caluvaine, in the county of Sligo, I found here your letter dated July 4, and postmarked July 10. It gives me pleasure that your semper eadem includes your family. In every other respect I am pained, and the more as I expect no reformation in men's minds. The empire of error and self-delusion may one day or other be overthrown; we cannot expect to see the day, and yet any man well informed is accountable for the smallest neglect in communicating his knowledge of what passes under his eye, it being fit that posterity (as Grotius says) should be informed, and the perpetrators of mischief among their ancestors known. About the disorders in the South I wrote to you some time since, and lamented that the several public accounts (good and bad) were not registered by some careful hand; and particularly it is much to be lamented that accurate notes were not taken at the trials of the late criminals. Their dying confessions,* however, may in some degree supply the place of such notes, and materials enough can still be picked up to show that the Irish Catholics are no way accountable for the phrenzy of a desperate rabble who had nothing to lose (but the lives of which they were tired), by any inconvenience they brought on the innocent public and themselves. That such wretches should suffer condign punishment is surely a good man's wish.

" This week I paid poor Wallis or rather to his order the sum Lord Taaffe was so charitable to advance for him, by that act his lordship preserved a whole family from immediate ruin. You will be pleased to inform him of this and to present him and his lady with my affections.

" I thank God that I have been rescued by your prescription from my late disorder. I would have told you so, and thanked you most heartily, but that I could get no frank in this neighbourhood. Even this note I remit to you under the cover of Mr. Thomas Le Hunte to Mr. Reilly. Am I not therefore under an obligation to the squire? Is it not a great favor to an Irish Papist, and that under the self-conviction that every such person is an enemy to the peace and prosperity of this happy country?"

Lord Taaffe to John Curry, M.D.

" London, 7th October, 1766.

" My dear Doctor,—I wrote to you lately and still am of the same opinion that we must take all imaginable care not to make enemies. This is the opinion of the Imperial and Spanish minister. They both assure me that the Earl of Bristol† will be a friend of ours. They tell me also that he's a man of sense, who will not let himself be governed by factious. Pray show my first letter, and this, to Doctor Fitzsimons, to whom I pray assure my respects. I have seen the Portuguese minister, where I remained above an hour, and our discourse was chiefly about St. Patrick College and about the five thousand men that was formerly to be raised in Ireland. I shall say nothing more of that scheme of my Lord Trimleston, although he has more sense than all the rest in Ireland. I pity him.

* See preceding letter of June 1, 1766.

† George William, Earl of Bristol, nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in October, 1765.

No more of this. I come back again to the College of St. Patrick. The minister of Portugal here agrees to my own plan, which is, that when I am in Vienna, to get the affair strongly recommended by the Portuguese minister there. Take my word, I shall not be easy till it is settled. Now let me come back to our own affair last Saturday in the 'Gazetteer' and 'New Daily Advertiser,' the following advertisement was printed:—'In a few days will be published, price one shilling and sixpence, 'Observations on Affairs in Ireland from the Settlement in 1691 to the present Time. By Nicholas, Lord Viscount Taaffe; London, printed for William Griffin in Catherine-Street, in the Strand.' This advertisement yet you see here surprised me, as I had not disposed many of these 'Observations.' I had not either linen nor clothes till last Saturday night, as I was obliged to stay at home, and all yesterday I was making visits to the foreign ministers. I will be presented tomorrow by the Imperial minister to the King, according to the fashion of all the foreign courts. I ought not to show myself much till I have been presented to his Majesty. My dear doctor, although I do not know how to write well, you shall hear from me often. Give me leave to write to you my opinion. I think that what is preparing to be put into print would do better if it was printed here under the care of Mr. Molloy, who, twenty and thirty years ago published the paper called 'Common Sense,' which I am sure you remember. I have not seen Mr. Molloy as yet, but you shall soon know if he would take this affair in hand.

" My dear doctor, I have the case of my poor country to heart. I shall say no more, but pray to believe that I am with regard,

" My dear doctor,

" Your true, fond, and humble servant,

" TAAFFE.

" Just as I was going to seal my letter, Mr. Molloy came to see me, who is very sickly, and especially griddiness in his head, that I am sure he would not be able to do what I mentioned before. I shall say no more, but pray the great God to direct us for the best. He and everybody that reads my 'Observations' likes it very well. If you favour me with a line, Mr. Cantwell will send it."

" London, the 21st of October, 1766.

" My dear Doctor,

" I am just come from Richmond, where I remained but one night to see some of my friends. I am very sorry that I wrote to you not to publish so soon what I said in my pamphlet that will come after. I have received yours of the 14th at my return, and I assure you that I am very glad to hear that this pamphlet is finished, as you write to me, that what can be offensive you blotted out, as if any such thing as offence should be in it I am the person to be blamed, for the printer may declare that I am the person that ordered it to be printed, for I told to several great people here that such a thing of the White Boys would come out. I pray Mr. Hoey to send one of them to those I named in my last letter, for I do believe there are more sold of the first pamphlet here in London than in Dublin, as Mr. Thomas Meighan tells me, I go nowhere but find one of them there. They put in these that are printed here the Articles of Limerick. I hope to receive some of them before I leave this, but if I should not the Imperial ambassador here will send them to me to Vienna and one to Bruxelles, so that I hope to have three or four of them. I cannot remain here to have an answer to this, so I expect no answer. I am sure your son and Captain J. Maguire's son will wait for me longer than I expected in Cologne.

" I pray assure my respects, and from my Secretary, to Doctor Fitzsimons; our compliments to your lady and all friends. I am with great regard, my dear doctor,

" Your most affectionate humble servant,
" TAAFFE."

O'Connor to Curry.

" October 26th, 1766.

" Soon after I parted you I set off for the county of Kildare, where I lived at home with your and my dear friend, Mr. O'More, of Ballina. After quitting him I was in two days set down in good health here at my own house; and, beside one excursion to visit my daughter, here I remained since my arrival. I divide my time between husbandry and books, nor does the absence of such neighbours as this country affords give me pain. Our thoughts, the instruments of action, are cast in different moulds. They very justly consider me

C. O'CONNOR, Esq., as a useless member in their society, and I thank them for hitting on the only method left for gratifying me. There is no pride in this declaration; it is no fault in those men not to have the same desires and affections that I have for some time indulged. They have different occupations, and, I hope, directed to laudable ends. It is with you, and such as are like you, that I would wish to spend an hour, for we have not only the same desires but the same aversions also, 'idem velle ac idem nolle,' 'demum amicitia est.' Such are the strongest bonds of friendship; and to men of our turn the conjunction is not directed to personal gratification entirely; it grasps at a greater object; it aims at public good and the information of the ignorant in points where the want of knowledge is fatal to the community. By the way, when will the 'Candid Inquiry' come out; or is it not already published? If it be, the bearer will bring me down a copy if you get Watt to leave it for him in Anderson's Court. Our people, I well know, have been in dreadful panics about the publication of any truths which might, on account of their recency, throw an odium upon particular men: nor can I say that such apprehensions are entirely groundless in those ulcerated times. There is, however, a manner of opening the wounds of even peevish patients, which cannot do hurt, but much good when their friends see that no injury is intended, and that the remedy is necessary, or, at worst, well meant. This method I am confident was the purpose of the author of the 'Inquiries.' Have you seen Mr. [Edmund] Burke, or is he yet returned from the country? I trust that you and he will meet before he sets off for England; it would give me pain on several accounts if you had not."

"October 31st, 1766.

"I am much pleased to find that Lord Taaffe's 'Observations' have engaged the attention of the London public; but as they are so ill calculated for the digestion of numbers who are habituated to other food, I doubt not but his lordship's prescriptions will be thrown in his own face, and bitterly decried as dangerous political medicines. If I be right in this conjecture, it will be shameful if some English gentleman does not take up the argument in defence of the Irish nobleman. Truth in common attire may be overlooked or not heeded. Coming forth out of the torture of debate, she puts on all her charms; she is owned by ingenious minds and welcomed as a stranger. I have mentioned ingenious minds, which surely every man should endeavour to have on his side; no other I know will own or welcome truth. If such minds be on the throne, and about the throne, (what we cannot doubt) is it not gaining a great point to gain them? If they cannot repeal Penal Laws, they may relax them in the execution; and as to the Penal Laws which execute themselves, I take it that the line which fastened many of them on our people is now between the shears. Land is come up to such an exorbitant price that it has (as to tenures) put us all on the level. If a Protestant tenant does not give twenty shillings an acre for land, the Protestant landlord will not deal with him. The love of money will prefer the Papist who gives more; and whether it be farms in the country, or houses in large towns, one and thirty years' lease is virtually as good as* . . . the times, and Bills of Discovery are consequently . . . from the course of events Papists are debarred of nothing but the sole power of realizing a mortgaged property by . . . (there being so little now to gavel) is come to the . . . great grievance of being incapacitated to realize is so . . . Protestant purchasers so interested a point, that it is vain to expect any reform or alteration in that article.

"You see how already I have broke my word with you, and strayed from my subject, into the bargain. I request earnestly that you will be on the watch, and learn if ought has been published for or against Lord Taaffe's 'Observations.' As to the tract, of which his lordship has forbid the publication, I trust that he is mistaken as to his delicacy in entering into any minuteness relatively to the Munster insurgents. I am told that that tract is the work of a gentleman who to great judgment has added an equal degree of caution and candor. From the publication of such an inquiry, no danger whatever can be apprehended to the author or to the public whose cause he espouses. If you have read that work, I request you will transmit me your thoughts of it, and send me a copy of it if you like it. I am not yet determined whether I shall go up to town before or after the holy days. There or here I am

fastened to you by such cords as will not only unite ourselves for ever, but take others in also with whom it will be a great part of our happiness to communicate. I, at least, flatter myself in this idea."

"November 17, 1766.

"Your letter of Tuesday last came into my hands on yesterday, and I cannot resist the pleasure of acknowledging in the most grateful manner the pleasure you gave me even by this night's post. Lord Taaffe's account to you of the circulation of his pamphlet, and of the good reception it got, is not more pleasing than amazing. Who knows but this reasoning may do some good, for to us the smallest is surely an acquisition! As our storms of late were so high, I am sensible he could not put to sea as he intended. You did well, therefore, to write to him though he forbid it. You will have the chance to hear more from him and particularly if he waited at court as he intended. I trust that Martin will not quit Louvain as soon as we intended he should for a premature excursion to Cologne would be hurtful to him and expensive to you.

"Your account of Mr. Faulkner's conduct surprised me. I had a letter from him yesterday full of compliments, etc., and he assured me that Judge Robinson* passed a panegyric sentence on the 'Candid Inquiry' into the Munster Disorders.' The work, he says, gave him much satisfaction, and on the credit of such a judgment, Mr. Faulkner was kind enough to promise me a copy by the first safe conveyance. You have, no doubt, seen it before this time. I request you will give me your thoughts of it in your next.

"Mr. Faulkner concealed from me the account your friend (Mr. Dermot, I suppose,) gave you. My letter to him was a mere common place on his being so beneficent a member of society, and mixing together under his roof many persons of different persuasions whom he sent off pleased with one another, and who never would meet if his hospitality did not bring them together.

"Now as such familiar letters are never intended but for private communication, it is surely out of the way to expose them to public inspection. I am indeed ready to think that all this was done, out of an ill-judged partiality in my favour, and on that account I omitted taking any notice of the matter to him in my letter of this night. I do not know that I have for some years been so much in pain on a domestic account as on that of your patient in Anderson's Court. The account you sent me of your re-establishing her made me happy. Her husband omitted sending me any account, and I cannot pardon his carelessness in that particular.

"When you see Mr. Carpenter,† assure him of my affection. Had I the power as others have, he should have proofs instead of professions from me. I should have the double satisfaction of providing for the good of others, while I did justice to his patient, unintruding merit.

"Mr. Faulkner tells me, that Mr. [Edmund] Burke was hurried away, and that his friends in England expect him with impatience, I confess that it gives me sensible pleasure to find that the campaign in the field of Westminster is likely to cover our countryman with laurels. Whatever side he engages on, whether victorious or defeated, his abilities will be conspicuous and consequently useful hereafter."

"December 2, 1766.

"I have been (my dear friend) many days on the ramble, and I write now from Elphin in answer to your letter of the 18th ultimo. I trust that by this time you have an account of Lord Taaffe's safe landing on the Continent. His correspondence with you of late has been important, and I request you will religiously preserve his last five letters in your cabinet. The circulation and favorable reception of his pamphlet in England surprised me, as it must you, and every one like you who made our public prejudices any part of our private researches. I yet expect no great good from this present attention to his Lordship's speculations, and experience would be lost upon us if we had not foreseen that, however some truths may make a transient impression on the minds of men, yet, in their aggregate body as legislators, they will think and act as they used to do. The fortitude in renouncing an old and favorite error, is the happy but rare lot of individuals: public assemblies never possess that virtue, so many causes conspiring to foreclose any access to it. If this be the case, it will be objected to his Lordship and all his partizans, to what

* Christopher Robinson, Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland 1758-87.

† Dr. John Carpenter appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin in 1770, as successor to Dr. Patrick Fitzsimons.

* Defects in MS. denoted thus . . .

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purpose, then, is it to reason and expostulate with such assemblies? I answer, to a good one. It is some service to make even a transient impression on the human mind, to give it some conviction that the danger it apprehends is groundless. 'This is gaining a great point. It blunts the edge of the laws in being, it prevents the framing of still greater penalties, it gives some peace in the midst of legal warfare. 'Est quoddam 'prodire tenus.' Thus far you and I have proceeded, alone, uncommissioned, and unthanked. Let us, for the future, like Veiauius (the old combatant in Horace), hang up our arms on the post of Hercules :

— armis

Herculis ad postem fixis, latet abditus agro.'

"Now that we have finished our course, it gives me sensible pleasure that our two last endeavours have had more attention from all parties than we expected. I read over the 'Inquiries.' It is excellent and judicious beyond anything of the kind published since the revolution, and I applaud Lord Taaffe's judgment in requiring that by all means it should be put into the hands of foreign ministers (now in London), and our own men in power. They will be convinced beyond testimony of conjecture or opinion (for no other can be produced) that the risings in Munster had no other foundation than those lately in four counties of England, where the capital insurgents are now on their trial, trying by a special commission from the government. Have not those insurgents very opportunely made an apology (and yet such insurrections are abominable) for ours?"

"I am this month past reading Ecclesiastical History, the work of a partial but honest man [Mosheim?]. In truth it is in this retreat that I can read most to my advantage. Last week I had a letter from Dr. Warner. You may remember that last spring I engaged you to write to him; you forgot it, and he tells me so. Half his work is printed, and by what he says of his book, I conclude that it is not for him that it was reserved to write the 'History of Ireland during the reign of Charles I.'

"What Mr. Faulkner wrote to me about the matter you mention is, 'yesterday I had the pleasure to dine with Judge Robinson, and he told me that the Candid Inquiry, etc. was very true.' If you have not seen the Inquiry, I shall be glad to send it to you, etc."

"Belanagare, December 29, 1766."

"In Sligo I met with the 'Freeman's Journal' against Lord Taaffe's 'Observations,' and I hear that more has appeared against them in the 'London Chronicle.' If the latter be no better than what I have seen, the writers hardly deserve any chastisement. They fly away from the argument and supply its place with railing, and yet (unfortunately) this does the business as well, with the great as well as with the little vulgar. I said that Irish writers hardly deserve any rebuke, but by what I advanced in the last paragraph, perhaps a little would be necessary, not from you and me who are tired, but from some gentlemen in England, who ought not to leave the whole weight of this affair on Ireland and (to our sorrow) on two only, who dared to break silence amidst a million of distressed mutes, and mutes for 70 years past.

"I also saw in Faulkner's and other papers a contradiction to the last page in the 'Candid Inquiry.' The contradiction (for ought I know) might be well grounded. The 'Inquiry' did not want that last page which (if false) is a hurt to a most excellent work. I request you will inform me on this head. The author of the work, whoever he be, appears to me to be a man of the greatest candor, nor would, I think, insert an extract of letter in that last page unless he was certain that the writer of the letter was a man of cautious probity, and wrote nothing but matter of fact.

"I shall see you (God willing) in the month of February, for I want to see you. You alone are the possessor of my heart and mind. May God preserve you to our public many a year."

"January 17, 1767."

"You have been ill-treated of late, and ought to bear it the better from the long habit of being so. The author of the 'Candid Inquiry' has been treated as ill, but he is to blame for giving up his own good sense to the folly of others. If he did not make such a sacrifice he would never permit an excellent work to be disgraced by an entirely useless page from an anonymous scoundrel, who kept closely in his cover when called upon to make good his charge. Should not some candid apology be made, if it be not too late, for that page in the public papers? Should not the author's adver-

saries know that he is as ready too give up a real falsehood as he is averse from supporting a conscious one? That those who decline following his example in the first case are the most likely to have none of the aversion included in the second? I rejoice in hearing of Lord and Lady Taaffe's firmness under the trials of a much more severe climate than our own. Why have you not mentioned something particular relatively to Martin [Curry]? I confess to you that I am not fully free from apprehensions on his account, as old men flatter themselves too often with influence which they have lost, and which in the course of things cannot hold suit to the end of a long life. Let me, I beseech you, be undeceived on this head, as soon as you can put pen to paper.

"From a long acquaintance with English journalists, I am not surprised at the illiberal abuse thrown out against Lord Taaffe's pamphlet; but I am surprised that no English or Irish Catholic undertook a single line to vindicate or explain his Lordship's principles. I would be thankful to you if you kept by you some of the abusive 'Chronicles' you mention. I would be diverted with their perusal, as I was with the invective in our 'Freeman's Journal.' Our friend Dr. Reddy's son was lately married in my neighbourhood, and indeed it gives me great pain (in such weather) that I cannot mount a horse to pay the Doctor my personal compliments, and show him the way to Belanagare. If the weather changes in the least for the better, I shall run to him and drag him to my hermitage if possible. Hermitage I may properly call it, for three months past I am here, generally alone. I read till eleven o'clock, then sleep and digest well. In the morning, I attend to some land improvement and see my cattle fed. I dine at four o'clock, and fall to books at six; and there ends the whole history. Mixed life is the best. I can break my enclosure at fixed periods and join in Dublin with those I love and who are not displeased with me . . ."

January 28, 1767.

"I got here from a friend (lately arrived from Paris) 'Essai sur l'Histoire d'Irlande.' The last 60 pages are important as they contain some curious anecdotes relative to the time from the Reformation to the present time, particularly a memorial presented by a French agent for the Irish Catholics to the Duke of Orleans, late Regent of France. It was calculated to procure his Royal Highness's interposition with King George I. relatively to the Castration Bill against our clergy. I shall say no more of this work, as (God willing) you will soon have it before your eyes."

Lord Taaffe to John Curry, M.D.

"Vienna, the 22nd of April, 1767."

"I am now very near a month in a severe fever of the goutte. God be praised it is going up very slowly, for as I am growing older, I was advised to urish myself better than I was used to do. Great pains I suffered in both my feet and hands, in my left ankle I had it mostly, but not fever or alteration, so that I have hopes it will do me a great deal of good. I hear but seldom from Ireland. Man proposes and God disposes. I do intend to be with you next September, to see if I can do any good to my poor country before I die. When I consider our situation, it grieves me to the hearth, for I do not find one of those that have good estates do act sincerely. I could not do much since I am here, as I had a great deal to do for myself or to say better for my son, so that I neglected every thing, and I have not yet great hopes to succeed. All this will be a reed to you, although I believe you heard something of it, wiche is that my son and thoughter in law do like one another. She expects a very great fortune and will be mistress to have it to whom she pleases. She is young and does not want people enough to court her. We must all conform to the will of God. Pray assure of my respects to Doctor Fizzimons; my wife prays the same since she lefed Ireland. She is as healthy as she can wishe, and has abandoned quite any clear the trubelsome companion she had, that ugly cough. She and I do recomend our freind Ittel Carpenter to Doctor Fizzimons, although we know that his on merit and good qwallitys ear sufficient recomendations. I can assure you upon my honor, that my son told me in Ireland that he ded not know a clargyman that he liked better than him, he told me the same thing hire, that he was in this countrys he would be infallibly promoted. I shall say no more of these affairs.

The raison I trouble you with these lines is that Captain Magweyr wrott to me, that you gave him twelve

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 greenys and one halfe. I shall writte to the Captaine soone and pray him to give you bake the mony you gave him, for I wille not mixe you accounts together. As soone as I have placed your son, wiche I hope will be soon, I shall let you know what all the expences I have be'en att in this college. Thy doe all thy can not to have any more students of phisick, as it is a greatt expence to the college to pay all the degrees. Please God I ame seur to gett your son in. I can assure you upon my word your son does not loose his time here, for he atendes all the laissions wiche ear tow in the morning and one in the afternoon. Doctor Keogh, who studied in Paris and alsoe tooke his degrees here, examined your son of what hi studyd in Louvin and gives me a very satisfactory account of him. I doe really tink you ear happy to have souche a son. He is a greatt favourit of my clarke. Hi wrotte to you by hand. I do believe you will receive this present letter sooner. Captaine Magwire writtes to me that Miss Copinger has stille very greatt hopes to be Duchess of Norfolk. Pray let me know how my freind Charles O'Connor does. I hope I shall have the pleasure to see him in Dublin next winter, I pray that you may belive me sincerely my dear doctor.

Your trew freind and most humble servant,

TAAFFE."

O'Connor to John Curry, M.D.

"Belanagare, June 13, 1767.

"I spent my time in attending workmen, and relaxing my cares by the perusal of better books than Irish Annals, and yet I confess I should be better gratified by reading and translating the latter, but that they are not at hand. If God spares life till I meet you again, I shall (I think) spend much of my time in collecting the flowers of those works, those especially which regard the times from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign to the year 1602 when those Annals end. It is one of the most active and important periods of our history, and my chief view in marking the collection I intend is to be servicable to you in your opus magnum, from the Reformation downwards to the end of the treaty signed at Limerick in 1691. You have materials enough or may easily come at such as you want. Your zeal calls upon you, nay it impels you to discharge this duty on this national trust to your unhappy country, wherein ignorance of numberless facts, or rather the propagation of numberless untruths, has made wild havoc by souring the minds of men against men, and rendering what should be [the] property of all our people a monopoly to one party only. Unfolding useful truths and showing what was wrong in our political conduct for 100 years past is perhaps the best expedient for putting our monopolists in the right, and showing them that their own interest is impaired not improved by excluding their fellow countrymen from the common benefits due to every man who can approve himself a good subject under the present Government. The old scope of all our historical labors tends to this end, and I doubt not of your success any more than of your zeal, if God spares you life and your present vigour. A considerable part of your task is over already, and the other part you will find light enough by the application of your leisure hours from time to time. I say no more to you on this head, but I expect speedily an account of the progress you are making. . . . How is our worthy friend Mr. Carpenter? I could wish I had him here with me in the few weeks of good weather before us. His health would be improved by such an excursion, and I would be happy in contributing to his ease and quiet in this rural and tranquil place. I put into his hands (to be remitted to his friend in London) a 'Vindication' of Lord Taaffe's Political Principles. What was the fate of that short tract."

"Belanagare, July 17, 1767.

"I like nothing in Lord Taaffe's letter to you but the account of his being well and his not succeeding in his suit at Rome. I confess to you (though I only hinted my conjecture to you) that I thought his Lordship in this sunset of life, counted too much on his court interest, and went into very indiscreet engagements on that presumption. Indiscreet as they were, they [were] the effusions of his good nature, and therefore more pardonable in him to give than in others to risque much upon. After all I do not despair, but Martin will still obtain the place so warmly solicited for him, and a few days will (no doubt) determine. If fortune should dispose of things otherwise, we cannot know but it may be a providential turn in his favor. 'Non videtis Dominus justum derelictum.' You and he may live to see and

confess that a disappointment at Vienna was but a door opened to the happy time I have mentioned. I need not therefore recommend to you to prepare for such an event, not only with fortitude, but even with thanksgiving. Whatever the event be, I request you will let me know by the first opportunity, and in your information I expect an account of Frank's destination as well as of Thadens's present situation. Thadens is a man of honor and probity, and that character (which I know is his due) must in your mind and mine obliterate those little defects from which no character can be free. I am really concerned much for the infirm state of our friend Carpenter, and I dread that his too feeling mind is preying upon his body. When you write (and as soon as possible), I request you will not forget sending me an account of him. Since I received your last, I got 'Exshaw's Magazine' for the month of May. Therein is a severe (and possibly not a groundless) attack upon Lord Taaffe's 'Observations.' The writer charges his amanuensis with misrepresentation, relatively to the Imperial Queen's toleration of her Protestant subjects and he refers to public acts, edicts, and rescripts, published by her and her father against his Protestant subjects in Hungary, Carinthia, etc. If what he says on this head be true, his lordship has forgot or imposed upon the amanuensis, and, in either case, sacred truth is wounded. That his lordship should impose on the world I do not believe, I rather believe that the objector did by concealing some adjunct matters, which, if produced, might turn those very rescripts in favor of his lordship's cause. Would it not be worth the while as his lordship is now on the spot (in Vienna), to acquaint him with the heads of the accusations brought against him? How else but by an explanation from Vienna can we parry this thrust, and indeed the only one made hitherto with any show of fairness? For my own part I confess that I should be greatly concerned at any proofs of unfairness on one side in debating a question of such importance as that which forms the foundation of his lordship's tract on our affairs. It might stand alone well enough, supported barely by arguments drawn from true policy and true philosophy. But it would be hurt by arguments drawn from Catholic moderation if the facts were found to be false, that is, if Catholic states observe no such moderation, what I am inclined to believe, and to their shame as well as to the hurt of the Catholic religion. If the 'Vindication' of his lordship's 'Observations' comes out in London it will come very lamely without an explanation of the part objected to in the magazine, such an explanation I mean as can be made favorably to the house of Austria. If this cannot be done, that part of his lordship's tract should be given up fairly as a lapse of his memory. I am too prolix on this head, and you will excuse it from the ferment it put me in. You will also be affected and enough I hope to write immediately to his lordship that we [propose to] make an apology if not a vindication."

John Curry, M.D., to O'Connor.

"Aug. 11, 1767.

"—Lord and Lady Taaffe enjoy very good health, but neither from him nor from any other hand have I heard anything since of the affair of the dispensation for the marriage. I begin to suspect that his Lordship is not pleased at my passing over that matter in silence in my last to him. But how could I have touched upon it? It would have answered no good purpose to condemn it, and I would not approve it, for his estate. Nothing but tenderness and respect for him made me silent on that head, and diffuse on others, which I thought might have taken his mind off it, but I fear has not. I have been since assured that his Lordship intends to be in England next winter, if so he will certainly take a trip hither.

"I have just now received the honor of a visit from Dr. Fitzsimons, with a letter from Lord Taaffe, wherein his Lordship tells him that next month he is resolved to set out from Vienna for London, where he intends to do all the service he can for his poor countrymen, and for that purpose to remain there for six weeks, after which he proposes to come for Ireland. He says he takes this journey at his own expense, but that as he shall want a discreet person from hence to write letters and do other business for him, he mentions our friend Mr. Carpenter as the properest person in his opinion to be sent on that errand, and whom he praises for many merits, but mentions not the least hint of preferment (though there is now in this town another vacancy by the death of Mr. C——). The doctor requires my thoughts of the business; that I shall let him know to-morrow.

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"Dr. O'Brien*, of Cloyne, was in town, but is gone to London. He sent for me and showed me some curious manuscript pieces of his own writing relative to the history of the province of Munster. I am much obliged to him for his good opinion of me. I find he is hunted out of that part of Ireland by bad men."

O'Conor to John Curry, M.D.

"Belanagare, Aug. 17, 1767.

"—The charge against Lord Taaffe, as disguising or falsifying a matter of fact (which, in truth, his Lordship has staked his credit upon) gives me sensible pain, as I cannot refute it. I have pointed out the magazine wherein the charge is made, and as the whole matter is collected there, I was not particular in reciting any of the facts in my letter to you. Now, his Lordship being (very probably) in London the materials for refuting the charge against him are not certainly in his possession, and there is no trusting to his memory. I see no remedy but specifying the several facts to his Lordship and pressing him to write to Vienna, to learn if the objected facts are rightly or falsely stated. If the latter it must be an advantage to any future writer (who undertakes a vindication of his Lordship to show what shifts are used by his adversaries to prevent any impression which his arguments might make on our governing powers. Lord Taaffe might, perhaps, be concerned that you did not, as he expected, give your thoughts on a subject he had greatly at heart; but you certainly did well to let him know, from your silence, your disapprobation of the shameful (to say no worse) measure he reconciled to his conscience and honor."

"No man in the kingdom has the good of our unfortunate people more at heart than you, and yet you seem to lay aside the great work you proposed for their use and that of their posterity—I mean historical collections of transactions in this island from the Reformation to the present time. You have assuredly a diffidence in your constitution as not sufficient to hold out against this labor. May God grant that you are mistaken. 'Est quoddam prodire tenus.' I, too, am in my decline, and yet, if God spares life and grants a tolerable share of health, I purpose (by the assistance of the 'Four Masters' and other writers) to make some collections next winter and spring. I think I am accountable for my spare hours, and the more as any fellow-sufferers through the island (you, Dr. O'Brien, and Burke excepted) are deadly silent. Poor infatuated people! I am at the end of my paper and must take up the little blank remaining to request you will write soon to me, and let me know if Lord Taaffe be come to London, and whether the remarks on his 'Observations' be thought worthy of publication."

O'Conor to Chevalier O'Gorman.

"Belanagare, Sep. 1, 1767.

"Your letters of the first and 29th of this last month lie before me; assuredly the former gave me most sensible pleasure, as it informed me that you were well, and safely arrived in your native country, and both gave me the satisfaction of being convinced that [you] persist in collecting materials for rendering this land of your birth better known at home and abroad. Poor O'Sullivan! You and I cannot but lament the loss we both, nay the public, had in him; let us repair such a loss as well as we can by augmenting the labor which he would have spared us. I could have lent a shoulder to your present undertaking had I been in Dublin, where by the care of Dr. Leland we have undoubtedly the best collection of old annals now in those islands. That learned and worthy gentleman made me free of the [Dublin] College Library, and my dogmatic avocations have so unhappily superseded my passion to profit of the treasure there collected, that hitherto I could do nothing for your advantage or my own. Your plan is the history of the county of Clare (on Smith's plan, and a good one). Till the third century that country belonged to Conaught and was possessed by the Fir Bolgs. In that period of time Leth-Mogha and Leth-Quint (and not sooner) undertook the conquest of this western province, and succeeded. The Heberians seized upon the county now called Clare, and added it to Tuamond, the Heremonians seized upon the remainder of Conaught. Tuamond included in county of Limerick, Clare, and some parts of the county of Tipperary; and that province (called North Munster) fell to the race of Cormac Cas, the great ancestor of the race of Dal-Cas, who, after the tenth century, was headed by the posterity of Brian Borovy, under the surname of

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O'Brian. But all [this] you know better than I can inform you, and I wonder why I said so much to you. What I should have told you is, that relatively to the historical part of your work there are abundant materials in the annals of the 'Four Masters,' from the tenth to the seventeenth century; and in my old 'Connaught Annals' there is a good account during the 200 years before the Reformation. Those with your own collection will afford a vastly better historical narrative than any we ever yet had of any [part of] our country of Ireland, and I reckon it a misfortune to myself that I cannot be near you, as a pioneer to throw up the materials which lay so long buried and which till very lately could not be discovered. In that way I could give you some assistance, tho' I could not pretend to give it in any other. Your living near me would give me some alacrity in the labor, for I would, as I am in the decline of life, want so good a prompter. But you are running away from me to London, to Paris, and God knows whither. I trust that it is to enable yourself the better to proceed in your undertaking, and to return back to us speedily. Sorry I am indeed that you and Dr. O'Brien, of Cloyne, are so long asunder. In your way he is a man of great knowledge, and I have it from a good hand (who perused a part of the work) that he made a good progress in the ancient history of Munster. He is now in London, and it would be happy if some third person could be found to bring you and him together, and lay the foundation of historical friendship between you. I have not the honor of being known to him. If I had, the poor 'Dissertations' of which you speak so partially, would come under fewer disadvantages. By your education in the school of Hippocrates and . . . you are happily qualified for the natural history of the country you describe, and I rejoice with you in my prediction that your work will be the completest we ever had relatively to Ireland. You have great strength and youth, and this first work I shall look upon only as a preliminary to many more on the same subject.

"The political history of Ireland from Henry II. to the late Revolution in [16]88, is to us the most important of any. Dr. Leland has abilities and philosophy equal to the task. I moved it to him indirectly by a letter to our worthy friend Mr. Faulkner; and it is a pity that a man who distinguished himself thro' Europe by writing the life of a monarch* of a remote country and age, should not bestow part of his abilities to adorn (and what is better) instruct and reform his own country. This, I think, is his duty as God enabled him to perform it; but it is a duty recommended by a person of little significance, and, therefore (I conceive), not attended to.

"By the prolixity of my letter, you see what a desire I have to hold a conversation with you, and how unwilling I am to part you, or take the hint given by this paper that I should leave some part of it in the fair condition it was in a while ago. While you remain among us, I request I may have a letter from you duly every post. You will inform and improve me. You will gratify, in the most sensible manner (my dear O'Gorman),

"Your most obliged and obedient servant,
"Ch. O'Conor."

O'Conor to John Curry, M.D.

"Sep. 11, 1767.

"Lord Taaffe, it is evident, intends to proceed on the affair of the dispensation, notwithstanding all the repulses he received. I loved the man from his former worthy dispositions, and from the less engaging esteem he derived from an old and worthy family. No good is likely to come from his present measure, and much evil is to be feared, for his posterity at least. Sure I am that though he cannot lose relatively to our good wishes for him, he must suffer greatly in our esteem. So at least, I think, in my present temper, and I can assure you (my dear friend) that your last letter on the subject is the only one from your hand that ever pained me. It pained myself, but we must submit, on such occasions as on others, to events which we can neither prevent nor even control. Dr. Fitz-Simons (no doubt) did well to sign a characteristic memorial for his Lordship. It was his testimony to a truth for the bad use of which he is not accountable. There are two bishops in this country who will sign also, but I should have a copy of the form of such a memorial for them, as they might be strangers to the necessary form, and as they would decline framing one of their own. When such a form is remitted to me, I will negotiate the affair though with a reluctant heart."

* Dr. John O'Brien, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, compiler of an Irish-English Dictionary, published at Paris in 1768.
† Leth-Mhogha and Leth Cuinn, ancient Gaelic names for the southern and northern portions of Ireland.

* The History of the Life and Reign of Philip of Macedon, published in 1758.

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"This fortnight past I am reading Lord Littleton's 'History of Henry II.,' sent to me in packets (franked by T. Le Hunte) from my friend Mr. Sheriff Faulkner. I have yet received 270 pages. It is the work of an able, judicious, and critical writer; and yet, relatively to the ecclesiastical part of the history, he fills the character rather of a good Protestant than of a disengaged philosopher. How few even of the greatest men have elevation of mind enough to assert their natural freedom on such occasions! They talk much of liberty, and are themselves the slaves of opinion!"—

"From my Retreat, Oct. 7, 1767.

"On every fine day I fill my proper post, that which was laid out for our first parent, tilling the earth. It contributes to my health and independence—those two enjoyments which baffle the physical and even political evils of life. In worse weather, of which we had a run for a week past, I sit down in this place, and before this fire, in the company of very sensible men, who speak to me on paper, and instruct me how to fence against those moral evils which health and independence rather entertain as friends than encounter as enemies."—"What further intelligence from Lord Taaffe? I love him as a worthy and zealous nobleman, and wish him success in every negotiation but one. What good his pamphlet did, or whether it did any, I know not. I wish it may do no hurt from the evil constructions put upon it, or rather from the malevolence which it revived, and that in 'amaritudine animarum.' His Lordship has been pelted with abuse, and, what is worse, charged with evil intentions and falsifications of facts for six or seven months successively, and yet, as if the cause he undertook was utterly indefensible, not a single line appeared in his vindication from any person in the three kingdoms. Perhaps it was prudent to drop the subject, and, if so, it was surely very improper to revive it. I may be wrong, but I am wrong with my betters (in every light) in thinking that an honest explanation of our principles relative to civil government can never be offensive to our civil governors, unless it be an offence to deceive, a circumstance which it would be really offensive to suppose, and which infers that an acquiescence under the foulest civil charge that can be made, must be acceptable to our rulers! This is what I cannot suppose. Let those who do show what negative good such acquiescence under a criminal accusation can do. A recommendation to favor it never can be, but certainly a motive to positive evil. Here I drop the subject, and leave these acquiescers (if you will allow the word) to their own rational refinements."

"You wrote to me some time ago that Lord Taaffe wanted and obtained a certificate, &c. from the prelates on your side. I told you in answer that I would obtain the like from the prelates in my vicinity as soon as the form of the instrument to be subscribed was remitted to me. I suppose from your silence and further reflexions that the numbers who have already signed their names will be sufficient for his Lordship's purpose."

"From the Hermitage, Oct. 30, 1767.

"Your going through the drudgery of reading over 'Strafford's Letters' was labor indeed, but had its reward, as you separated so much ore from the dross. In spite of all you have said in one of your letters, it is not given to you to resist the impulse to such researches. It is 'direction which thou canst not see,' as Mr. Pope phrases it. The public has already felt and acknowledged the effects, and I predict will feel (and benefit by) more though not so much immediately as we could wish. For 'there are yet too many splinters in the 'broken bone,' and the patient is too peevish. 'The passive slaves of prejudice (says the present Earl of Egmont) prefer the implicitness of credulity to the active researches of their own reason, and would rather continue ruinously mistaken than unpleasingly 'undecided. To understandings of this stamp truth would in vain and even dangerously hold out her torch, sure for her reward to have it dashed in her face.' All this is, I think, finely expressed, and may be considered as a good lesson to our people during the ensuing session."

Lord Taaffe to John Curry, M.D.

"London, 21 Nov., 1767.

"I am here now these ten days, and I am sorry to see that we do take nothing in hand seriously. I can see the minister of Portugal any time I please, but I am not able to speak to him about St. Patrick's College in Lisbon; and, for my other affair, it is a great disappointment to me that Mr. Carpenter is not here with

some instructions, as I wrote a long time ago, and I had wrote myself from Rotterdam, if I had not met Mr. Field, who wrote to Dr. Fitzsimons about the latter end of last month. If we would take our affairs in earnest in hands, I do hope for certain we would succeed. I hope in God Mr. Carpenter will be here before this will come to your hands, for I would be glad to be in Ireland before the Parliament will sit after Christmas. I will have letters for the Lord Lieutenant, for if I can do nothing [during] this Parliament, I can't expect to be able next Parliament winter to make such a long journey. I get no letters from Ireland, which grieves me also. I pray assure Doctor Fitzsimons of my respects, and I am infinitely obliged to him for the letter you sent to me from him."

O'Conor to John Curry, M.D.

"Belanagare, Dec. 9, 1767.

"I am pleased that you changed your mind relatively to a 'Vindication of Lord Taaffe's Civil Principles.' I sent it off to you this day, and 'sine me liber ibit in urbem:' but it will not be long in the city before me, for I shall set off, God willing, on Monday next. In case you like the plan and the execution on the whole, I shall take the trouble of transcribing it in Dublin for the press, and make such additions and corrections as you require. The work is half reasoning, half history, the facts casting a light and giving strength to the argument. For the historical part I had all the materials I wanted, and, for the other, I am conscious it must suffer by falling into my hands. But 'est quoddam 'prodre tennus. Let those who could execute this task better be answerable to the public and their own conscience for not undertaking it. You, my dear friend, 'unus instar omnium,' will set right what is amiss and supply what is wanted. I am most heartily rejoiced that our worthy old nobleman had but a short fit of his gout. He will do what lies in his power, and I only wish that his zeal may not strain that power too much in a cause which I shall still look upon as desperate. As I observed to you before, there are still too many splinters in the broken bone, and few I think have been extracted, notwithstanding all our political surgery. Were our masters in earnest, a test oath would not be difficult. King William required of our people no more than a simple oath of allegiance; and did the wisest men now in the kingdom club hands to frame a test against perjury, duplicity, &c., they could not produce one more full to every point than Dr. Nary's, which is annexed to the 'Vindication,' &c., Appendix No. ii.*

"With submission to the gentlemen of our Committee, Robbins's or Bolingbroke's 'Abridgements' are not sufficient to give a full idea of our Popery Acts. Besides, they omit the Acts clandestinely passed in Queen Elizabeth's time. The whole should be drawn out under distinct heads in one successive view, that the reader may feel all the force of what he reads, and comprehend in a few efforts of the mind what he wants to know. Councillor Rice told us such a work was in great forwardness. If it was not completed some able hand, not an attorney, should now set about it. F[aulkner] told me no more than that the greatest man among us wanted to have such a compilation before him for his own perusal."

"In passing a test for our people (if any such should be in agitation), I apprehend that the practice in Holland and Germany will not influence much: pride mixes here as in other things, men choosing rather in such cases to make than follow precedents. Assuredly they will throw in an abjuration of the exiled family."

Lord Taaffe to John Curry, M.D.

"Dear Curry, "London, Dec. 10, 1767.

"I send you the copy of a letter I wrote the 8th inst. to Dr. Andrews, the Provost of the [Dublin] College; and I desire that you will neither speak of it or show it to any one, excepting Dr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Ant. Dermott, and my friend Mr. Charles O'Conor, upon whose discretion I have the utmost reliance. This caution is absolutely necessary as the publication of a correspondence with him would prevent him from doing anything in our favor. I contracted a particular intimacy with him in Vienna, and took no small pains to do him all the honor in my power: having introduced him to the Empress, the principal nobility, particularly the Cardinal Archbishop, the chief minister, Prince Lichenstein, and others who treated him with as much respect as if he had been the Viceroy of Ireland. The doctor was son-

* "A test of fidelity offered by the Roman Catholics of Ireland when heads of a bill relative to their case were brought into the House of Lords."

C. O'CONNOR,
Esq.

sible of his attention I paid him, and often expressed his acknowledgments in the politest manner, which he as often accompanied with the warmest professions of friendship. He read my pamphlet, and declared to several of the nobility there that he would not hesitate to assert every fact and to enforce every argument it contained in the Parliament of Ireland. Indeed, I have great hopes he will do something for us.

"Let me now ask you, dear Curry, what are you doing there? Why don't you send me instructions? You remember I wrote for them before I left Vienna, and you know I want them: for, in truth, my head is weak, though my heart is strong and good. Mr. Carpenter has been much fatigued since his arrival with some ecclesiastical commission from his prelate, and is besides almost every day obliged to write (as he now does) just as I dictate to him. If they are not grateful to him at home, they must at least confess that he has labored for them, and still labors to some purpose. But he writes himself to the doctor who may inform you of his negotiation. I am now able to go abroad, and only want proper instructions. Every day I have still greater encouragement here.

"I am, dear Curry,

"Your true friend and humble servant,

"TAAFFE."

[Enclosure.]

Lord Taaffe to the Right Hon. F. Andrews, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

"Dear Sir,

"London, December 8, 1767.

"I expected by this time to have the pleasure of seeing you in Dublin, but was prevented from proceeding on my journey by a fit of the gout with which I was attacked soon after my arrival here. I undertook this journey from no other motive but the good of my poor country, and I am confident that the trouble I take will not be altogether fruitless, while my country has so able an advocate and so warm a friend as you. You have already seen the 'Observations' I published on the affairs of Ireland, and you were pleased to approve of them. Several of the arguments had been before urged in Parliament by yourself and some other worthy members, who were convinced that a mitigation of the rigour of some penal laws against Roman Catholics would be of the utmost utility to the nation; and, in particular, that a Bill for granting some stable security to those of that persuasion for money lent out at legal interest should at least be passed in our favor. It would be a great consolation to me to see such a bill passed before my death, and it would be a great pleasure to me that the success of it should be owing to you. I have some reasons to believe that the Government here would not be against it, and it is also my belief that the Government would not willingly enforce the execution of some penal laws, which (at least in the eyes of foreigners) seem shocking to humanity.

"I shall, please God, have the honour of seeing you before the end of next month, when I am to remind you of your promise to take another tour to Vienna. Had you continued there until the court recovered from the sickness which prevailed in it, you would find it much more agreeable. I assure you the Countess of Inestenberg and her brother, Prince Cannitz, expressed a good deal of concern at the suddenness of your departure; but rejoiced when I told them you intended to take another tour that way. The Empress herself spoke to me of you in a most gracious manner. In sort, you have many friends there, whose names I need not mention; and you will have many more if it please God to prolong my days. Let me again take the liberty of repeating my earnest request in favour of my poor country, for whose sake I have undertaken in my old days this long and painful journey. Your compliance with it to the utmost of your power will draw down upon you the blessings of heaven, and will besides give unmistakable comfort to an old man, who is always with sincere esteem and respect,

"Dear Sir,

"Your most humble and obedient servant,

"TAAFFE."

Dr. Carpenter to John Curry, M.D.

"Dear Sir,

"London, Dec. 15, 1767.

"I have it in express command from his lordship to communicate the steps he has taken since the 12th. The next day he waited on your new Chancellor,* with which whom he conversed for a considerable time on the

affairs of Ireland. He assured him with his usual plainness and sincerity that he had quitted his family and friends, and undertaken, at this advanced time of his life, a long and toilsome journey, with no other view but to obtain some relief for his poor distressed countrymen. He spoke very freely as well as feelingly of the rigor of the Penal Laws, and of the refusal given to the *Elegit Bill*; and dwelt a good deal upon some facts of which he happened to be a witness, particularly the late troubles in the south, the fatal effects of these troubles, and the violent party rage which had been the cause of them. He concluded with an earnest request that he (the Chancellor) would use every possible means of informing himself from Judge Aston,* and others, of the true state of the country before he quitted this kingdom. The substance of what the Chancellor said during this long conversation was, that he was fully determined to open his ears to every information necessary for the impartial administration of justice; that the refusal of granting any other security to Catholics for money lent, but a personal and precarious one, was both unreasonable and cruel; and that the mitigation of some penal laws already seemed to be intended from the late determination of the Chancellor here in the case of Hobson and Meade. [Lord] Taaffe was extremely well pleased with his visit, and went directly to court. Here the Queen (who had that day made her first appearance after lying-in) took particular notice of him. She congratulated him on his recovery from the gout, told him the King had spoken to her of him, and continued for some time conversing with him in German. At this levée he again met with the Chancellor, by whom he was accosted in a very friendly manner. From this acquaintance with the Chancellor, which he will endeavour to improve, my Lord has great expectations. He is now every day abroad from morning until night, and is determined to omit no opportunity of engaging the interest of the great, while he remains here. Besides the visits he makes, he regularly attends at the levées of the court, and at the assemblies of the several ambassadors, so that I shall hereafter enjoy very little of his company. This account of his progress here, he still positively insists must not be communicated by you to any one, excepting three persons he mentioned in a former letter. But he has (to my very great satisfaction) altered his sentiments with regard to the answer preparing in Bal[ana]gar, which, he tells me, he discouraged in his letter to you of the 12th inst. He now believes that such an answer, from such a hand, will be of infinite service, and only desires that the name of Sir James may not be mentioned, as he does not suppose him the author of the despicable pamphlet."

"A work appeared here lately entitled an 'Apology for the Roman Catholics.' It is not worth sending you. An answer also is just now published to the 'Free Examiner,' in a series of letters, in which the author not only attacks the 'Examiner,' but also the 'Historical Memoirs,' the 'Trial of the Catholics,' and the writer of Cardinal Pole's Life. I had not yet time to read it; but I purpose to send it to you by your neighbour Mr. Sweetman."

"My Lord requests Dr. Fitzsimons to write to him; and to let him know if he thinks it advisable to forward to Count Mahony (the Spanish Ambassador in Vienna) a copy of the Memorial I lately presented to Prince Massarano, after the answer which was given to me. His lordship's zeal is so active that he thinks he can never do enough for his country, and indeed, on the other hand he thinks that you are all quite indolent. One reason for his consulting your doctor on the above-mentioned affair, is to communicate to his friends, Mahony and Wall, any particular request which the Irish prelates may have relative to the government of the Spanish seminaries or to the union of them."

O'Connor to John Curry, M.D.

"From my Hermitage, June 10, 1768.

"—I live here in a sweet and acceptable retreat, listening to some of the best men of ancient and modern times speaking to me on paper, on the medium on which they recorded their best thoughts. Irish history (for which I have collected some materials) I have not once dipped into since I left you; and yet I have not put it out of my thoughts to resume that study. You, my dear zealous friend, have collected most valuable materials for that period, which of all others is the most important; you have now nothing to do but to build. I will not tell you that no man is more equal

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* James Hewitt, Lord Lifford, appointed in January, 1767, Chancellor for Ireland, on the decease of Lord Bowes.

* Richard Aston, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland.

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Esq.

to the task; but I must frankly tell you that your country has a demand on you, and that religion puts in an equal claim which you cannot in conscience decline answering any more than any other debt you have ever contracted. Fame is not your passion, but you have a stronger, and let it be a predominant one, that of opening the eyes of a deluded people, which however reluctant to receive the light, yet ought to be opened. You are but too sensible how long those eyes have been closed from the power of men who had an interest in error, and from the indolence and indifference of men who seem to have but little interest in truth. You must not follow the example, but have the merit of being the first to set a better. I know how you are stinted in time by family avocations and calls of profession; and how reasonable your objections as well as my own are when we interpose the encroachments made by years on our physical constitutions. But we have intervals of strength and even leisure, nor are our mental constitutions yet impaired. We are therefore bound to give the best account we can of the little time we have to wade through, and have some merit with posterity who doubtless will be grateful for the services we shall render to them, however thankless their present fathers may be. You see how impudently I have dragged in myself here as your fellow labourer; but I think you know me too well to imagine I put any value on what I have done, or can do, otherwise than that I made some efforts when others declined making any, and that if I have not done much good, I might be instrumental to excite others to do it, from showing that my subject was not so desperate and barren as it was universally imagined. But enough, too much of this. I would have you distinguish and mark out your history by particular periods, and begin with the first year of Henry VIII.'s Reformation. Each reign has its peculiar characteristics, and even the same reign may have variations (political and moral) which ought to be treated under distinct heads; for instance, that of [Queen] Elizabeth, which, before 1588, was tolerably moderate towards Catholics, but which, after that period, may (relatively to them) be considered in the light of a tyrannical Inquisition."

"From the Hermitage, June 28, 1768.

"I wrote to you some time since, by post. It was nothing except a warm expression of my desire that you might review, and marshal in good order, your historical materials for Irish affairs since the great change in religion to the late Treaty of Limerick. You are equal to the task and no other will undertake it, because no other person has your spirit or zeal for the undertaking, and few, very few, have the abilities, should they even be impelled by duty and conscience as you are. You have, I know, other duties to fulfil; but you will find the moments when the secondary engagements will not interfere with the first; nay, when the one will become (so to speak) part of the other; I mean to say that the vacant moments you have should be improved for the public, and that your acquitting yourself in this particular is but an appendix to the primary duty you owe your family. These are two members of a complete character, which as few can ever attain, so few are bound to it; and the primary engagements only suit the generality of men, who can do no more than to till the earth and consume the fruits of it. You have been born to a higher destination, and after giving the world proofs of it you cannot in conscience stop till you come to the goal which is not now so remote from you as you may imagine. I am so much affected by this subject that you must pardon this prolixity, and, I hope impertinence. Indeed, I have little else to say (profitably) on any other subject.

"Since I left you I have run over Voltaire's ten vols. of 'General History,' from Charlemagne's time to the present. This is the work which Bishop Warburton calls the 'great fable,' and even I have discovered several shameful mistakes of this great philosophic writer, in matters of fact. 'Tis a great pity to find so many truths, nobly told, brought into discredit by keeping bad company.

"I had not a single word of our worthy friend, Lord Taaffe, since we parted. He has done us some good, so far as it can be produced by leaving good impressions on the minds of some great men, who, though bound by law to support prejudices, are yet freed from being bound by inclination. Religious differences have ruined the political interests of Europe for several ages past, and they had even worse consequences by ruining our private morals. This is known and confessed, yet no prince or legislator has dared to break the chain which galls not only the oppressed but the oppressors themselves. God has permitted all this, and we should be

resigned under such a state, because we must be convinced it was for purposes equally wise and inscrutable. We are sure that no evil can frustrate the ends of His providence, and that, relatively to many, a state of suffering is the best state.

"I am in pain about your family on the Continent; I request you will free me from it, that is, let me know that they are in health, for I have no fear about their morals. They are expensive to you in the country they now inhabit; but they would perhaps be more so at home. May God bless your cares at home and abroad; while you have health I do not fear for them, and whether you enjoy it or not, 'non vident Dominus justum derelictum, neque semen ejus querens panem.' These are the words of Eternal Truth, and cannot fail.

"Let me descend to trifles. Have you read Dr. Traill's funeral sermon on your cousin Archbold? I confess that I long to have your judgment on that performance.

"I am in this place making a campaign and a commander-in-chief. This day I have my little army up to their teeth in trenches, doing some good, indeed, but not the millionth part as much as greater armies do evil; much of it is doing now in Poland, and it will appear a very singular epocha in the state of Europe, if a foreign army succeeds to force the chiefs of a great nation to do what they should do of themselves, to grant universal toleration to all religionists who can approve themselves good subjects to the civil constitution. If extrinsical violence were justifiable in any case it would, I think, be in such a case as this before us. In Poland it may possibly be productive of a new and legitimate form of government, instead of their destructive aristocracy; and if so, the world will laugh at Russian policy in fortifying a mighty kingdom at its door against itself, and setting bounds for ever to its own ambition and power.

"We have a different campaign at present on this island, occasioned by a general election of representatives for our next Parliament. It is a less bloody campaign, but very far from being free from animosities. I am on shore, and amuse myself with the tempest in which some must be cast away, and some perhaps drowned in the great ocean of expense and dissipation."

"Aug. 8, 1768.

"I now return to your own letter, and thank you for the good account you remit of Lord Taaffe. He has done good by softening the minds of some men in power. It is all we can reasonably expect, for theory is over with you and me, since we have experience enough that the legislature will not be softened. The sins of our masters and our own merit this state of things; for, in a political light nothing but an universal toleration is wanting to complete the power as well as glory of the British empire, but this good fortune is denied it for wise but to us inscrutable purposes."—"Counsellor Ridge,† on his circuit, called upon me here to-day, and eat a mutton chop with me; a worthy young gentleman, and most heartily your friend. He is well acquainted with Dr. Smollet, one of the 'Critical Reviewers.' It was in a sitting with him that he and Mr. Burke put the 'Memoirs' into his hands, and from that event proceeded the judgment published in the 'Critical Review.'"

"From the Hermitage, Aug. 12, 1768.

"—We are here free to think, to converse, to read, out of the reach of power, and even of its worst effects, penal laws. It is a spot of ground created (so to speak) by myself; a sort of plantation cleared of stones and underwood, and now producing milk, animal food, and plenty of esculent vegetables. Penal laws shall not pursue me into this retreat, and I lament only that numbers who as little merit their stripes should be exposed to their severity. I wrote to you by hand this week, and the packet which I told you I kept for Mr. Carpenter was made up of letters from Lord Taaffe and Mr. Shaw. That nobleman is incessantly labouring for our poor people (opportune, importune), and he says humorously that he is listened to and well received, 'as people are fond to converse with children and old men.'"

* James Traill, Bishop of Down and Connor, 1755-1788.

† John Ridge, called to the Bar in Ireland in 1782. Oliver Goldsmith associated Ridge with Sir Joshua Reynolds and other friends in his poem "Retaliation."

"Four landlords supplies us with beef and with fish,
Let each guest bring himself and he brings the best dish.—
To make out the dinner, full certain I am,
That Ridge is anchovy, and Reynolds is lamb."

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Esq.

"News, indeed, deserted your capital, and can be collected only from our four provinces, wherein our masters are in a state of animosity and civil warfare against each other. We are on shore and can view the tempest with safety: 'aliquis malo usus in illo.'"

"From the Hermitage, Sept. 9, 1768.

"—'I had an account in this paper of poor Dugan's death, before I received your letter. I was, in truth, heartily concerned. I was the first, and he confessed it, who put him in the way of searching for pieces of history relative to our country, and I never knew a better angler; but he was, poor man, too selfish, and, on that principle, has shut the door of intelligence in my face, of which I could give you several instances. His collection is, I know, very valuable, and if the sale catalogue be published soon (which I do not think will be the case till I go up) I shall trust to Mr. Carpenter and to you, who will mark out those books which we want. Mr. Carpenter will attend at the sale for us both, and I will previously send up nine or ten guineas as a stock for him. Some Irish MSS. I know, Dugan had, and possibly I will have but few to contend with me, as the College is now sufficiently supplied with books in our native language.'—"

O'Connor to [John Carpenter, D.D.]

"Sept. 22, 1768.

"—'Poor Dugan is no more! As Dr. Curry observes, he is a loss to the public, and we now forget the spirit of selfishness which, in a good degree, drove from him persons whose friendship he should cultivate. If his scarce books should be put up to auction, I request you will send me the catalogue, under cover, that I may mark out such books as I want; and I must entreat it of you to attend the sale, so that my absence may not prevent my possession of those tracts. You will be supplied with money by my son, if God spare him life. I hear of a pamphlet printed in Dublin, containing animadversions on the Bishop of Down's (my acquaintance's) panegyric sermon on the late Archbishop, once a Jesuit. If such a book be really out of the press, I request you will put it into Mr. Henigan's hands (Charles's clerk), to be forthwith forwarded to me.'—"

O'Connor to John Curry, M.D.

"From the Hermitage, Sept. 23, 1768.

"—'Last post I wrote to our worthy friend Mr. Carpenter, and I hope before this time that he communicated to you the contents of a letter from Mr. Charles Kelly, of Rome, wherein he speaks of you and me in the kindest terms. That gentleman's activity is equal to his zeal in the service of every deserving countryman, and both ought to be improved by all the means on our side here at home for the advancement of good men, who alone, in a land of frequent apostacies, can preserve the Catholic religion, or what remains of it, in our island. When once the place of merit is given up to intrigue, to favoritism, and a scramble for loaves and fishes, that religion, which stood out every storm from power for 200 years past among us, will fall in the dead calm of a religious tepidity, allied to ignorance, its forerunner. I wrote to Mr. Carpenter also to attend at the sale of Dugan's collections, little dreaming of the silly disposition he made, or sillier motive he had in making it. There was, no doubt, as you observe, a low astutia in the bequest he made, and when it became necessary to make a true discovery of his mind, his sincerity came too late. Thus do we impose on the world to our last moments! I wrote also to Mr. Carpenter for the remarks on the Bishop of Down's sermon.'—"

"Sept. 27, 1768.

"—'I thank you most heartily for the pamphlet you sent me enclosed in your last. I gave it three readings, and liked the last the best. It came most opportunely to suspend the anguish of my mind.'—"The writer of the pamphlet you sent me has acquitted himself admirably, and has done so the better as he was happily in the possession of the materials for doing it. From the quotations he remarks upon, he has given woful proofs of the infatuated weakness of the prelate he replies to, a prelate pointed out to the ridicule of those of his own order by approving the religion of a man who deemed it meritorious to withhold his charity from the indigent because they were mistaken in some religious tenets. The remarks relative to Gregory VII., and Fleury's History, heighten the ridicule also, and the whole puts me in mind of a common Irish proverb:—'that any man may pass for an author till he writes'; and it is pleasant to find what pains the poor bishop

took to prove that he is not one. He wanted, it seems, to remove all suspicion about the matter.'"

C. O'CONNOR,
Esq.

O'Connor to John Carpenter, D.D.

"From the Hermitage, Oct. 25, 1768.

"—'My dear friend, if the nursing and maturing of our best principle be not put into the care of men of knowledge, and a zeal equal to that knowledge, we are undone. The Catholic religion has stood its ground in our island for 250 years past. The tempests of persecution have indeed torn off many of its branches, but the root remained firm hitherto, notwithstanding all the efforts of the adversary, with the axe in one hand to cut it through, and rewards in the other to seduce those who tended it from their duty. If it ever should happen that this duty should be intrusted to men of religious indifference, the storms I have mentioned may well cease, as having no better effect than what we read of the traveller in the fable, who, the more the high wind laid claim to his cloak, the faster he held it. The calm of tepidity will effluetuate what those storms could not, and the frequent apostacies, of which we have daily accounts in the public papers, give us the melancholy prospect. May God, who has been so long gracious to us, avert such a punishment. I am not intimate enough with Mr. Dowdall to know him [as] well as I do Mr. Fitzgerald. The latter is certainly worthy of your confidence, and I need not tell you that the fewer you intrust with it, in these times, the better. I would not take on me so daring a task as to draw up a memoir of my friend's services, but I think I may without boldness lay the plan of it, and will send you a copy by the next post to be reviewed and amended by our dear friend in Cow Lane [Dr. Curry]. It should be translated into good Latin, and I apprehend that our gentlemen here are not equal to the task. I suspect their ability in even grammatical language.'—"

"Mr. Petit has sent me two vols. of the 'Jew's Apology,' and I like it much. His uncouth prose-verse has the advantage of drawing his arguments within a narrower compass than the looser prose [would] admit, while, at the same time, they receive the greater strength from the metrical turn of the periods. The manner, though new, is in the first reading disgusting, but the disgust wears away upon a nearer view. I am sure I found it so. Indeed I am much concerned that you missed so good an opportunity of enjoying the conversation of the 'Free Examiner.' He is in possession of much useful information, which we want, and which men do not choose to communicate in an epistolary correspondence.'—"

"Write soon to me, and let me know of the fate of Dugan's historical collections, after you mention something that I must like better.'—"

O'Connor to —.

"From the Hermitage, Nov. 14, 1768.

"—'I told him [Mr. Fitzgerald] that the outlines I gave of my friend's character required a proper form, which, when it received, and that the whole was converted into reputable Latin, it should be remitted to me to negotiate its acceptance with men, whose subscriptions would give it weight and complete speedily what Lord Taaffe begun and what his lordship (to my certain knowledge) has greatly at heart. Our world is far from being reformed to the simplicity of the apostolic times. Things wherein virtue alone should take the lead, are conducted by many through the medium of intrigue, craft, and tergiversation. We never will be admitted into their secrets; prudence requires that they should be strangers to our affairs, as by their principles (and to be consistent with themselves) they would strain every nerve of bringing art to frustrate purposes wherein personal considerations have but the second place in our intentions. Mr. Fitzgerald is sincere. He proposed an amendment to the outlines I gave: 'that our friend was never of a party or faction, never solicited for preferment, and instead of seeking was sought' for to execute the commissions he had from time to time in the service of our distressed church.' Indeed, I thought this a very proper amendment, and nothing but conscious insincerity could construe it as inserted 'ad invidiam.' I request you will speak to Mr. Fitzgerald, an industrious and honest friend, to forward this affair in the proper form and language to me as soon as possible.'—"

"I wrote this day to our friend the doctor. He will inform you of a strange commission I had the other day from a great man in England, indeed no less a man than Lord Lyttleton, to furnish him with some light relative

C. O'Conor, Esq. to the Conquest of Ireland by Henry II. I will do what I can, though little to my own satisfaction at this distance from the documents now in the Library of Trinity College.

What is to be done with Dugan's collections? He was possessed of some good documents relating to the period Lord Lyttleton is so curious about. Let me hear immediately from you."

"From the Hermitage, Nov. 15, 1768.

"I have Mr. Carpenter's affair much at heart. I drew up the outlines of a 'Testimonium de vita et moribus' for him. I remitted it to Mr. Fitzgerald, and required that it should be thrown into form, and sent down to me in elegant Latin, that I might negotiate the acceptance of it in this country, and get it signed by the proper persons.

"This last week, I had a letter from Mr. Vesey, of Lucan, requesting I should send him some historical accounts from our native annals, relative to the Conquest under Henry II., King of England. He was moved to this by Lord Lyttleton, who is writing the history of that monarch (a part of which, ending with the death of Beckett, has been published by his lordship already). I answered that, as I was at a great distance from the 'Annals' in Trinity College, I could not satisfy Lord Lyttleton to my wish; that, however, I would soon remit him (Mr. Vesey) such short notes as I took from those 'Annals' formerly. This promise I will make good this evening if I can; if not, the affair must be in arrear till next post."

"I request you will present Mr. Slingsby with my hearty thanks for his memory of me. You will answer for me that I am too much in the decline of life (had I even abilities) for the historical task he cut out for me. I will do what I can, by collecting a few notes from time to time to be of use to some future inquirer of more strength of body and mind, or probably to rot in a corner after my poor eyes are closed."

O'Conor to John Curry, M.D.

"Jan. 10, 1769.

"You will be vexed when I tell you that I have to negotiate with our prelates here for our friend Mr. Carpenter, who deserved from them and all our people agood testimony 'de vita et moribus'. . . . It is now that our spiritual guides should exert the spirit and exhibit the example of the apostolic times, and without both we are likely enough to be undone more from the dangers arising from our own superiors than from all the dangers arising from our incapacitating laws. What a chain of grievous reflexions, in a country where the majority stood out all the strokes of power for 200 years past, and remained hitherto singular amidst all the northern nations of Europe! But I desist, to draw a ray of hope from the eye of the Almighty, ever watchful over His Church.

I believe I told you that Mr. Vesey, of Lucan, was lately my correspondent, requiring some historical anecdotes relating to the conduct of Henry the Second towards the Irish, in their submission to him. I sent him the short notes I took from the Irish 'Annals' in the college. He remitted them to Lord Lyttleton, who is writing the history of that monarch, and, to my great surprise I had a polite letter from his lordship (which you will soon see), requiring some further explanations relative to persons and places. I replied to his lordship on that dry subject, and have not been perhaps as full as he would wish. I did not, indeed, conceive that a minute detail of such things could be of any use to his undertaking. Could I, indeed, have foreseen that I should have had any demand upon me for facts (on that subject) my extracts from the old 'Annals' would be more full than those I drew out hastily in April last for my own sole use. Dr. Leland is now Librarian, and promises me a warm room and all the liberty I can require relatively to the College MSS., which are now a noble collection indeed, so that you will soon, God willing, see me inclosed. I purpose to set off from this Hermitage before the 20th inst."

[Jan. 14.] "Since I wrote the above I had a kind letter from Dr. Leland. He, too, seems to make Irish affairs a part of his study, or rather amusement. I replied this evening to his letter. His queries relate to the revolution here in 1170, under Henry II. As he may transmit his thoughts to Lord Lyttleton, I was as full in answering as a half-sheet would permit, and I was the more so as his queries are really important, and that the explanation of the difficulties he starts are but in the power of very few. The great leisure I have here may render me of some use to these gentlemen, and I

may as well bestow a part of my leisure in this way as in any other."

"From the Hermitage, June 4th, 1769.

"You have in great forwardness a work which the public wants, and to which, therefore, the public has a right. Its appearance will make converts to truth greatly wanted, because the ignorance of those truths fosters prejudices ruinous to our masters as well as to millions who are the immediate sufferers. As this will be a work of labor, London is the place where its impression must be negotiated, for in London alone will the author's pains be rewarded by a sale of copy, and it should come out in a handsome quarto volume at a guinea price. I am still positive it should come out with the author's name, without the timid information—'By the author of the Historical Memoirs of the Irish Rebellion in 1641.' You had an impulse to the services you have rendered the public by your writings, without your considering it, and this is not the time to resist the impulse, when your opus 'magnum' (to which the other writings were only preliminaries) is almost completed. Your finishing your undertaking is a part of your duty, and a most considerable part certainly. You took your materials from our enemies, and you enjoy the confusion of those who on that very account will be precluded from answering, because they have an interest, or think they have an interest, in hating it. The more sore we make them the better. The books I promised to send you will be in your possession, I hope, very soon; though, if you be lazy, you will not want them as soon as I would wish. I only require that you should scold me for the delay. I say no more at present on this subject, though I must be urgent again with [you] on it, unless you prevent me by telling me I am impertinent, and that I myself am the only obstacle to your business."

"From the Hermitage, July 16th, 1769.

"I wrote you lately (perhaps you have not received it) an impertinent letter, pressing upon you to complete the noble work you have begun. It is almost completed already, and requires only a last hand to fit it for publication next winter in London, where the copy will be profitably disposed of by inserting in the title-page that it came from the hand which already gave the public a specimen of his candour and abilities in the 'Historical Memoirs.' I yesterday sent you three vols. in folio, which may be of some use to your design, namely Morrison's 'History of the Tirone War,' the 'Pacata Hibernia,' by the Earl of Tomness, and Walsh's 'Irish Remonstrance.' You will have those books before you have this letter in your possession."

"From the Hermitage, Aug. 15, 1769.

"Quidquid in buccam' is your and my manner of corresponding, for we do not write for the public, but for ourselves. Our hearts are full, and the heads have hardly any share in their overflowings."—"I should be sorry that Brett had not every material for his pamphlet that you and I could supply him with. I say you and I, for we are the only persons of our party who, in the course of seventy years dared to break silence; and yet you cannot easily forget the reward we had from friends and enemies. By giving the question we have started every face and turn it can bear, from Brooke, Brett, Howard, etc., etc., the leaden hatchets of the Presbyterians may be blunted. It is gaining something. It will not only soften, it will disarm men in power, on receiving conviction that it would be the worst policy for them, and indeed for the public, to extirpate or even molest us, because we profess a religion which requires obedience to the civil power, whatever the civil constitution may be. In spite of virulence, I mean party virulence, a philosophical sense of things must take place, though there are too many splinters in the broken bone for you and me to see the day. I suppose Mr. O'More wrote to you, on the receipt of your second letter to him. I request you will inform me of what he has done or will do, relatively to his correspondence with Brett. I expected to see my dear friend Carpenter this year at the Hermitage, but I am disappointed, though I hope to his own advantage, and then it will be my gratification. I lately had a letter from my friend Mr. Charles Kelly at Rome. No man can have mine or Mr. Carpenter's interest more at heart than he has, and no man of our country has more attention from men in power than he in the great capital of Europe where he resides. Have you received the three folios I sent you? You will pick some flowers out of their dung-hills, and I hope the 'opus magnum' is going on, and that you will grant me the old privilege of informing the public of the specific which the physician has pre-

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scribed for them. Be it as it will, London should be the scene of its appearance, and indeed the only place wherein the author can expect the reward of his labors."—"You and I know that Lord Taaffe's jealousy is only the feeling of friendship, and the uneasiness of a good man who thinks his own importance wounded because he was not taken absolutely in his own way."—"I had this post, Mr. N. of Granby Row's attack on Mr. Wagstaffe, and the latter's spirited reply of the 12th instant. I have a ridicule on Mr. N. of Granby Row in contemplation. What it will be I know not. I will send it by next post (whatever it be) to Mr. Hoey, and Mr. Wagstaffe may print or burn it as he chooses. You recommend Irish history from Henry the Second's time to me. I have done nothing yet in that matter though I have it in view. It will, I think, be of use to see what Lord Lyttleton and Leland will say on the subject. If God grants me health and life, I purpose to be one of their humble followers."—

"From the Hermitage, Sep. 8, 1769.

"In the course of the last month I wrote you two letters by the post, one, a long one, on the business of 'opus magnum,' the 'Memoirs,' and the correspondence with Mr. O'More,* of Ballina; I trust that all these things are now in the proper train, and that the 'Memoirs' are out of the printer's loom. The circumstances of the present times and the unmerited popularity of a certain faction render the publication of such works necessary. The publication will be useful and consequently acceptable to a government attacked with fury and treated with equal indignity. It cannot but be acceptable that the Roman Catholics (ground as they are under penal laws) should appear now and do justice to the equity and lenity of His Majesty's administration. On this principle, I think, it would be proper to usher in the 'Memoirs' with a short preface setting forth (by way of contrast) the equity of the present Government compared with the arbitrary proceedings of the administration in the times described by the author of the 'Memoirs,' and that the present publication is not only a tribute of gratitude on the part of the Papists, but a fair admonition to subjects who enjoy all the advantages of our frail constitution, to put a proper estimate on their present happiness."—"I have sent you the Earl of Totnes's account of the Kinsale war,† Moryson's 'History'‡ and Walsh's 'Irish Remonstrance'.§ Have you received them, or have you found them of any considerable use? The account of those times by the 'Four Masters' would be useful, and I trust I will be able to furnish you with some anecdotes from those compilers."—"In the place I am in I read a good deal, but write little, and yet I now and then common-place some things, and, if God grants me life, I propose to digest them for use hereafter."

[September, 1769.]

"Lord Taaffe's displeasure proceeds from the slight he thinks Martin put on his negotiation for him, relatively to the Austrian academy. His delicacy was wounded in such a procedure. But assuredly nothing is to be feared from the resentment of a good man: and no provocation (well or ill founded) can ever preponderate the affection he bears you, or the officiousness with which he would give proofs of that affection. Your son's miscarriage, and only miscarriage in the Palatine service, has been exaggerated to him, and it gives me great pleasure that the worst is over."—"Prejudice, as I observed formerly to you, may be compared to the elm tree. It is best eleft asunder by a wedge from its own side; and certainly if any good be intended our people, it must be produced more by the feelings of our adversaries than by our own best reasonings."

"Octob. 27 or 28th, 1769.

"I write now only to account for my silence, and to assure you that I would omit no opportunity of breaking if could I do so with the smallest satisfaction to you. By satisfaction I mean furnishing you with any information useful to our common cause. God has blessed you with talents, knowledge, and zeal to serve your country. You have rendered it important services already, and if nature continues the health which seconded your zeal, you will still render it more important services. I am pleased much to hear that you picked some flowers out of the vast collection of thistles which I sent you. You are greatly a more patient

reader of such collections than I am, and it is happy for the public that you are so. I am laying, not executing, schemes, and drawing upon time, which probably will not accept the draft. Mr. Carpenter has scolded me for my small advances, and however just his reproof might be, he does not well consider how many of the materials for such a fabric as he and you desert expect lie absolutely out of my power in this desert from which I am writing. I find the decline of life for some time past coming on very sensibly. The gout has this last week seized upon my left hip, and my feet begin to have gouty sensations, yet I live temperately and breathe good air. If I can shake off the upper pains and lower feelings I purpose to be with you about the middle of next month. My little harvest is well made up, and by some improvements which I made lately in agriculture, I am forty shillings a year richer than when I left you last summer. In another year I shall advance ten pounds more a year, and I mention all this to you because you will be pleased to hear that I am spreading the base of my independence, and drawing from honest industry those advantages which the laws of my country have denied or rather absolutely have forbid me. This acquisition, which I make from year to year, gives me infinitely more pleasure than a pension from the Government, and I am at my ease, and free too, in spite of the laws. I have read the [Lord] Lieutenant's* speech. It is in the usual common-place ministerial style. His E[xc]ell[en]cy observes, very justly, 'that the strength and riches of a country are in proportion to the number of its industrious inhabitants,' and I would add (though not ministerially), 'that the depopulation and miseries of a country are in proportion to the numbers virtually forbid by law to be industrious.' The last proposition is equally just with the first, and both spring from the same principle. The force of the principle is felt and recognised by all men, and it will be improved in this island so far as party prejudice will permit and no further. But party is that monster which (as I have read in Irish fable) feeds upon its children without fattening them for the food, and therefore party can never make a good meal."—"What do you hear from or about Lord Taaffe? His delicacy was wounded by the seeming slight put upon his officiousness to serve you; but he is an honest man, and his resentment can never be turned to the detriment of any deriving from you. Of this I believe you are well satisfied. I am glad to find that the 'Memoirs' are almost ready for publication. I am really sorry for the misfortunes of the first publisher. When have you corresponded last with Mr. O'More, of Ballina? What is Brett doing? I would be glad to see his book published, whatever it be. Truth will come out best from those who are reluctantly struck with the force of it. The value of a victory is enhanced by the obstacles thrown in its way, and this is true of the victories we gain over ourselves in many instances."—"What news from England? The next campaign at Westminster will be the warmest that was fought since the Revolution in '88. The contest will be between the representatives and their constituents, and in this as in most cases the artificial will get the better of the real power of the public. But what are State storms to us that have no goods on board? Be the event what it will, we are on shore, to put to sea in fair weather or remain where we are while we are permitted. I just perused Hoey's paper, and it informs [me] of another anniversary sermon by the Bishop of Down and Connor, on the Insurrection of Octob. 23, 1641. I long to see that performance, and I long as much for your thoughts on it. I request you will write soon to me. You are on the stage of information—I, in an obscure corner, where I am (foolishly) tired with quiet and its whole train of peaceful concomitants."

The limits of this report do not admit of entering here upon the correspondence and papers of O'Connor subsequent to 1769. On those important and interesting documents I hope before long to submit a report to the Commission.

JOHN T. GILBERT.

Villa Nova, Blackrock, Dublin,
30th October 1880.

* George, Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

* Ancestor of the Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, Privy Councillor, sometime Lord of the Treasury and Governor of Malta.

† "Pacata Hibernia: Ireland appeased and reduced." London, 1633.

‡ "History of the Rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone." By Fynes Morrison. London, 1617.

§ Published at London in 1674.

C. O'CONNOR,
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LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, MALAHIDE CASTLE, CO. DUBLIN.

In the present portion of this collection* are comprised an exemplification of an Act of a Parliament held at Trim, A.D. 1447; letters of the Duke of Tyrconnell and of Lord Melfort, 1689-90; and an Account of the private estate of James II. in Ireland.

The exemplification, which is in Latin and French, but somewhat obliterated, will be found in our appendix. It is interesting as a relic of the Viceroyalty in Ireland of the famous John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, during whose tenure of office there the Act was passed which it records.†

The letters of Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell, Viceroy of James II., are fifteen in number, and were written, during the residence of that King in Ireland, to Lieutenant-General Richard Hamilton, chiefly in reference to his military operations against the Williamites in Ulster. Tyrconnell, from these letters, appears to have been much attached to the Hamiltons. He was connected with them through his marriage with the beautiful Sarah Jennings, after the death of her first husband, George, brother of Richard Hamilton. The latter, before the King's arrival in Ireland, was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General by Tyrconnell, who in these letters addresses him as "Dear Richard."

In the first letter, dated Dublin, 14th March, 1689, Tyrconnell apprises Hamilton that he had received intelligence, by express, of the landing of King James at Kinsale on the preceding Tuesday, the 12th of that month. On the 3rd of April, Tyrconnell tells Hamilton of the interest with which the King reads his letters, and of his determination to send him adequate supplies. Tyrconnell's letters are dated from Dublin, Kilkenny, and Clonmel. They are chiefly in his own hand, occasionally in English and French intermixed.

Lord Melfort's letters, sixteen in number, were also addressed to Richard Hamilton, and frequently by direction of the King. The first was written from Dublin on the 6th of April 1689, and the last one which bears a date is from Clonmel, 17th March 1689-90. They contain particulars relative to the affairs of James II. in Scotland as well as in Ireland. The letters are of high interest in an historical point of view, as well as from being addressed to the brother of Anthony Hamilton, writer of the famous Memoirs of Count Gramont. It is said that Gramont was about to leave England for France without carrying out his promise of marrying Elizabeth Hamilton, but he encountered at Dover her two brothers, Anthony and Richard, and the following dialogue is represented to have taken place, on the occasion:—"Chevalier de Gramont, n'avez vous rien oublié à Londres? Par—domez moi, messieurs, j'ai oublié d'épouser votre sœur." "Il retourna," says the narrative, "et le mariage se fit." In one of the letters now before us Tyrconnell writes as follows to Richard Hamilton,‡ in reference to his brothers Anthony and John, the latter of whom subsequently lost his life in the service of King James at the battle of Aughrim in 1691.

"As for your brothers, Anthony and Jack, you [may rely that], for their own sakes as well as [for yours, I will] do by them as if they were my own. Anthony has a regiment and is Brigadier, and will very soon be a Major-General. Jack has Mountjoy's regiment, and I hope [will be] a Brigadier as soon as Anthony is [advanced to a higher post]."

These papers are unfortunately in a decayed condition. The portions of them which survive, are, in order of date, as follows:—

TYRCONNELL TO RICHARD HAMILTON.

"March 14th. [1688-9.

"... now I have an express from Macartie [with the] news of the King landing upon Tuesday last at Kinsale with 30 sayle of ships. I am going to wayte ... [to]morrow morning. I wonder I have ... a word from you since you went. I ... to have heard every day from you after ... had got as farr as Ncurye. I hear [the] rebels have quitted

* For report on other manuscripts in the collection of Lord Talbot, see First Report of this Commission, Appendix, p. 128.

† An account of Talbot's connection with Ireland, as Viceroy and landowner there, will be found in the History of the Viceroys of Ireland. By J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A. London: B. Quaritch, 1885.

‡ In a secret history of the war of the Revolution in Ireland, entitled the "Destruction of Cyprus," the pseudonym of "Monraues" is used for Richard Hamilton, and that of "Corden" for Tyrconnell—"Macarie Excidium," edited by J. C. O'Callaghan, Esq., Dublin, 1850.

Loughbricklan ... ed the furradge thear. I hear ... great spoyles committed by Captain Mag ... men, of the Newry, upon one Tounly's ... near that place ... must see to take all care possible to ... the cuntry from being ruined either [by the] rabble or the soldiers. I beleene you ... got as farr as Hilsborrow. I have ... instructions to giue, your self being upon ... ate, is best able to iudge what is most ... King's service, and that I am sure yow ... [al]ways doe. Let me hear every day of your motions; direct them to [the Bishop of] Clogher, who will send them after [me], for I shalbe impatient to kn[ow] if [the] Scotch doe make head any whe ... they pretend to make good ... Antrim, or Lisborn, or Belfast. I sh[all] goe] by sea to Carigfergus to aduertise the ... Antrim of your march, to encourage ... ordred them to bring in what prouisions they could into that garrison. I am ... Lord Galmoy† and Will Nugent ... som foot, hors, and dragoons to fa ... Blany, Hamilton, and Sanderson in the ... of Caun, who rauage all that cunt[re]. As soone as I can find a good officer, among those that are com ouer I w ... a party to reduce Sygo, for I ha[ue] ... enow in Connaught and onely wan[t] h ... I hope to feind. Adieu. I wish you good ...

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

"April 3d [1689.

"I THIS morneing had yours of the 23th [which the King read as he does all yours ... and is mightily well satisfied with [what you] doe, but to make all sure he has [sent] Monsieur de Pusiniant,‡ with as many ... as he could to march by the way ... out towards Colraine. You [are to take you]r measures with him; so as to render [yourself] master, I hope, of Colraine [and Lond]onderry, if noe suplys be com [out of Eng-] land of men to suporte them ... whear thear is. The remain[ing] ... regiments goes along with Monsieur ... [as] well as Galmoy's detachment ... more of his regiment, and two ... regiments of foot with that of Newcoms, Kananaghs, and ... so as you will not want for men tho ... officers, for those are not yet com ... expect them and then yow will have them sent donne, f ... officers coming out of France, ... wee have noe more hear. Marcartie's ... regiments are in Corck and ... for the new troopes, I know ... usefull they are, but wee have no ... You must do aswell as you can wi[th] ... I am glad you do not apprehend a ... to meete you in the field, for ... to make are I beleene in D[ublin] ... I wish to God you could with ... and his troopes redu[ce] ... places before any suplys co ... for assure your self they are ... to supply them, and if those ... wear takne, I beleene wee sho ... quiet untill they wear able to ... a force hither as could apar ... which they are not able to doe at p[re]sent.] [I am] glad you have rendred your self ...

LORD MELFORT TO RICHARD HAMILTON.

"SIR, Dublin, April 6th, 1689. "I AM ordered by His Majesty to lett you know that he resolves to sett out from this place on Monday next, and lye that night at Drogheda, and from thence goe streight to joyne his army. I hope the businessse will be over before wee reach you, and in the meane time, with great truth, I am,

"SIR,
"Your most humble servant,
"MELFORT.

"There is news come that Colraine has yielded; but we beleiv it not, as not having it from you. Pray let vs hear from you frequently. Adieu."

TYRCONNELL TO RICHARD HAMILTON.

"Dublin Castle, 11 April, [1689.

"[I rec]eived yours of the 7th just as I ... on horseback in order to forme the ... [regiments] in this province and in Con[naught]. ... I have not time to write myself, [I have ap]pointed some of the forces to render ... [whi]ch expect me, and I would not ... disappoint them. I am extremely ... [wi]ll you doe, and beleive no ... doe more for his Majesties service. ... rebels have quitted Coleraine. ... [Yo]u will soon make an end whi ... great advantage to his Majesties service; ... French officer has his commissi ... [c]ompany of grenadiers lett him ... or

* John O'Molony, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher, 1689-1702.

† Piers Butler, third Viscount Galmoy.

‡ M. de Pusignan, chief engineer to army of King James, at Derry.

LORD TAL-
BOT DE
MALAHIDE.

Watson. Let Pluncket keepe his owne . . . and I will make Pluncket a . . . some other regiment.
. . . See you very soon, and I am euer

"Yours,
"TYRCONNELL.

"[Lieutenant-Generall Ham]lton.

"I will place the French officer in an . . . at the head of a company of granadyers."*

"Dublin Castle, April 27th, 1689.

"There are two French officers with you now in the north called . . . [whilch] his Majestie would haue presently provided for [one is] a captain and the other a lieutenant of foot, and I desire you . . . them accordingly in some of the companies there. (. . . not well enow to wryet to you, but [I cannot] forbear telling you that I . . . pleased when the King . . . to me of you said you wear . . . re and repeated it twyce . . . not forget Sheldon,† and said . . . ood in the world of him. Pray . . . ill health excuse my not wryeting to him. Let me constantly hear from . . . him and you.

"Adien,
"RICHARD."‡)

". . . Hamilton."

"SIR, . . . April [16]89.
"I RETURN you many thanks for the several papers sent me since my arrival here, relating to the army. You gave me others in England which are mislayd. Pray do me the favor to send me copies of them, and the book of the last new exercise, that since the army may coule, and some part of this be commanded into England, I may take order to have them as neer as possible upon one foot with his Majesties forces there.

"I am, Sir,

"Your verry affectionat and humble servant,
"TYRCONNELL."

"[1st May 1689.]

". . . send you at present. Now . . . [t]ell you what will surprise you, that . . . [notwith]standing the ill condition you are in . . . [i]t is the succors I can send or bring . . . little appearance there is of . . . place, that after all this, I . . . [t]o you is something extraordinary . . . but it is thought his Majesty's . . . ballance nothing whear . . . contend.

"Richar[d], I will [not] onely share . . . [f]attig[u]e and hazard with you, but . . . [your]self all the honor I do assure you . . . ly your thoughts upon this whole . . . conure you, and how your men are . . . ar, and what many I must bring . . . [t]hat use, for wee haue not . . . on will discourse at large with . . . Dear Richar[d]."

Addressed: "Lieutenant-Generall . . . Hamilton."
Endorsed: "1 May 1689. Lord Tyrconnell."

LORD MELFORT TO RICHARD HAMILTON.

"SIR, Dublin, 28 May 1689.
"THE King has commanded me to informe you that by a spy wee had in Inshkilling he is informed that the true nombre of armed men consists in 1,500 foot and betwixt nyne [an]dred and a thousand horse, that the [r]able domineres ther, and that provisions and ammunition is scarce with them, that they are much puffed vp with ther success against Sarsceville,§ and that they have built a fort on the top of the hill, which commands the town, which will be finished vs this night; and so soon as that is done they hav so[m]e considerable designe in hand which he could not learne, but you hav reason to be watchfull on your side.

"We are hasting to you all that in our power to send, and I hope you shal' not want. Befor it be long . . . will do your business. The King [ap]proves of the choice of thes two Captains, Watsone and Bezauntine. They shal hav their comissions sent to them. Send officers of all the weak battalions to make recruits of men to fill the regiments. I am,

"SIR,
"Your most obedient servant,
"MELFORT."

"SIR, Dublin, 4 June [16]89.
"A CONSIDERABLE number of officers are sent you, a liste whereof you shall have with the first occasion. There was seives lykeways sent you long agoe, and

salpêtre, and all other things requisit for the bombs in abundance, which by this time should have been with you. Wherefor let inquiry be made, that you may get account thereof. In the mean time, that you may not want searvs, I send you three more with this post.

"The Ingenier Generall, Massé, parted from this to day. He could not be sooner dispatcht. He is ane understanding man, and will be very usefull to you. Generall Rose[n]* is gone toward Eniskilling two days agoe with two regiments of foot and five troops of horse. Now that the posts are more regularly established, I hope you'll let us hear mor frequently from you, forwee ar very [im]patient to have some good news of the effects of the bombs and new recents, which with your good conduct can not miss to have a good success. No man wishes it mor both for the King's interest and for your sake than,

"SIR,
"Your most humble servant,
"MELFORT."

"SIR, Dublin Castle, 5 June 1689.

"YOURS I had this morning, but the date was mistaken, being . . . of May, and in answer to it I am commanded by the K[ing] to tell] you that he is resolved to punish the guilt of any who shal . . . so malicious as to send down wrong stores to Derry, especially . . . cannon bullets and fuses for the bombs. All that we could . . . should be sent to you, but the King thinks all will be over before this comes to your hands, seing the ships had appeared befor the wryeting of the last, I hope it is so and well of our . . . Before the letter cam, his Majeste had on Saturday last sent Rosen with two regiments of foot, Sir John FitzGerald's and the Lord Mayor's,† to Trim; with one troop of Gal[moy's] and four of Lutterell, and as many of Abercorne's as [could] march; Oxrough's‡ ten companies lay at Mulengare . . . wait his orders, and Purcell's dragoons are marching with all speed. This is to block up Ineshkilling . . . trabling you or the countrie. Some of thes . . . not able to march, and others hav not armes. So his Maj[estie] has sent the regiment of Clancarty to joyne him tomo[r]row. He is to command Sarsceville's [Sarsfield's] body in case he find it . . . But at present they are marched towards the enemy . . . are come out of Eneshkilling, and we expect dayly . . . Dublin. Pray send us as often news as you can and haste . . . the bearer.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most humble servant,
"MELFORT."

Endorsed: ". . . from Lord Melfort."

"SIR, Dublin, June 7th, 1689.

"I AM heartiely sorry of the misfortunat news your express has brought vs to day. The King does mightiely regrett the loss of so many brave men, but he hopes that will not discourage you. You shall have reliefe and supplies so abundantly that I doubt not for all this but you shall ere long be master of that rebellious toune in spite of its obstinacy, and in case the landing of the English put you in need of any considerable helps, you have only, according to the danger or necessity you see thereof, to advertize Generall Rose[n], who is ordered for this effect to march towards the north with Glancarty's [Glancarty's], Creagh's, and FitzGerald's regiments of foot, Lutterell's regiment of horse, one troop of Galmy's, one troope of Dungan's dragoons, and Purcell's that is to follow him. With these forces, which will be neer you at a call, and the other supplies, we resolve to make heer our chief application to send you with all diligence possible. I hope you shal shortly send vs some better news then those wee received to day. In expectation whereof I only ad that I am your most humble servant,

"MELFORT."

"Dublin, June 28, 1689.

". . . post I had no letter from you, and this is only to . . . actuall account of what is passing where you . . . Wee hope the affaire of Derry is over by this. . . the rebels of Iniskilling are grown so bold upon . . . arrivall of Collonel Sutherland, that they resolved to . . . [mar]ched streight to Derry with their foot by the . . . way, and that their horse should goe by

* This postscript is in Tyrconnell's writing.

† Major-General Sheldon, one of the council of officers of the Duke of Berwick.

‡ The passages within parenthesis are in Tyrconnell's writing.

§ Patrick Sarsfield, created Earl of Lucan by James II.

* M. de Rosen, Lieutenant-General, and subsequently Maréchal de France.

† Sir Michael Creagh, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

‡ Colonel Hewar Oxrough.

LORD TAL-
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MALAHIDE.

LORD TAL-
BOT DE
MALAHIDE.

Clounish . . . [whi]ch is the only pass they have on this side of the . . . in their way to Derry; but being advertised that Collonel Sutherland had marched all night to gain that passe . . . for them, they returned streight back again to . . . [Belur]bet, and fell upon a party of the King's . . . horse and 70 dragoons, whom, as we are [info]rmed they forced into the towne. What is become . . . [t]hem since wee cannot tell. The King has sent . . . of Bofin, three troops of horse, and 2 troops . . . [drago]ons, to marche on that side, to endeavour to . . . home. I hope if once Derry be over the . . . of these rebels shall soon be pnt to an end. [I will] add no more only that I am,

"Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"MELFORT.

"[Lieutenant Generall Hamilton."

"Sir,

Dublin Cas[tle], ij. july 1689.

"THERS some thing in this matter of Derry we [can]not at this distance understand, but the [tak]ing of it is of such importance to the King [that] nothing can be mor, and therfor I doubt [not] that you will press it all you can, and be[] most assured that thers no relief coming . . . England. They are mor concerned to keep [wha]t they hav ther. The disorders are great and . . . encreasing. Pray send us some good news, [at] least that the folks are working. As for the . . . it was strange that you sent not for . . . to Charlemont, wher ther is fourteen hundred . . . now the King is concerned at it, and that . . . should be alarmed of suckors from . . . and as not to hav gon on so as some . . . you think you might. I shall not [ad] any mor to this, but to assure you that I doubt nothing of your doing all you can . . . my that the King's whole depends vpon it. [At] present I most tell you as a friend not to . . . the French complaine that you doe not . . . ther opinions for it will doe ill . . . I [hope] we shal hav good news of you before the . . . come. Ther are some brogues to be sent d[own] immediately, and mor are constantly [made], and are to be sent by 800 paires at a ti[me]. I am,

"Sir,

"Your most humble [servant],

"MELFORT.

"Lientenant-Generall Hamilton."

"Sir,

Dublin, July 4, 1689.

"THE messenger just now arrived from Dery [bring]s me no letter from you, nor have I gott [tha]t letter he says you wrott to me the day befor . . . parted. Pray, as far as your leasure can permitt, . . . let me heare from you, particularly with . . . occasions. The King is very well satisfi[ed] with all your proceedings, and wee doubt not [but] you shall after all have yet the honour to [fin]ish the business of Dery with succes, and [wi]thout employing any of these extraordinary [m]eans the King has expressly commanded to forbear. [As] for your wants, I assure you all arts shall be employed to supply them as far as the cuntry [under] the circumstances of affaires (which are not [unkn]owen to you) will permitt. I am,

"Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"MELFORT."

"Dublin, 17 July 1689.

"[I]Hav received two of yours of the 13 and . . . of the 14th of this instant. I am . . . you are begun to press the town again . . . will be taken by famin; and in . . . seiges ther are mor men lost by . . . than by a vigorous carieng on . . . attaques. I hope you shal see the effect . . . how all the King's affaires depends . . . [thi]s one place, and if you hav the good [fortune] to take it befor the threatned succ[ours] come you will hav an honor that . . . men wold be fond of. However, it will be a satisfacti[on]e to your self to know we] hav left nothing undone that [migh]t hav facilitat[ed] the mater. I doubt [not] of your success, and if the rebels . . . too come to . . . they will mis . . . ther armie. This I hope will be [your] destiny; at least I am perswaded [it] will not be your fault if it . . . we hav sent another great convoy [of] tools and ammunition with . . . bullets of the sizes you wanted. Send orders to hav them brought from [Char]lemont safely for they part from . . ."

"Dublin Castle, 22 July 1689.

"[THE] King's letter is so full that I shal not pretend to . . . If you find it of importance that the seige be

. . . the next thing to be considered is to attaque . . . so that one part of the rebels may come . . . er, if another could not.

"Recrutes are of importance least the regiments . . . not be in a conditione to serve, when it comes to [the] p[oi]nt, with one measure, which we are now [threaten]ed with, tho I hope it shal not be of the nature [it is] sayde to be of.

"[I] confess its hard to leav a town so near starved and [of] so much consequence for the King to hav, but if it be so, that mortificatione must be swallowed. [I am] confident you will not leav any thing undone [that] may be for the best to the King's service, and I shal add no mor, but that I am,

"Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"MELFORT.

" . . . Spy come from Inshkelling . . . [K]illbeggs, . . . [th]at all the rebels horse wer gon, and that they had . . . in hand."

TYRCONNELL TO RICHARD HAMILTON.

"Kilkenny, April 17th.

"[If you] knew how ill I have been of late, . . . I am woorryed and hurried about [you] wold easily excuse my not haucing of . . . [w]r it so ofttne with my oune hand, . . . assure your self, Richard, that I loue . . . much as ener, and that I will euer do so. . . letters which I send from hence to my Lord . . . you will see what the English squadron . . . [sh]ips doe upon our coast. I am just now go[ing] to W[ate]rford and Duncannon to secure them as we'll as I can, and will goe from thence to . . . Cork and Waterford. Would to God you . . . [r]educe that same Derry which gines us so [much] trouble. Sir William Ellys will tell you the rest. [If] th[is]ear is any thing considerable, I will wreyt . . . wreyt to me constantly under the Bishop [of] Clogher's couer.

"I am yours."

"May 1st, 10 o'clock at night.

"[I received yours] of the 27th last this night, which the King . . . read every word. Hee has ordered all . . . [pos]sible of all things hear to be in . . . [se]nt you two peeces of the great . . . 2 great mortars with bombs . . . all things else necessary for 50 barrells more of powder. . . . cariadges is so hard to com by . . . the stores are so ill provided . . . necessary for you, that I am . . . to see our selues see . . . But I am surprized to . . . [wa]nt men. I thought you had enow . . . [g]arrisones. Tho ill officered, they are . . . any better hear to send you . . . butt such, Macarty's and . . . being both at Cork; but you will hane 20 comp[an]ies of Sir Maurice Eustee's . . . and new armed, but all . . . as well as soldiers. They . . . upon Fryday towards you . . . hane Collonel Richard Butler's . . . tho I fear unclad, and Wee expect the [Fren]ch . . . all things euery moment to . . . you will hane. Henry Dil[lon] . . . and Lord Gallaway's from . . . suppose they can com to you . . . of Bellaghanan from Sly[go] . . . that road is cleere. I pray let me] hear from you as to all those ma[tters] . . . four regiments such as they . . ."

LORD MELFORT TO RICHARD HAMILTON.

"Sir,

"Dublin, 5 J.

"THE King has sent you the comission you d[es]ired to treat with thos in Derry. You are to giv the [m]as little time as you can think best for the King's service, and by all means strive to bring that town [into] the King's hands, for the importance of it is co[n]siderable at this time. I cannot questione you in these matters, and I am sure I never bla[m]ed you for anything that's past. I wish to [God] all others did so by me.

"The accompts from Sarsfeild tell vs [tha]t some] ships hav bein sein at Kilbeg. I am of the . . . more, that it may be some mor English . . . Therfor his Majesty has sent his opinione [to] the Duke of Berwick, to see if he can get . . . Ballishanon to hinder ther uniting with . . . rebels at Inshkelling; but if ther be any . . . that the rebels can get by to reliev De[r]ry, it is not to be hazarded. Sarsfeild is . . . other side of that river, and so could com . . . them with his troops, and then ther wold be a force enough to stop the designs of the rogues, especially if your brother from Kells or Beltrub should go the nearest way to joyne them at ther coming befor Inshkelling. I went no mor to Mr. De Rosen, for it does no good to the King's

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service, and he is constantly in ill humor as to me, and I am not always in humor to bear it.

"If you can get this town, as it is the thing of the greatest importance to have this town from the rebels. I mean Derry, so nothing must be refused them; but if you can get them to deliver upon ill terms for them, you know the worse the terms be, it will be the better for the King. I shall add no more, this being in hast from, Sir,

"Your most humble servant,
"MELFORT."

Endorsed: "About treating with Derry, etc."

TYRCONNELL to RICHARD HAMILTON.

"March 12th.

"... [ha]ue occasion to send Will Nugent ... [C]avan and those places thearabouts ... Sander- son, and the rest of ... ellows his Major a good officer ... his battalion to you I intend to [send Ga]- moy thither to command that [regi]ment which wilbe near you, in case ... any use of him. He will haue ... troops of hors and 3 of drag[oons]. I long to hear from you. Adieu."

Addressed: "For Lieutenant Generall Hamilton."

"Clonmell, Sunday, 17th March.

"... I am com in my way to meete the [King] ... still at Corck, and whear I intend to ... Hear I had two of yours of the ... the other from Hills- [borough] ... I see in the first how you haue got ... Drummore and gaue chase to Blaney's ... you tell me how Hillsborow has beene yeilded ... that Lisbourne has sent to you for a protection ... inten- tion to march thither, etc.: all ... and I doubt not but you wilbe ... Belfast and Antrim before ... Pray forget not Antrim. I haue ... instructions for you but to doe in all ... best to you for the King's seruice ... the place and can better judge ... The great question will be ... of Lisborne, Antrim, and Belfast ... not put all your troops into those ... and proceed no further until the King coms ... and that more forces be sent you to march to ... for I fear when you put in sufficient ... into all those places you will [not] haue sufficient force to attempt anything else [untill] ... [sup]plied, which you shall soone be af[ter] I re[turne] back to Dublin whear I ... 23th of this instant, after all ... [pro]ceed always as you see ca[use] ... you may assure your self I shall ... King, upon this occasion, as well as ... and to my other freinds with you ... Richard. The King has brought ... and all things else wee wanted ... of all that passes."

"... and carriages. The French [have landed] at Bantrey in Kerry, and all ... put theare on shoare already ... are com after them, and are ... [with them, the French are 27 ... fyer ships. The English ... small are 29 ships ... Dongan I will wreyt ... when I am a little better. I ... Quene, the Duke of Berwick ... an ... his ... great deale from me to ... nes. Do not let him be ... [a]t the head, for he will do all ...

"So, Adieu Richar[d]."

"... [de]liverd your letter and Monsieur de ... Pray assure him that I am his ..."

"... no more care of his little person and ... it wilbe impossible to feind horses ... to be euery day shot.

"... this letter againe, to tell you that I had shewed ... the King, who allows you to be much in the ... say, and will do all he can to pay ... [tr]oops in mony; but, beleuee you me, bear is ... mony, and if the King of France will let ... ha[ue] what wilbe necessary, it would be well ... I see little appearance of it for, ... you and me, theare can but fine hun[dred thous[and] livres yet, and thats all gone, ... with all haste sent you the bombs ... are making incessantly ... [or]ders to be sent. You are sure my care ... wanting in euery thing I can, but my ... [gro]ws daylye worse, for nothing but the ill cen ... in, when the King went to you, could haue ... ed him. Adieu."

"... of consequence you should repaire ... your self master of, by which you may ... the[m] a communication betweene your self ... Pusinient, Lord Gal- moy's detachment ... under the conduct of Pusinient, with ... and if any occasion you care for ... regiment you may send for them. [The Duke] of Ber- wick is gon to you and will ... with you as Major-

Generall. He ... [m]an in the world. I need not tell you ... how you are to treat him. ... [the] sooner you can reduce those roges ... Lundunderry the better. At the ... always the precautions ne- [cessary in] such cases. I am seneible you want ... [nece]ssaries fitting to take in such places [and what] is yet worse, all sortes of officers, but ... [u]lloe remedy, you must do as well as you can. ... diffi- culties, for you understand you ... you are upon the place and can best ... best to be done. As for your brothers, Anthony and Jack, you ... for their owne sakes as wellas ... [I will] doe by them as if they wear my owne ... Anthony has a regiment and is Brig[adier] and will yery soone be a Major-Generall. Jack has Montjoy's regiment, and I hope ... briga- dyer as soone as Anthony is ... Adieu, Richard. You know how [I love] you and them, and that I will [doe all] in my power for them.

"... Gormonston's, Lord Bellew's, Lord Louth's, Collo[j]nell William Nugent's, and Colonnell Charles Moor's ... should be sent to you, as well for the re- [cruit]ing of that party under your command, [as] for the putting them on a better foot by ... I desire therefore to know as soon as ... [whet]her you think you can sub sist them, and how you doe to sub sist the men you [have a]ready.

"The army being very suddenly to be modelled [I do not] doubt but the disorders committed by the ... [which you] complaine of, will be prevented for the future ... doe what you think most for my ...

"If you know of any one there ... made a Provost Marshall, he shall be ... authorised, as you can desire, in order to ... those disorders in the country. If y[ou] know of] such a man send up his name, and he sha[ll] have a] commission and a sufficient number ... [to at]tend him. Adieu, Richard. Remember [me to] Lord Dongan and Sheldon. I will au[sw]er ... letters as soone as I can, for you ... little time I haue when I make use of ... hand. I doe not forget my freinds the'."

Addressed: "For Lieutenant-Generall Hamilton."

"... que nous prenens en ce qui me regarde, d'une maniere bien sensible dans nostre derniere lettre. Je nay jamais douté de vostre tendresse, mon cher frere, et rien ne me fait tant de peine que le peu d'apparence qu'il y a que nous nous uoyons bien tost.

"Monsieur Le Duc uient de recevoir des ordres du Roy de pourvoir autant qu'il seroit possible aux fourages et uiures necessaires pour la subsistance de nos troupes. Il enuoye pour cet effet ordre aux lieux ... que [si] cela ne f[ut] p[ar]a[is]sant, il ordonnera d'en embarquer icy sur les vaisseaux qui se trouueront pour se rendre par mer dans l'un des endroits les plus proches de [Cole]rayne, a scauoir, par [Port]rush, qui n'en est que deux ou trois mils, ou Ballyntaye qui en est a quatre ou cinq. C'est pourquoi il nous mande d'enuoyer saisir ces deux petits ports pour la securité du debarquement de ces provisions, et de luy donner auis, en toute diligence, de nostre ... pas praticable a cause des ... entrés, il ne tentera pas cette noye la. Il fant donc mander vos sentimens sur cecy en toute [d]il[ig]ence, d'autant qu'il n'ordonnera rien pour le depart des uaisseaux, ... jusqu'a ce qu'il ast de nos nouvelles. Mr. ... partira ... de Waterfort selon les ordres qu'on luy ... enuoye ce soir, avec les bombardiers et munitions, pour se rendre au nord comme Mr. L' ... eresse ... tanne et Lundy, et les tanter par les termes les plus raisonnables que l'on pourra leur accorder, d'autant que le Roy a dessein d'en user a ses ... Adieu, dear Richard. Tell [Don]gan and Sheldon that I haue not writ to you all this while, and then they will not wonder I haue not writ to them. Au reste, I haue noe more to say, but that I would faine haue those two darnde places, Derry and Colrainne, as soone con- founded as you could. Wee haue nothing out of Eng- land a great while. They are in confusion thear, yet [not so] ... as to com to any rupture for ... out the common enemye."

MELFORT to RICHARD HAMILTON.

"Sir, "I HAV so well obeyed your commands that the greatest part of what Mr. De Pointis ordered in his memoriall is sent down to you this night. I could not get the particulars, they wer so busie sending the rest of the powder, ball, and match, which wanted to make up the total of what was desired. Two great guns of 18 or 24 are sent to you, with one morterpiece of 12 or 14 inches diameter, and 100 bom ... 20 mor sent too. need d ... shall haue enough. But it was

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not practicable to send mor morterpeices at one time. If you require them after this comes to your hand, they shall be sent. One thing I most put you in mynd of which is imploying the smal morterpeices in throwing stones into the toune. The ingenier will explaine this at lenith. As for regiments, besides Gordon Oneil, and Cavanagh, you hav what was with Bohune to witt, Tool and Cormock Oneil. You hav 20 companys of Sir Morrice Eustace, clothed and armed at 43 musquets and 22 pikes in a companie. You hav the rest of Slane neu armed, Richard Butler neu armed and clothed, the rest of Ed. Butler armed and clothed, and the regiment of Dillon well armed coming from Sleigo. And thus we hav done all that was possible for us in this conjuncture. If you neid any thing mor, send us word. In the mean time, we hav sent you 1,000 musquets to be given amongst the men you hav ther, and as soon as mor of them comes to this place they shal be sent. I must tell you that ther are 9 men-of-war in the Irish Channell bound for the coast of Scotland, and from thence to Derry. It wer good to spoil this designe. Be [this] as it will, I am convinced you doe all that possible for you, and I hope you will . . . that I am,

"Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"MELFORT."

"Lieutenant-Generall Hamilton."

"Sir,

"THE King haueing written to you himselfe by poste, gives me the occasion of saying the less. I would to God there were anything to be don here for the better carrying on your affaires there. I am extremely sorry for the loss of the officers. Pray lett vs know if phycicians or chirurgeons or any other thing be wanting to them, in the condition they are in, that wee may endeavour all wee can to helpe them out of this with the forces that are to march to-morrow, wee intend to send you more powder, ball, match, and bombs of all the seizes you hav morters for. Wee are here in much anxiety to know what will become of those English succors. If they may be kept off 'till more of our forces doe retch you, wee doe not feare the success. Since there is noboddy can wish you better, I doe not doubt but you belive I am most sincerely,

"Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"MELFORT."

"Lieutenant-Generall Hamilton."

"I am somewhat surprised at a neus just come by one Bussabat, a French officer, returned indisposed this night from Trim from Lieutenant-General Rosen. He says that 12 miles from Trim be heard above 30 volies of cannon and musquet, which, if true, must have been Rosen against the rebells of Ineshkeling, since he had canon with him 4 peices. We are impatient for the truth of this actione."

"Sir,

"I AM commanded by the King to informe you that this night there is an express come from Scotland by which his Majesty is informed that ther was a general randenous of his frends in Loughabre the 18 instant, by order of the Lord Dundee, and that hee was supposed to be 8,000 strong, all foot except 200 horse; that McKay was gon against them, and that it was thought ther wold be a batle, the Highlanders being most resolute, that McKay had but feu men with him, and that the countrie was most inclined to the King; that the seige of the castle was reased, and the castle againe provided of all things by the toune, who are most affectionate to the King. Some English horse are entered Scotland, especially Lord Colchester's regiment was at Stirling, and we hope al on that side shal go well.

"His Majesty has lykeways commanded me to put you in mynd of what he wrott yesternight. In case the English come to land at Derry, and that you find it is not possible to hinder it from being releived, you are to retire behind Fin water, and to drive all the catle and destroy all things which can be helpfull to the rebells within the wate[rs] of Fin, which encompasseth that cou[ntry] wher Derry stands, and that you be sure to stop the passages betwixt Eneshkeling and Derry, that so the King may hav the opportunity to take Eneshkeling behind you. As the King has said to you in his letter, His Majesty has taken care that you shal be provided of at . . . at the campe, and if you remoue after ha[ving] done all that for his service possible at Derry to the posts of Straban and Fin-water, etc., he has ordered ther shal be provisions ready for you everywher, his Majesty having made the bargains for that end with men come from France, who understande it. After to-morrow

I 120.

parts the French officers, and Engenier, and all that Mr. Pointis has desired. I shal not give you mor trouble.

LORD TAL-
BOT DE
MALAHIDE.

"Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"MELFORT."

"My most humble service to D[uke] of Berwick and Mr. Fitz James."

"Sir,

"THIS night we hav neus from Eneshkeling [that the] rebells hav come this way and hav taken some . . . possessed by the Raparies, or, which is worse, thes troops the [Duke] of Tyreconnel had ordered to disband. They hav come . . . Cavan after they had bein at Beltrubart, and [if the] messenger's fear has not blinded him, he thinks [he] saw them entering the toune of Cavan. The . . . is draining some troops that way, and [will hence] forward keip them mor in then heartofore. Ther has come some swords and mansquets hither [to]night, which we intend to send forwards to you to-morrow, namely, 800 swords and 1,000 musquets, together with some powder and ball mor, and shal not leav sending to you till you be suff[iciently] provided of all you want. We hear from y[ou so] seldome that we are often in paine. Pray wre[ite] oftner, since the King has ordered the posts [to be] supplied with horses or foot posts. I wr[ite] in so good companie that you are . . . for this letter than for any other I hav [writt]en this long time, which is my Lady Rosse [and] hir sister, who are in good health. Present [my] most humble service to the Duke of Ber[wick] and his brother, and to your self beleiv I am most sincerely,

"Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"MELFORT."

Addressed: "For His Majesties special service. To Lieutenant Generall Hamilton, commanding His Majesties forces before Derry."

"MELFORT."

THE account of the private estate of James II. in Ireland is in octavo form. It was compiled, apparently, for official purposes in 1693, and is as follows:

"Private Estate.

"An abstract of the rents of the private estate, as the same were sett (by lease or contract) by the Commissioners appointed by his then Highness, James, Duke of York.

"Grosse Annual Rent.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|---|--------|------|
| "County of Dublin, per annum | - | 1,376 | 3 6½ |
| "County of Meath | - | 1,166 | 11 1 |
| "Westmeath | - | 693 | 2 3 |
| "Kildare | - | 853 | 9 2 |
| "Catherlogh | - | 58 | 0 0 |
| "King's County | - | 35 | 12 0 |
| "Kilkenny | - | 497 | 2 6 |
| "Wexford | - | 20 | 0 0 |
| "Tipperary | - | 772 | 19 8 |
| "Limerick | - | 1,514 | 8 0 |
| "Cork | - | 1,006 | 19 0 |
| "Galway | - | 385 | 19 4 |
| "Roscomon | - | 196 | 3 5½ |
| "Downe | - | 81 | 14 6 |
| "Antrim | - | 60 | 0 0 |
| "Londonderry | - | 8 | 15 0 |
| Total | - | £8,726 | 19 6 |

"Whereout deduct for allowances made the tenants for deficiency of acres and other deductions made in the rent roll, and also abatements given to Sir Edward Tyrrell, Colonel Blunt, and others . . . 1,050 15 4½

Remains - £7,676 4 1½

"For of this estate the Duke of York gave absolutely away to the Earle of Carlingford, the Earle of Anglesey, Earle of Tyreconell, Lord Dartmouth, Sir Allen Broderick, and Sir Luke Bath, what was in value, per annum . . . 4,500 0 0

3 R

LORD TAL-
BOT DE
MALAHIDE.

"And it was a necessary query at the forfeiture of Tyrcconnell, whether that part ought not to have returned to that estate againe, but now it is most of it granted away to the Lord Sidney.

"Of the 7,676*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* now remain-
ing in charge by the rent roll
before mentioned there is given
away to the Lady Bellasys* by
the security of the lands in the
counties of Dublin, Meath, and
Roscommon, per annum

£ s. d.
2,000 0 0

"There is also granted to Mrs. God-
frey, secured on Munster rents,
per annum, about

£ s. d.
1,200 0 0

"These grants were not entred in
Ireland, but kept private in
England, so that there may be
other grants unknowne to us
here, for they were paid in Eng-
land out of the rents returned
over.

"So that, then, there would remaine
to be collected only

£ s. d.
4,476 4 1½

"But, with regard to the following considerations, it
will be some years before this estate come to any settle-
ment, or answer the reserved rents upon their leases,
for all the improvements are destroyed, and some lands
are quite wast, the tenants not returning to their
former holdings, some part also are since given away.

"County Dublin.

"Land in Ballymore Eustace, wast, the
tennants all dead, per annum

£ s. d.
21 0 0

Corstowne, lost by the death of old
Eustace of Conif, for the Duke had
it only dureing his life

£ s. d.
25 16 0

Damastowne and Macetowne, lost by
the same meanes

£ s. d.
75 0 0

"County Meath.

"Lands in barony of Slane, in one
lease

£ s. d.
61 8 0

In the same

£ s. d.
36 8 6

In the same

£ s. d.
18 6 8

In the same

£ s. d.
45 0 0

In the same

£ s. d.
3 0 0£ s. d.
285 19 2

"All this past to the Earle of Athlone
by grant.
Oristowne never enjoy'd

£ s. d.
10 0 0

"County Westmeath.

"Lands sett to the forfeiting persons,
which are now wast, as to Sir
Edward Tyrrell, Edmund Nugent,
Colonel Tuit, Garrett Dooner, Sir
John Fleming, and Lieutenant-
Colonel Nangle, per annum

£ s. d.
277 15 0

"County Tipperary.

"Drumansallagh and other lands,
sett to one White and Minchin,
not in possession, per annum

£ s. d.
70 0 0

John Brayes' holding, not in pos-
session

£ s. d.
50 0 0£ s. d.
£693 14 2

"County of Limbrick, wast. County
of Golway, most of these lands
wast. And the greatest part of the
county of Corke.

"And in these three counties these following ten-
nants are either such as are now in France, or such as
are not restorable to their leases, being chattels, or such
as are dead and no one claims under them, and by this
meanes the lands lye wast.

"Brought over

£ s. d.
693 14 2

County Limbrick.

"Richard Southwell, per annum

£ s. d.
60 0 0

Colonel Blunt

£ s. d.
230 0 0

Fran. Sarsfield

£ s. d.
80 0 0

Lord Castleconnell

£ s. d.
83 0 0

Jo. Dixon

£ s. d.
90 0 0

Edward Warr

£ s. d.
120 0 0

William Bourk

£ s. d.
12 7 6

"County Corke.

"Edmund Barry, per annum

£ s. d.
112 0 0

"County Galway.

"Lord Athenree

£ s. d.
50 0 0

Lady Ann Bourk

£ s. d.
10 0 0

James Browne

£ s. d.
7 10 0

And Lord Massareen's pretencion in
county of Antrim, detains, per
annum

£ s. d.
60 0 0£ s. d.
1,608 11 8

"So that, besides the generall wast,
this summe cannot be reckoned
upon.

"And then there will remaine of the
4,476*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* only the summe
of

£ s. d.
2,867 12 5½

"As to the arreares due out of this estate, the case
stands as followeth:—

£ s. d.

"When the Receiver-Generall, Mr.
Price, was call'd to account by
the Lord Tyrcconnell before the
troubles to make way for the
French Receivors Generall to
come in, there appeared to be in
his hands of the rents of the private
estate, the summe of

£ s. d.
4,984 8 1

"For this summe he accounted before the Lords of
their Majesties' Treasury in England.

"There was received by the said
French Receivors Generall before
the disposition of this estate to
the old proprietors, which was
disposed of by the Lord Tyrccon-
nell to carry on his then designs

£ s. d.
3,000 0 0

"But when the whole estate was re-
stored to the old proprietors he
caus'd the whole arrears to be
computed to May Day, 1689, inclu-
sive, which did amount unto the
summe of

£ s. d.
-15,313 8 9

"This arrear he divided into the severall countys
where the same was due, and sent the severall abstracts
thereof to their then collectors abroad, with directions
to take it up in wooll, tallow, tann'd leather, raw hides,
corne, butter, cheese, hay, or any commodity fitt
to send to France, to pay for armes and ammunition sent
from thence for the supply of their army.

"So that there can be no part of that arrear
reckoned upon, for in the accounting with the tenants
of those lands assigned to the Lady Bellasys, it is found
to have been received by the collectors.

"From May Day, 1689, to the Breach at the Boyue
in July 1690, the old proprietors enjoy'd all these lands,
being restored to the possession thereof by the Parlia-
ment held here [Dublin] by the late King James.

"So that those lands (of this estate) which can yeild
anything of arrears of rent, are for the three yeares
ended May Day, 1693, last.

"And out of them are to be deducted the rents of
the counties of Limbrick, Galway, Tipperary, King's
County, Westmeath, and a good parte of the county of
Corke, unto the 1st of November 1691, the time of the
Rendition of Limbrick, and for a yeare after untill All
Saints, 1692, nothing can be expected from those coun-
ties except one half yeare's rent where the lands are
made use of.

"The counties of Kildare and Kilkenny, and those
other small rents in some other counties, will have one
year and a half allow'd them of those three yeares, and
some more, according to their sufferings; besides, they
do expect to be allowed out of the rest for what credit
they have given the army in their respective quarters,
which cannot be deny'd them.

"And untill all these matters can be ascertained, no
estimate can be made what the arrear will be.

* This item may be explained by the following extract from Bishop Burnet:—"The Duke of York" was now [1675] looking for another wife. He made addresses to the Lady Bellasys, the widow of the Lord Bellasys's son. . . . The King sent for the Duke, and told him it was too much that he had played the fool once; that was not to be done a second time, and at such an age. The lady was also so throat-ened, that she gave up the promise, but kept an attested copy of it, as she herself told me."—"History of his own time," Oxford, 1833, ii. 15.

LORD TAL-
BOT DE
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"For the Lady Bellasys will not recover a fourth part of what is in arrear of her annuity of 2,000*l.* per annum from the lands assigned to her; and if the counties of Dublin and Meath fall so far short, what will remoter counties do, where the lands are not posses't.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| "There will by mannagement be some addition made to this revenue, for the deficiency of the grants past to the Duke, besides, upon the Lady Brittas, her death, and by some other means, there may by further prosecution be recovered about, per annum - | £ s. d. 200 0 0 |
|---|--------------------|

"But I am of opinion that if this whole estate were out of lease now, it could not be sett to that height it was at first, nor would be so for some years to come.

"The severall grants made by his then Highness, the Duke of York, were worth as followeth:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| "Lord Carlingford's, per annum | £ s. d. 800 0 0 |
| Lord Anglesey's, per annum | 1,000 0 0 |
| Lord Tircconnell's, per annum | 1,000 0 0 |
| Lord Dartmouth's, per annum | 700 0 0 |
| Sir Allen Broderick's, per annum | 600 0 0 |
| Sir Luke Bath | 400 0 0 |

"The Lord Tircconnell's grants were:—

"County of Dublin.

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| "Balgriffin. | Ratheredan. |
| Calestowne. | Athgoe. |

"County of Meath.

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| "Newhaggard. | Taragh. |
| Bellewstowne. | Treuet. |
| Adamstowne. | Brick. |
| Cabragh. | Both Cannons Townes. |

"Observations made upon Sir William Talbot's accounts, who for many years managed the private estate.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| "In his accounts past, to All Saints, 1684, he brought in charge for expenses at law, which made the recovery of any deficiency of land dearer than if they had been wholly purchased - | £ s. d. 5,522 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
|---|--------------------------------------|

| | |
|---|------------|
| "Hee also brought in charge for that which he called poundage - | 4,043 16 3 |
|---|------------|

"This he reckon'd att 12*d.* per pound for receiving all rents in remoter countys, and 9*d.* per pound for nearer counties, which was an extravagant charge, considering he had a salary paid him quarterly of 500*l.* per annum.

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| "He also brought in charge for contingencies - | £ s. d. 1,439 6 8 |
|--|----------------------|

"Whereof above 900*l.* was for journeys. For he ridd not 20 miles but reckoned 30*s.* per diem.

"Yet all these demands by the interest of his uncle, the Lord Tyrconnell, were admitted into the discharge part of his account.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| "And he found in arrear due to the late King James which he had spent - | £ s. d. 8,676 12 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
|---|-------------------------------------|

"Of which he never paid any part, but by the favour of the said King James to his said uncle, Tyrconnell, he was continued to receive his pension of 500*l.* out of that estate.

"It is true Sir William Talbot had not any considerable estate, but something he had, and his Lady does now enjoy such part as was settled upon her. Why should not his estate, now forfeited to their Majesties, be made lyeable to this debt, and why may not the persons concern'd begg that estate from their Majesties, as lyeable to that debt. The Lor Tyrconnell himselfe was concern'd as counter-security for Sir William in this employment."

The estates of James II. in Ireland had, it may be observed, been granted to him under the Act of Settlement in 1663, when he was Duke of York. They consisted of lands held by the adherents of Cromwell, under whose government they had been confiscated from the Irish proprietors.

Villa Nova, Blackrock,
Dublin, 8 November, 1880.

JOHN T. GILBERT.

APPENDIX.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT AT TRIM,
A.D. 1447.LORD TAL-
BOT DE
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"Henricus, Dei gracia, Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie. Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem.

Inspeximus quoddam actum in quodam Parlamento nostro apud Trym, coram dilecto et fideli consanguineo nostro, Iohanne Comite Salopie, locum nostrum tenente terre Hibernie, die Veneris, proximo post festum Epiphanie Domini, ultimo preterito, tento et ibidem finito et terminato, inter alia in eodem Parlamento nostro, ad requisicionem communium terre nostre Hibernie in predicto Parlamento existencium. et in cancellariam nostram Hibernie missum et ibidem de recordo remanens [sic] in hec verba.

"Item al requisicion des communes, pur ceo que diners offensez ouert [oblit.] accuscmentes de dyuers [oblit.] et disobeyssances enners les leyz roials . . . commandemens et peas faitz par Michell Gryffyn, a tres-grande lesion et hindrance du Roy et son liege peple [oblit.], ensample donnant a tountz [oblit.] en apres Ordeine est et accorde, par auctorite dicest present Parlement, que proclamation [oblit.] fait en plein Parlement, que le dit Michell viegne et appiere en sa propre persone devant le Roy, en son chief lien dirland, deuant ses justices du dit place, en la fest de seint Valentyn [oblit.] proscheyne ensuant, en quelconque lieu qil soit al dit temps. Et si le dit Michell ne appiere al dit ioure, ne dedein, en le fourne auantdit, que adonques touts ses biens, chatels, teres, rentes, tenementes, possessions, serucces, fees et annuites, ouesque les appartenantz a luy pertenauntz et expectauntz, ou que aucun autre home ad a son use, soient seiseiz en les mayns du Roy, illesques a demorer iesques al temps qil viegne et appiere devant le Roy et ses dits juges en le dit lieu.

"Nos autem actum predictum, ad requisicionem Johannis Cornewalshe, Capitalis Baronis Scaccarii nostri Hibernie, tenore presentium duximus exemplificandum.

In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste, prefato locum nostrum tenente. Apud Dublin, decimo nono die Maii, anno regni nostri vicesimo quinto.

WOGAN.

"Ex: Per Hgonem Wogan et Thomam Veldon, clericos."

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE THE
MARQUIS OF ORMONDE, KILKENNY CASTLE.MARQUIS
OF
ORMONDE.

Among the important documents of the 17th century, preserved in these archives, there are few of higher general historical value than the Petitions presented to the Duke of Ormonde, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the years immediately succeeding the Restoration of Charles II. These Petitions were from persons of all classes, and they referred to diverse and multifarious matters.

While abounding in details which illustrate the social condition as well as the governmental arrangements of the country, they also supply authentic historical, biographical, and genealogical information, generally in a concise form, unincumbered with the obscure technicalities and tedious verbiage of old legal documents. The character of these Petitions is exhibited in the following Calendar, which I have prepared from a contemporary and hitherto unpublished Register of them, extending from 1662 to 1664. Some portions of this Register have unfortunately perished from decay,* but the greater part of it is in good condition. From an entry in it under date of 26th June 1663, we learn that there was an earlier Register of these documents which, however, does not appear to be now extant in this collection. The Petitions in general are undated, and the day here appended to each is that on which the Vice-regal order was made in relation to it.

A considerable number of the Petitions refer to the arrangements concerning landed estates, in progress at the time under the Act of Parliament then recently passed "for the better execution of his Majesty's gracious Declaration for the Settling of his Kingdom of Ireland." Many of the applications are for "custodiams," or temporary grants from the Crown; and various

* These portions are in this Calendar indicated thus—

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entries are to be found in the Register which illustrate the modes of dealing with the claims of individuals under the Act of Settlement, as well as with those of the agents of the "Adventurers," and the Trustees of the officers who had served in the King's army in Ireland before the 5th of June, 1649.

In the Register there is no classification of the petitioners; but they may be regarded as coming generally under the three following heads:—

I. Petitioners claiming consideration for the sufferings and losses of themselves or their relatives, in the cause of Charles I. and his son. Amongst these were many surviving Royalists, as well as representatives of others who had fallen in battle, or who had served the King on the Continent. Others had been deprived of their estates and transplanted to Connacht, under the Commonwealth.

II. Petitioners for military and other appointments; for redress against individuals, for patent rights, and for licenses to carry on trade.

III. Petitioners for release from prison and for pardon from sentence of death. In this class are some unique and hitherto unknown documents relative to persons connected with the Republican Plot against the Duke of Ormonde and the Government of Charles II. in Ireland, in 1663.

In the first class the following may be noticed:—

Sir Edward FitzGerald, Knight and Baronet, commanded a regiment of foot under Ormonde and raised a second regiment for the King, in the advancement of whose service he impaired his property in the county of Limerick. After the King's Restoration, he was, nevertheless, kept out of his estates there, and reduced to so sad a condition, that he petitioned to be allowed to enjoy even one plough-land of them for his livelihood and support, till his claim should be tried in court.

Thomas Wright, reduced to a very low and necessitous condition, petitioned for remuneration for his services in having built, manned, and maintained a frigate under warrant from the President of Munster, but without any supply or assistance from the State. Wright represented that he and his men had damnedified, annoyed, and destroyed the Rebels, and aided and preserved the English.

Colonel James Walsb, Lieutenant of the Ordnance from 1646 to 1652, and Governor of the last Royalist garrison which surrendered in Ireland, implored to be recommended for a farm at an easy rent, having no other way for a livelihood. He alleged that he had not received any remuneration for his services; that his money and stock had been exhausted in the King's cause, and that he and his wife and children were reduced to a famishing condition.

Captain Terence Molloy, of the Guard of the Duke of York, and Captain Arthur Molloy, prayed for permission to enter their claims to their estates before the Commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement, which they had been previously unable to do, owing to their absence from Ireland. Terence Molloy had served Charles II. abroad, and Arthur Molloy had been a Captain for eight or nine years under his Majesty, who, in his Declaration, specially named him for restoration to his estate.

James FitzSimons served the King in foreign countries, and suffered five years' slavery in Barbadoes, having been sold and sent thither by the Cromwellians, who took him in one of his Majesty's frigates. On being released from slavery, with many other Cavaliers, his fellow-sufferers, FitzSimons was enlisted in the royal regiment. His father, Christopher, claimant to a considerable estate, died before the trial of his claim, and the petitioner, reduced to poverty, had no means to prosecute his suit but *in forma pauperis*.

Ulick Wall, whose ancestors had been, time out of mind, fee-farmers to the House of Ormonde for lands in the county of Carlow, offered to submit his claims on an estate to the decision of the Duke of Ormonde. His father, Edward Wall, for adhering to Ormonde, had, it was alleged, been excommunicated and imprisoned by the party of the Nuncio and Owen O'Neill, and was subsequently kept in durance by the Cromwellians, "to the utter destruction of his orphans." Sir Thomas Blake also represented the eminent sufferings entailed upon his father, Sir Valentine Blake, Knight and Baronet, by his adherence to the authority of the King against the Nuncio and his party.

Thomas Harley petitioned for an order to enable him to bring from Wexford timber which he had purchased for the King's use, but was prevented by persons who frightened his workmen and carriers. He had faithfully served Charles I. in England and Ireland, with the loss of blood, limbs, liberty, and estate; and several

considerable sums were due to him for materials of war which he had provided for the King's use at the beginning of the wars in Ireland.

Elizabeth Brough petitioned for payment of the arrears due to her late husband, Lieutenant Martin Brough, who had been sergeant to the Earl of Strafford's guard of Hallerdiere, and had afterwards served the King in England as Lieutenant till the royal army was destroyed, after which he entered in the troop commanded by Major Meredith and Lord Berkeley. The petitioner prayed for commiseration for the sad and wanting condition of herself and her three very small children, who were undoubtedly like to perish, as they had no support but the small arrears due to her late husband.

Walter Staplehill petitioned that his relative, John Kellan, might be admitted to serve in the troop of the Lord President of Connacht. This he applied for in consideration of the losses which he had sustained in the year 1646, when his ship, ready laden in the port of Dublin and bound for the Canaries, was commanded to transport Government Commissioners to England, and was subsequently lost; for which he had never received compensation.

Edward Braxton, who had been wounded while serving in Ormonde's Life Guard in the engagement at Rathmines in 1649, petitioned for employment in the Customs or admission to the army.

Colonel Teige Bryan petitioned for a custodiam of lands "concealed" from the Crown. Since he was capable of bearing arms, he served the King both in Ireland and Flanders; went as a volunteer in the first expedition to Tangier, and remained there during the Earl of Peterborough's government. Having returned to his native country, he patiently awaited his Majesty's favour for his restoration to his ancestor's estate, but was reduced to a low condition and extremity for want of subsistence.

Thomas Finglas, burthened with a family and reduced to extreme poverty, petitioned for a temporary subsistence, pending adjudication on his claim to the estate of his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel John Finglas, who was killed at the siege of Drogheda in 1649, and to whom petitioner was heir and next in blood. The loss and behaviour of Lieutenant-Colonel Finglas in his Majesty's service needed, according to the petitioner, no other testimony than the knowledge of them possessed by the Duke of Ormonde.*

Sir Maurice Hurly, who had been transplanted into Connacht, obtained from Ormonde respite from payment of rent of a manor there belonging to the Duke, in consideration of the petitioner's disability, and the delay in the hearing of his claim in court.

Luke Dowdall, of Athlumney, in the county of Meath, whose father had been transplanted into Connacht, prayed for an order to stop an injunction to put Sir John Deviller into possession of his estate under an erroneous grant from the Crown.

John Comerford, dispossessed of his estate by "the late usurped power," and forced to live in Connacht, where he received no lands but lived in a distressed condition with his wife and family till, on the King's restoration, he came to Leinster to be relieved among his friends. His ancient inheritance in Kilkenny had been distributed among soldiers, who recently had the lands measured to ascertain the particulars of their lots. It then appeared that there were about 200 acres of coarse mountain land over and above the lots. Some of the soldiers pitying the petitioner's distressed condition sent for him, and "with their good liking and consent," he entered on these parcels of mountain land, built cabins, and lived there without interruption. He petitioned for a grant of a custodiam of the lands at a small rent, as for want of means he was unable to prosecute his claim, and if he should be driven from his then abode he could have no place of residence.

Anne Sherlock, mother of the late Sir John Sherlock, was expelled by "the late usurped power" from her lands in Kildare; forced to transplant into Connacht, and to accept of a decree for an inconsiderable parcel of Viscount Dillon's estate, from which she was evicted by the Commissioners for the Act of Settlement. Her own original lands having come into the King's hands, she petitioned for their restoration or for competent maintenance, as she was destitute of all livelihood for herself and her distressed charge, and should inevitably perish unless his Grace in mercy commiserated her.

* John Finglas was one of the Royalist officers in the garrison under Sir Arthur Aston, at Drogheda, in 1649. Notices of Colonel Finglas and his services in the Irish wars will be found in the first and second volumes of "A Contemporary History of Affairs of Ireland 1641-62." London: B. Quaritch, 1879-80.

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Dame Eleanor O'Neill, wife of Sir Henry O'Neill, petitioned for a warrant for payment of the pension due to her husband, whom the King had ordered to be restored to part of his estate. They were reduced to a sad condition by the great expense of their suit and the loss of much land in Connacht.

Katherine Wogan petitioned that a custodiam of portion of her late husband's estate in the county of Kildare, at a rent of 40*l.* a year, might be continued to her. This custodiam, she stated, was the only support she had for herself and children. To take it from them, would tend to their utter ruin, as she had not bread to feed them, nor other earthly subsistence, nor wherewith to pay for their lodging or schooling, so that unless his Grace in mercy speedily relieved her and them they should utterly perish.

Martha Hartpoole, widow, petitioned as follows:—

"That yppon the petitioner's application to his sacred Majestie, in anno 1660, setting forth the fidelity and loyalty of Robert Hartpoole of Shrule, in the Queen's county, Esquire, (father vnto the petitioner's last husband, Captain William Hartpoole,) who was killed at the storming of the town of Drogheda by the forces commanded by the late usurper Oliver Cromwell. And also your Grace's petitioner's late husband was barbarously murdered by the late tyrant and regicide, Colonel Axtell,* besides the great sufferings of your petitioner and her son, Robert Hartpoole, the younger, in the Usurped Government. Yppon all which his Majestie was graciously pleased by his several letters and orders to the late Lords Justices directed, that they should putt your petitioner and her said son into the possession of their estates. Which said letters and orders are remaineing in the custody of your Grace's Secretary; the benefit of which said letters and orders your petitioner hath not as yett obtained, soe that thereby both shee and her children are reduced to a very low condition, not haneing wherewithall to relieve them. But soe it is, may it please your Grace, that forasmuch as the annexed parcells of lands are not disposed of either to Souldiers or Adventurers, and are concealed, not paying or yielding any benefit to his Majestie, and being formerly part of the inheritance of your petitioner's said late husband. Your petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays that your Grace willbe pleased to grant your warrant to the Lord Chiefe Baron of His Majestie's Court of Exchequer to grant a custodiam vnto Collonell Thomas Piggott for your petitioner's vse of the lands in the annexed schedule att an easy rent, whereby she may be the better inabled to maintaine herselfe and poore fatherless children. And she and they shall pray, etc."

"Dublin Castle, 5 May 1663.

"If it shall appeare vnto our very good Lord the Lord Chiefe Baron, and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, that the lands within mencioned are in his Majestie's dispose, wee pray and require them to issue a custodiam thereof to the petitioner, during his Majestie's pleasure, att such rent as they shall thinke fit.

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Thomas, Lord Viscount Dillon of Costello, petitioned for delay of process for payment of the quit-rent fixed on his estate, to which he had been recently restored, as the whole value of the lands would ar'dly defray the charge.

A petition of 1663 refers to Thomas Wyc, of Waterford, who claimed one hundred and one houses in that city. In opposition to his claim, he is stated to have been an eminent and active adherent of the Nuncio, Rinuccini, and "a violent prosecutor of the war, and "opposer of the peace, as was very well known to "many persons of quality."

The petitions connected with lands include applications from the following: Arthur, Earl of Anglesey; Rose, Marchioness of Antrim; Theobald, Earl of Carlingford; Anne, Marchioness of Clanricarde; Lord Grandison; Wentworth Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare; Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roscommon; Viscount Massareene; Lord Netterville; James Margetson, Archbishop of Dublin; William Bailly, Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh; Michael Boyle, Bishop of Cork; Edward Worth, Bishop of Killaloe; Robert Maxwell, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh; Thomas Seale, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; Sir Christopher Aylmer and Gerald Aylmer, of Balrath; Sir Richard Barnewall, Sir Thomas Blake and Sir Valentine Blake, Baronets; Sir Arthur Forbes; Colonel John Fitzpatrick, Erasmus Smyth, John Talbot,

of Malahide, Major Owen O'Connor, Colonel Daniel O'Neill, and the officers and soldiers of the Earl of Orrery's troop. The latter complained that the lands assigned to them for their arrears were in the most remote and barren part of Kerry, and that the quit-rent on them was heavy and insupportable, to the utter ruin of themselves and their families. They should therefore, unless relieved, give up those lands, as not being worth his Majesty's full quit-rent.

Among the miscellaneous class may be mentioned petitions from and relative to James Fountaine, Surgeon-General in Ireland; Patrick Sarsfield of Tully, in the county of Kildare; Colonel Henry Pritty; Lady Derenzie; William Bladen, King's Printer; the orphans of Owen O'Connolly, and the nieces of Sir James Ware. Dame Margaret Bolton, widow of Sir Richard Bolton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, petitioned for the arrears due to her late husband, "to disburden the very heavy "weight of necessities want," under which she suffered. Sir George Lane petitioned for remuneration for his services as Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Secretary for the affairs of the army. Lane states "that he had taken great pains and had been at charges "concerning the public affairs of the kingdom and of "the army, and other things for his Majesty's service, "about which he has been and daily is at continual "labour, by writing letters and warrants, and hath also "been at charges in providing and fitting rooms and "other necessities for his office, for all which he has "not yet received any satisfaction or allowance."

The miscellaneous petitions also comprise applications in reference to Dublin Castle; "the new Deer Park;" the castle of Templeogue; the cutting down of woods; permission to bear fire-arms; to go abroad, to take remedies at law; for release from illegal arrest; encroachments on the rights of farmers of the licences for wines and strong or "hot" waters; and fines for using "short ploughs." Sir Thomas Stanley, sheriff of Waterford and Tipperary, petitioned for forty pounds as payment for killing four Irish outlaws, styled "Tories," which sum the judges disallowed, because these men were slain in the field and not legally convicted. The petitioner alleged that these "Tories" could not have been taken alive, and that the allowance fell within the equity of the law.

Many of the petitions in connexion with the army are for appointments, for payment of arrears; and for permission for civilians to proceed against some of the military who presumed on their privileges, under which they could not be impeached in any court without leave from the Viceroy.

The petitions for licenses comprise some from merchants, soliciting permission to trade and traffic in Galway, Kilkenny, Ross, and Waterford, as freely as any of the inhabitants of those towns, which would not admit Roman Catholics, although born within their walls, to engage in commerce there without special Viceroyal mandate.

Amongst these petitions is one from Captain Gregory Martin, "imploing" an order for admission to live and trade as a merchant in Galway, his native town. He stated that on the termination of his apprenticeship, as the war broke out and trade decayed, he went to France and thence to England and served the King till after "Naseby fight." Taken prisoner there, he escaped from "miserable sufferance" in London, served as a Captain in the regiment of the Duke of Gloucester in Flanders, and had been a great sufferer for his loyalty.

The petitions for licenses of another class include those from Patrick Roberts, eldest son of William Roberts, Ulster King of Arms; Captain Roch, Adjutant to the King's Guards in England; and William Cullowe. Roberts petitioned for a license for an establishment similar to that in London called "the Office of Address," for the advantage and convenience of many persons who daily transported themselves and families from England to Ireland. Captain Roch, on his petition, obtained permission to practise and exercise a lottery called "the Royal Oak," on paying five shillings weekly to the churchwardens for the use of the poor of the parishes in which he exercised the lottery.

William Cullowe petitioned for free ingress and egress in all places, and payment for each wolf which he might destroy. He stated, that through God's assistance and his own industry, he had found a way never known in this kingdom for the destruction of ravenous wolves and other vermin, which much annoyed his Majesty's subjects, the poor inhabitants of Ireland.

We find that prisoners, in their petitions, usually complained of the strictness of their custody, and the insupportable charges and fees by which they were "ruinated and destroyed." James Nangle represented

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* Daniel Axtell, Governor of Kilkenny, under the Parliament of England. He was hanged at London in 1660 as a regicide.

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the sadness of his condition, being constantly in a dark dungeon for above a year. William Talbot complained that by his long imprisonment he had contracted several diseases, and was like to perish and starve for want of means.

William Parker, a prisoner in the castle of Carlow, was, by Viceroyal order, permitted, on giving sufficient securities for one thousand pounds, to have the liberty of that castle and to go abroad with a keeper daily between the rising and the setting of the sun, as his business might require.

William Hewlett stated that, without any cause assigned, he had been kept languishing in irons, in a strait room, and without trial, for a quarter of a year. His wife, on her petition, was admitted to speak with him, but only on giving notice to the Governor of the Castle of Dublin, who was to send an officer to be present at all times when she conversed with her husband, and to hear what discourse passed between them.

John Barber, in consideration of having given information against his confederates in England in counterfeiting coin, was, on petition, pardoned from the sentence under which he was to be perpetually imprisoned, to forfeit all his goods and chattels, and the profit of his lands during life.

Thomas Butler, a Quaker, petitioned to be released after a long imprisonment, through which he had been deprived of his father's estate, and had been detained for no other cause than "exercising his conscience in what the Lord had made manifest to him." James Tully, "taken for a priest" and committed to the Marshalsea, petitioned for enlargement on bail or a provision for his subsistence that he might not perish. Two priests, "close prisoners in Kilkenny" prayed to be liberated, as they were very infirm, so poor as to be unable to pay fines, and had always been faithful to the King.

In relation to the Plot of 1663, in which the noted Thomas Blood and his brother-in-law, the Rev. William Lackie, or Lecky, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, were engaged, we find petitions from or in connexion with the following:—Philip Alden, Henry Burton, Captain John Chambers, Robert Shapcote, Martha Scott, wife of Colonel Scott, Gilbert Jones, Henry Jones and Elizabeth his wife, Richard Robury, Andrew Sturgeon, Richard Delarocke, Joshua Hobart, and Barbara, widow of Major Richard Thompson. Cornelius Horan represented that his master, Robert Shapcote, barrister and member of Parliament for the town of Wicklow, was kept in such close confinement that none of his servants were admitted to approach, or even to furnish him with necessities, without special license from the Lord Lieutenant. Shapcote subsequently obtained pardon from the King, and a royal letter requiring that all proceedings against him should be superseded. A contemporary statement in connexion with Colonel Alexander Jephson's engagement in this Plot is given in my report in the present volume on the manuscripts of Trinity College, Dublin. From petitions in the collection before us, it appears that after Jephson's execution, his effects were applied for by Frizweed Leigh, widow. She obtained a grant of them in commiseration of her great sufferings, as she had lost her husband in the King's service, and had been deprived of her estate by the Cromwellians. Hobart, who was imprisoned for the Plot, declared his innocence; represented that he had sold and spent all that he had saleable in the world, that he had a family of small children destitute of relief, and was himself utterly reduced to a perishing and starving condition in prison, although not guilty of any crime. He was subsequently liberated on giving a bond for 500*l.* to leave Ireland within one month. Henry Jones, of Stillorgan, near Dublin, stated in a petition that he had been ruined by his imprisonment for supposed complicity in the Plot, and prayed for licence to betake himself to merchant trade by sea.

Barbara, wife of Major Richard Thompson, who was executed "for having a hand in the late unhappy Plot," petitioned for speedy relief out of her husband's estate. She stated that all his estate, both real and personal, had been seized and made away from her and her child by the sheriffs and others; that she was an "innocent, poor Protestant, altogether guiltless"; and that she hoped that neither his Majesty nor the Lord Lieutenant intended that the perishing petitioner and her child should famish through the offence of her husband.

In connexion with Richard Thompson, we also find here a petition from Cassandra Hill, whose mother he had married. Cassandra claimed the sum of fifteen hundred pounds due to her from Thompson's property, which, as forfeited, had been seized by the sheriffs on his condemnation.

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William Perkins, who represented that he had faithfully served the King and his father during the wars in England, petitioned for payment of twenty-five pounds awarded to him for having discovered and apprehended in Munster "one Chessers," who had a design upon the life of the Duke of Ormonde. Perkins mentioned that Chessers, whom he describes as "a dangerous traitor" and an enemy to his Grace," had been connected with the late Plot and had fled to England.

Priscilla Ruxton petitioned for the release of her son, John Ruxton, member of Parliament for Ardee, who had been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the Plot. She represented that she had nine small children, and that a seizure had been issued against the estate of her husband, Lieutenant John Ruxton, for not having completed his account with the Exchequer as Sheriff of the county of Louth.

Lecky, the Presbyterian clergyman, one of the principal conspirators, was said to have become insane from the severity of his imprisonment in irons at Dublin. Among the present petitions is a hitherto unknown one from Lecky's wife, Isabel, in which she mentioned his sad condition in not being restored to his former understanding, and prayed that his life might be spared on security given for his removal out of his Majesty's dominions, or that the severity of the sentence might be mitigated, and his body bestowed upon her for Christian burial. On her petition order was given that the sentence should not be further put in execution than as to Lecky's life, that all the other parts should be forborne, and that his body should be delivered, whole and entire, to the petitioner, or any other of his relatives, to be interred. The order bears the date of 12th December 1663, on which day, as we learn from unpublished sources, Lecky was hanged at Dublin. According to Presbyterian writers, Trinity College, Dublin, petitioned to have Lecky's life spared. This, they state, was granted on condition of his conforming to the Established Church, but they add that he refused and chose rather to die. No such petition, however, in relation to Lecky, nor any reference to it is to be found in the present Register.

CALENDAR of PETITIONS addressed to James, Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, A.D. 1662-1664.

John Sayer.—Liberty to sue Lieutenant Humphry Barrow for amount of bond.—8 August 1662.

Edmond FitzGerald, of Ballynalo, Esquire;—Restoration of lands in co. Cork.—Petition presented to the King, and referred to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by order dated Whitehall, 6 June 1662.

1662-3.

Katherine Corbett *alias* Bagenall.—Custodian of lands in co. Catherlagh [Carlow].—24 March 1662-3.

James Fountaine, Chirurgeon.*—"That your petitioner stands charged with an areare of rents for severall howses in the city of Corke, amounting in all to twentye pounds, as by the annexed order appears; which howses were wholly employed for the vse of sick and maimed people, and your petitioner being then chirurgeou to the hospital at Corke had no quarters allowed him as others in his capacity had without paying any rent for the same; and forasmuch as your petitioner made noe benefit of the said howses but were taken by him for the vse aforesaid: May it therefore please your Grace to require the Lord Cheife Baron, and the rest of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, to give order that the said twenty pounds be putt out of charge; and your petitioner shall ever pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 18 November 1662.

"Wee pray our very good Lord, the Lord Cheife Baron, and the rest of the Barons of His Majesties Court of Exchequer, to take consideration of this petition and to certify vs their opinion what they shall conceive fitt to be done therevppon. And untill his Lordship and the rest shall soe certify vs, and that we shall therevppon give our further order, the charginge the petitioner with the above mencioned rent is to be forborne.

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"Dublin Castle, 14 March 1662[-3].

"Lett this petition, with the annexed reporte of our very good Lord, the Lord Cheife Barron, and the rest of the Barons of His Majesties Court of Exchequer, made

* See, at page 751 of Appendix to the Seventh Report of this Commission, *Recit des services que le Docteur Desfontaines a rendu a Charles Premier et a Charles Second.*

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in pursuance of our within order of the 18th of November last, and what else doth relate to this matter, be presented unto vs, at our next sitting at the Council Board where the same shalbe taken into consideracion and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fit; and in the meane tyme, and untill further order shalbe given, the charging the petitioner with the rent within mencioned is to be forborne, as by our said order of the 18th of November aforesaid was directed; whereof all His Majesties officers whom it may concerne, are to take notice.

“ORMONDE.”

“Ja[m]es Fountaine. May it please your Grace: in pursuance of your Graces [order] of reference of 18th day of November 1662, we have examined the suggestions in the annexed petition of James Fountaine and wee doe finde that in Hillarie terme, 1658, the petitioner James Fountaine moved the Court then called the Exchequer to bee discharged of the severall summs of money in the annexed petition mencioned; wherevpon by order of the said Court in the terme aforesaid, reciting an order of the then pretended Lieutenant and Councill whereby the said Court of Exchequer was required to examine whether the petitioner had any allowance for a house as chirurgeon to the hospitall of Corke, and if they should find that the petitioner had noe howse allowed him rent free that he should be discharged of the said severall summs of money, and that forasmuch as it did appeare by the report of the Auditor General that the petitioner had noe allowance at all for a howse as chirurgeon to the hospitall at Corke nor any other way, it was order[ed] that noe further processe should issue against the petitioner for the said moneys untill further order from the said Court vpon mecon to be made in open Court, which is the true state of the petitioners case soe farr as appeares to vs.

“JO. BISSÉ.

“RICH. KENNEDY.

“THO. DOWGAN.”

Alexander Aitkins, Esquire.—Satisfaction for forcible removal of cattle from farm in co. Roscommon by Thomas Pepper and William Barker, of Sir Oliver St. George's troop.—5 March 1662-3.

Edmond FitzGerald, of Ballymoloe, Esquire.—Restoration of lands claimed by the '49 Trustees.—23 March 1662-3.

1663.

Robert Maud, Colonel.—Custodiam of lands in co. Cork in reprisal for lands in Co. Meath.—14 April 1663.

Arthur Dillon, Major.—Arrears as Lieutenant in Earl of Donegal's troop.—13 April 1663.

William Floud, Quartermaster.—Arrears as Quartermaster to Sir Theophilus Jones's troop.—13 April 1663.

Henry Moreton, Captain.—Arrears as Lieutenant in Sir Theophilus Jones's troop.—13 April 1663.

Matthew Pennyfather, Cornet.—Arrears as Quartermaster to Lord Falkland's troop.—13 April 1663.

Mary Graham, widow.—Arrears due to her late husband as Ensign in Captain Nicholas Baylye's company.—3 April 1663.

Henry Lawrence.—Recovery of debt from Corporal Robert Perne of Ormonde's troop.—15 April 1663.

Mary Whiteing, widow.—Recovery of money lent to Nicholas Awnsham of Ormonde's Guard of Horse.—3 April 1663.

Theobald, Earl of Carlingford.—Custodiam of lands in pursuance of His Majesty letter dated 9 April 1661, pending arrangement under Act of Settlement.—16 April 1663.

John Middleton.—Release from custody of the Marshal.—16 April 1663.

Rose, Marchioness of Antrim, in behalf of her husband, the Marquis.—Custodiam of lands in Counties of Kerry, Meath, and Wexford.—16 April 1663.

Cormack O'Neill.—Faint, in pursuance of His Majesty's letters dated 8 July, 1662, for grant of the forfeited remainder-right, claimed, to the late Sir Henry O'Neill's lands, co. Antrim.—16 April 1663.

Thomas Lea.—“To His Grace James, Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland.

“The humble petition of Thomas Lea, Keeper of the Council Chamber.

“Humbly sheweth that your petitioner being knowne to the Maiors of this City to bee of very great age, and that hee hath been blinde for seven yeares past, the said Maiors respectively haue vpon that account (looking on the petitioner as an object of pity) kept him from payments of taxes and other publique charges untill within theise two monethes some persons, not sec sensible of your petitioners said condition, hath put his name into [the]

Cess booke, and charged him for his old rotten house in thirty shillings as his proportion [of] your Graces 30,000l. which hee hath paid, but feares thereby hee may become lyable to pay all other cesses that shall hereafter followe, vnless your Grace in mercy bee a means to releve him. The petitioner therefore most humbly beseecheth your Grace that you will be pleased to grant an order whereby hee may bee absolutely freed from paying any more taxes for the future, haueing noe other maintenance to support his wife and family, but the small benefit of his office, which hee is not like long to enjoy, having by the course of nature but a very short time to spend, and hee shall ever pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 15th April, 1663.

“Recommended to the Maior of the City of Dublin and other Councillors whome it may concerne to take consideration of this petition and to see that the petitioner haue such ease concerning the taxes above mentioned as may stand with his condition and ability to beare the same.

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John Blenerhassett, Captain.—State of his case concerning custodiam of lands in co. Kerry, in reprisal for lands in co. Cork restored to Earl Clancarty; with reasons of objection appended.—16 April 1663.

Robert Bodkin, of Galway, Merchant.—Permission to reside and trade in Galway town, security being given for his good behaviour.—16 April 1663.

Sir Francis Hamilton, Knight and Baronet.—Custodiam of lands in Connaught let in the Usurper's time to Sir Valentine Brown.—22 April 1663.

William, Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.—Custodiam of lands in co. Galway.—22 April 1663.

William Thwaites, of Clonmel, Merchant.—Recovery of goods detained for freightage by Captain Patrick Lynam, of the ship called “the Trinity,” of Dublin; with schedule of particulars appended.—22 April 1663.

Margaret McDaniel.—Custodiam of two ploughlands.—14 April 1663.

Alexander McDaniel, Colonel.—Custodiam of lands in Clare and Roscommon counties, in reprisal for lands restored to former owners.—22 April 1663.

Richard [Boyle], Earl of Cork.—Custodiam of lands near Lismore, co. Waterford.—20 April 1663.

John Kelly, Colonel.—Permission to receive from the tenant of lands in Connaught, formerly held by Lady Dungan, a certain amount reserved to petitioner by an order for custodiam, in case Sir James Cuffe's and Colonel Treswell's claim for custodiam were granted.—16 April 1663.

Daniel Treswell, Colonel.—Custodiam of lands in co. Roscommon (formerly held by Sir Walter and Lady Dungan), notwithstanding claim advanced by Sir James Cuffe.—14 April 1663.

Ralph Wallis.—Custodiam of lands and premises, formerly the property of Hugh O'Connor, co. Roscommon.—22 April 1663.

Sir George Lane, Knight.—Payment of moneys expended by him as Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—27 April 1663.

John Roth.—“The petition of John Roth, Merchant of Kilkenny.

“That your petitioner was a constant sufferer for the Royal cause, and once employed by Her Majesty the Queene mother as messenger to your Grace with papres of special trust, which the annexed letter, by Her Majesties recommendation address to your Grace, doth witness. Now so it is that your petitioner who alwayes resided in France, during the Usurpers power, is ever since His Majesties happy restauration endeavouring to settle himselfe, in Rosse or Waterford to drine an adventuring trade for foraine partes, which your petitioner cannot well prosecute without an order from your Grace for his free aboad in the said corporaciones. May it therefore please your Grace for the increase of his Majesties revenue by encouraging traders, and your petitioners settlement after his long sufferiages (his ancestors having faithfully served your noble family) to grant your special order for his free aboad in Rosse or Waterford, hee paying the King's duties for such goods as hee will import or export, and hee will pray.”

“Dublin Castle, 27th April 1663.

“Wee are pleased and doe order that the petitioner giueing sufficient security to the Maior of the cittie of Waterford and the chief Magistrate of the towne of Rosse, that hee shall carry himselfe quietly and peaceably according to the lawes of the land and not to act anything to the prejudice of his Majesty or his service, hee shall bee permitted to inhabit in either of the said places and trade there by wholesale but not by retails,

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whereof the said Mayor and Chief Magistrate, and all others whom it may concerne, are to take notice.

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John Talbot.—Custodiam of lands in co. Louth, part of his old inheritance.—28 April 1663.

Edmond Hoyle, Captain.—Arrears due for service in Earl of Anglesey's troop.—4 April 1663.

James Reynolds.—Custodiam of lands in co. Dublin, formerly the property of Mathew Beg.—28 April 1663.

Morris Canvan.—Arrears for service as Carriage-Master-General and Commissary to Ormonde.—13 April 1663.

John Morgan, Esquire.—Issue of Commissions of Inquiry, and caveats, relative to lands hitherto "concealed" in the counties of Galway and Fermanagh, which were "discovered" by petitioner.—7 April 1663.

Nicholas Buck, Warder [Dublin Castle].—Recovery of salary due, and other moneys from the Constable, Dudley Maynwaring.—9 May 1663.

Arthur, Earl of Anglesey.—Custodiam of lands in the counties of Cork, Meath and Kildare.—30 April 1663.

William Bladen, Printer to the King.—Arrears due to him for printing proclamations and other public papers; and restoration to former office of King's Printer, for which Letters Patent had lately been granted to John Croke.—29 April 1663.

Margaret Williams, widow.—Recovery of money due to her late husband for work done in his Majesty's service.—29 April 1663.

William Cullowe.—"That your Graces petitioner, through God's assistance and his owne industry, hath founde a way for the destroying the rauensons wolfe and other vermin, which much annoy his Majesties subjets the poor inhabitants of this Kingdome; and being desirous to improve his talent he is now lately arived in this Kingdome and purposeth with God's assistance and your Graces commission to goe on vpon the worke with all expedicion. May it therefore please your Grace to grant your order to your petitioner and his assistants to vse all meanes and haue free egress and regresse in all places in this Kingdome for the doeing of the worke abone mencioned, and alsoe that all Justices of the peace, maiors, sherrieffes, and other officers may be required to punish and restraine all persons or any person that shall vse the same way with your Graces suppliant vntill he hath perfected his worke in killing the wolues of this Kingdome (his way being more than ordinary and never knowne in this Kingdome, although it may be without much difficultie attained and stollen from your petitioner, he haueing once layd the ground worke) except as shalbe deputed by him; and alsoe that justices within this Kingdome shall order such satisfaction to be given your Graces petitioner for each wolfe destroyed by him and his as in your Graces wisdomed shall thinke fitt. All which hee submitts to your Grace and desists. Your Grace's dayly orator,

"WILLIAM CULLOWE."

"Dublin Castle, 29 April 1663.

"Lett this peticion be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councell Board where the [same] shalbe taken into consideration and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

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Richard [Boyle], Earl of Cork.—Payment of allowance for service as Governor of Halbowling fort.—30 April 1663.

Eusebius Marbury, Tho. Cattrell, and Richard Caple, disbanded soldiers of Lord Conway's troop.—Arrears.—29 April 1663.

James Nollane.—Renting of lauds in co. Catherlogh [Carlow], belonging to Duke of Ormonde.—16 April 1663.

John Benson.—Recovery of debt from Phineas Blanchard, of Earl of Drogheda's troop.—28 April 1663.

Sir Ed[mund] FitzGerald, Knight and Baronet.—"The peticion of Sir Ed. FitzGerald, Knight and Baronet. That your petitioner did cheerfully embrace and submit to the peace concluded by your Grace by his Majesties authority with his Majesties Roman Catholiques or [sic] subjets of this Kingdome in the year 1648, and perswaded many others on whom hee had any influence to doe the like; that your petitioner by commission from your Grace commanded a regiment of foote in his Majesties service and manifested his integritie with apparant loyalty vpon severall occasions towards the furtherance of his Majesties service, haueing secured his castle of Clenglish in the countie of Limricke for his Majesties service being by the enemy in the year 1649 closely besieged, and your petitioner haueing then worsted the said enemy, but the said enemy growing prevalent your petitioner of his own free accord in order

to his Majesties service demolished his said castle, and quited as well the said castle as all his howses and lands and appeared neere your Grace and offered to be disposed of in his Majesties service as your Grace should thinke fitt; that your petitioner lent moneys to supply his Majesties army; that your petitioner for the better carrying and advancing his Majesties service raised another regiment of foote and a troope of horse att his own cost and charges after your Grace [de]parted this Kingdome; that all your petitioners goods and chattles to a great and considerable value haue been seised and disposed of by the said enemy, his whole estate burned and wasted and hundreds of his tenants and dependents putt to the sword, yett continued still faithfull and loyall to his Majesties service, vntill his power and service was altogether suppressed in this Kingdome, as by the certificates of the Lords of Essequin [Inchiquin] and Clancarty shall appeare; that your petitioner since his Majesties happy restauration is reduced to a sad condition, being kept out of all his estate upon what ground or reason (vnlesse for being faithfull and serviceable to his Majesties) he knoweth not. His humble request is that your Grace may be pleased to consider his present condition, and since there is one plow land of his estate called Athavoike in the said county of Limerick in his Majesties disposall and not sett forth or given to souldiers or adventurers, that your petitioner may enjoy the same for his present liuehood and support of himselfe and his charge vntill his qualificacon be tried, or att least to prefer him in the tenancy of the said parcell of land as your Grace shall thinke fitt, and your petitioner will pray."

"Dublin Castle, 28 April 1663.

"If it shall appeare vnto our very [good] Lord, the Lord Chiefe Baron, and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, that the lands within mencioned are in his Majesties dispose and not already granted in custodiam to any other, they are to cause a custodiam thereof to issue vnto the petitioner, to continue durning his Majesties pleasure att such rent as they shall thinke fitt.

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Sir Edward Sutton, Knight and Baronet.—Confirmation of order granting lands in co. Kildare.—4 May 1663.

John, Viscount Massereene.—Custodiam of lands in Louth and Kildare.—4 May 1663.

John Bradocke.—Recovery of debt from Lieutenant William Pountney.—4 May 1663.

Mary Mullican, widow.—Restitution of goods distrained for rent of house in High Street, Dublin, by Captain Brent Moore, one of the '49 officers.—4 May 1663.

Thomas Cheeke, Cornet.—To be discharged of tithes in Carlow and Kildare counties. Petition presented to the King, and referred to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by order dated Whitehall, 20 December 1662.—Date of Ormonde's order thereon, 13 April 1663.

Sir St. John Brodricke, Knight.—Continued tenancy of lands in co. Cork.—15 April 1663.

Eusebius Marbury, Richard Cottrell, and Richard Caple, disbanded soldiers of Viscount Conway's troop.—Certificate of arrears.—4 May 1663.

James Synott and William Lewis, disbanded soldiers of Sir Henry Tichborne's troop.—Arrears.—7 May 1663.

Alexander Howston and John Graham.—Release from imprisonment in Dublin Castle.—6 May 1663.

Francis Meeke, Captain.—Recovery from Lieutenant Col. Moyes Hill of arrears due to petitioner's son for service in Duke of Albemarle's troop.—5 May 1663. Replication.

Francis Peasly, Captain.—Answer to petition of Sir Henry Bennet concerning Captain Peasly's claim, as mortgagee, to possession of lands in King's County.—6 May 1663.

Teige Kelly, Esquire.—"That your petitioner hath a great charge of children and is reduced to a low and sad condition, and wilbe brought lower vnlesse relieved by your Grace, on whose favour and reliefe your petitioner depends. Soe it is, may it please your Grace, that noe considerable revenue doth accrue to your Grace out of the lordship of Aghrin, that your Grace may be pleased to prefer your petitioner to the whole lordship. And if your Grace be not pleased to sett the whole to your suppliant att the present [time], that you will grant him a lease of your Graces lands herevnder specified which wilbe a present reliefe [to] your petitioner, vntill att your Graces better leasure hee may be dealt with as [in] your great goodness your Grace shall thinke fitt, which granted, your petitioner will pray."

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"Reachill, one quarter. Kalldrogh, one quarter. Kelureny, half a quarter. Gavisnahan, three cartouns. Kappagh, one quarter. Derryleath, two quarters. Annagh, one quarter. Skarue, one third of a quarter. Calennemervan and Gortnepoury, two quarters. Gortiaribane, one cartoun.

"Dublin Castle, 5 May 1663.

"The commissioners appointed by vs, for management of our estate and other our particular affaires, are to inform themselves concerning this matter and to consider thereof, and to certify vs what they shall conceive fitt to be done therein.

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Katherine Wogan.—"That the late Lords Justices of this kingdome taking the distressed condicon of your petitioner and great charge of children in consideration were favourably pleased ever since his Majesties happy Restauration to grant Maurice Keating, Esquire, in trust for your petitioner, a custodiam of severall small parcell[s] of your petitioners late husbands estate scituate in the county of Kildare, namely, the villages and lands of Clonagh, Rahin, Porte, Belgard, Castlekeely, Daniellstowne, Wogans proportion of lands and customs in Killcocke, with a few acres of land in Clane; that vpon your petitioners late humble application to your Grace, your Grace was honorably pleased by your order dated the 8th of April last past to grant your order requiring the Lord Cheife Baron and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties [court] of Exchequer to renewe the said custodiam to your petitioner for the ensuing yeare att the rent of forty pounds, being the rent formerly reserved on your petitioner therout; that in regard the said order was directed to all the Barons of the Exchequer, the Lord Cheife [Baron] did forbear passeing of the custodiam untill the rest of the Barons who were then in the circuit should come to towne; that before the said Barons came to towne the said lands soe formerly granted by your Grace to your petitioner were (as your petitioner is informed) granted by your Grace, by order dated the 8th of April aforesaid, in custodiam to Sir Allen Brodricke, Surveyor Generall, as alsoe to the Right Honorable the Lord Kingstowne, by another later order from your Grace dated the thirteenth of April last past; which your petitioner humbly conceives was not your Graces intention, haneing formerly granted the same to your petitioner; and for as much (may it please your Grace) as the benefit of the said custodiam was the one reliefe your petitioner had for her selfe and children, which if now taken from them will tend to their utter ruin, haneing not so much as bread to feed them, nor other earthly subsistence, nor to pay for the lodging and schooling of her children, soe that without your Grace in mercy doe speedily relieve her and them, they will vterly perish. Your petitioner therefore most humbly beseecheth your Grace for the tender marye of God to take pity of her and her childrens present sad condicon and to grant your order to the Lord Cheife Baron of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, requiring [him] forthwith, notwithstanding any order granted to the said Sir Allen Brodrick, the Lord Kingston, or any other, to passe the said custodiam for the lands aforesaid to the said Maurice Keating, in trust for your petitioner, for the ensuing yeare, comencing on the first of May 1663, as by your Graces said former order was directed.

"Dublin Castle, 4 May 1663.

"Vpon consideration of this petition wee doe hereby order that the custodiam of the lands within mencioned be granted to the petitioner according to our order of the eight of April last given on her behalfe, notwithstanding any other order by vs given for a custodiam to be thereof granted to any other person or persons whatsoever; whereof the Lord Cheife Baron and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, and all his Majesties officers and miuisters whome it may concerne, are to take notice.

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Martha Hartpoole, widow of Captain William Hartpoole, killed at the storming of Drogheda, 1649.—Custodiam of lands in Queen's County to Col. Thomas Piggott, for petitioner's use.—5 May 1663.

Owen Vaughan and George Bushell, Farmers of wine and strong-water licences, Galway.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—2 May 1663.

John Granford, Rob. Moxon, Robert Willson, Robert Hodges, and Robert Gibbs, late of the Earl of Monmt Alexander's troop.—Arrears.—5 May 1663.

The Lord Chancellor [Sir Maurice Eustace].—Custodiam of lands in co. Kildare, as compensation for his removal from Chappell Iazard.—7 May 1663.

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Thomas Seele, Doctor in Divinity, Provost of Trinity College, "neere" Dublin.—

"That whereas by an Act of Parliament intituled an Act for the better execution of his Majesties gracious Declaration for the settlement of his kingdome of Ireland and satisfaccion of the severall interests of Adventurers, souldiers, and other his subjects, that amongst other things it is enacted that out of the forfeited lands in the Archbishoppricke of Dublin 300l. per annum shall bee allotted and sett out vnto the Provost of Trinity Colledge and to his successors for ever for the better support and maintenance of the said office; that your petitioner vpon his humble suite made vnto the late Lords Justices for setting forth of the said lands, were pleased (that in [re]gard the said lands could not soe conveniently then be sett forth vnto your petitioner) by their order of the 14th of May 1662, to order that the custodes for the vse of the '49 Officers, out of certaine forfeited lands lying and being in the county of Dublin, within the said Arch-Bishoppricke granted vnto them in custodiam, should satisfy and pay vnto your petitioner the summ of 200l. for the last yeare; that your petitioner is informed that all the said lands soe granted in custodiam, and all other forfeited lands in the county of Dublin in the said Arch-Bishopricke, are now to be granted vnto the Lord of Kingston; by reason whereof the good intended by the said Act wil become fruitlesse vnto your petitioner and his successors (vntlesse prevented by your Grace). Now your petitioners humble suite to your Grace is, that you would be pleased to require his Majesties Auditor and Surveyor Generall to draw particulars of soe much forfeited lands in the county of Dublin as shall amount vnto three hundred pounds per annum, to grant a custodiam thereof vnto your petitioner untill such time as the same shalbe confirmed (by letters patent) vnto your petitioner and his successors, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act; or that your Grace wilbe pleased to take such further course for your petitioners reliefe herein, before the passinge of the said lands vnto the said Lord of Kingstowne, as shall seeme most expedient to your Grace. And your petitioner shall pray, etc."

"Dublin Castle, 8 May 1663.

"Vpon consideration of this petition and the annexed certificate of the Lord Viscount Ranelagh, and others of the Trustees of the Commissioned Officers of the army before the 5th of June 1649, whereby it appeareth that by custodiam granted to the said Trustees of certain lands in the county of Dublin in the said custodiam mencioned, there was to be paid to the petitioner one hundred pounds for the year for which the said custodiam was granted, and that by an order of the late Lords Justices and councill, dated the 14th of May 1662, the said custodes were to pay the petitioner one hundred pounds more, part of the rents reserved on the lands granted vnto them in custodiam as aforesaid, and that alsoe by the said order of the said Lords Justices his Majesties Receiver Generall, the Auditor Generall, and all other his Majesties Officers whom it might concerne, were to cause allowance to be given of the said one hundred pounds, and that alsoe the said custodes assigned certaine townes and lands granted to them in custodiam for the payment of the said two hundred pounds: Wee are pleased and do order that in the custodiam by vs the 18th day of April last ordered to be granted to the said Lord Kingston, there be inserted a clause whereby there may be reserved and paid to the petitioner one hundred pounds of the rent which is to be reserved on the said Lord Kingston, and that the said Lord Kingston, for the yeare now coming on, shall assigne one hundred pound more to be paid to the petitioner out of the severall lands which was assigned for the payment of the whole two hundred pounds aforesaid, for the last yeare which his Lordship is now to hane in custodiam; whereof the Barons and Officers aforesaid are to cause allowance to be given out of his rent to the said Lord Kingston.

"ORMONDE."

"Dr. Seele. Att the request of the Reverend Dr. Thomas Seele, Provost of the Colledge of Dublin, wee the undernamed persons, being amongst other trustees for the commissioned officers who secured in Ireland before the fifth of June 1649, doe certify that in the custodiam granted to them of certaine lands in the county of Dublin therein mencioned, there was reserved to the Provost 100l. vpon the said trustees for that yeare, and that by an order of the late Lords Justices and Councill, dated the 14th day of May 1662, the said custodes were required to pay 100l. more, parte of their

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said rent reserved on the premises, to the said Provost, whereof the Barons of the Exchequer were required to give allowance. In pursuance whereof the said custodians assigned the towns and lands of Damastowne, Napstowne, Brownstowne, Malahew, Great Holliwood, Little Holliwood, Newtowne, Kinsaly, Balnaduna, Ballymadroght, Terynne, Cunnage, Loghinanstowne, severall parcels neere the church of Santry, Robucke, the mannor of Drynagh neere Crumline, which premises are to discharge the £200 before mentioned. Dated the 7 day of May, 1663.

"A. RANELAGH.

"RAN. CLAYTON.

"ROBT. WARDE. AL. PIGOTT."

William Caldor and John Tasbrow, disbanded soldiers of Sir Henry Tichborne's troop.—Arrears.—7 May 1663.

Sir Richard Clifton, Knight.—Custodiam of lands in co. Wexford.—9 May 1663.

Charles Corbett, a disbanded souldior of Earl Mount-alexander's troop.—Arrears.—8 May, 1663.

Sir Henry Percivall, Baronet.—"That your petitioner's father, Sir Phillip Percivale, knight, deceased, was before and att the begining of the late rebellion in the kingdome seized to him and his heires of a corrody of horsemeate and manmeate issuing out of the towne and lands of Kinsaly in the county of Dublin, formerly the propriety of Richard Goulding of Kinsaly and Walter Plunkett of the Grange in the aforesaid county, whose are outlawed of high treason; which corrody was worth vnto your petitioners father twelve pounds per annum and twenty barells of oates; that the late vsurpers did sett and lett the said lands without making any provision for your petitioner for his said corrody; that the said lands are not disposed of to adventurers or souldiers in satisfiacion of adventures or arrears, but are in his Majesties hands and sett from yeare to yeare to his Majesties vse, whereby the said corrody is not paid to your petitioner; that his Majestic, takinge the premises into his princely consideration, and judging that the arrears of the said corrody due out of the said [lands] ought in equity to be satisfiied to your petitioner, has been graciously pleased, by his letters dated the tenth day of June, in the 14th yeare of his roigne, to authorize your Grace to grant a lease to your petitioner of the said towne and lands of Kinsaly for such terme of yeares att such a moderate rent as your Grace shall thinke fitt in case your petitioners said allegations be true; your petitioner therefore most humbly beseecheth your Grace, in order to the passinge of the said grant to the petitioner, to refer the examinacion of the aforesaid allegations to such persons as your Grace shall thinke fitt, and that they may be impowred to examine what other rents, charges, duties, or other incumbrances, are payable or issuing out of the said lands or chargeable therevpon to any other person or persons, bodies politticke or corporate, and to make report thereof vnto your Grace, together with their opinions vpon the whole matter for what terme and att what rent the said lands may be sett to the petitioner after consideration had of the said corrody and the arrears thereof justly due to him and of the said charges and incumbrances chargeable on the said lands. And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castie, 8 May 1663.

"Wee pray and require his Majesties Attorney General to consider of his Majesties letters within mentioned, and of the petitioners title to the corrody claimed by him; and to examine what other rents, charges, duties, or incumbrances are payable or issuing out of the lands lyable to the said corrody or chargeable therevpon to any other person or persons, bodies politticke or corporate, and to certify vnto vs what shall appeare [to] him, together with his opinion for what terme and att what rent the lands by the petitioner desired may be sett vnto him, consideration being had of the petitioners right of the said corrody and the arrears thereof and other incumbrances on the said land, if any shall appeare vnto him.

"ORMONDE."

Thomas Newburgh.—Leave to sue Lieutenant William Pountney of Col. Thomas Coote's company.—7 May 1663.

James Rochfort, of Larraghs [in the co. Kildare].—Removal of sequestration from lands of Larraghs, or quiet possession of same, pending legal proceedings.—9 May, 1663.

Thomas Digby, Peirce Smith, Walter Powell, Richard Corbitt, and Richard Griffith, disbanded soldiers of Sir Francis Hamilton's troop.—Arrears.—8 May, 1663.

Christopher Mosly.—"That your petitioners father,

Henry Mosly, before the rebellion in this Kingdome for many yeares and vntill the yeare 1641, served as clarke of the peace of the counties of Dublin and Lowth; but att the breaking out of the said horrid rebellion his said father was forced out of his dwelling house att Newtowne, in the county of Dublin, and by the rebells robbed and dispoyled of goods, chatties, and meanes, besides his said office, to the value of one thousand four score pounds and vppwards; that his said father tooke vpp armes in his Majesties service against the said rebells, and was by commission beare[ing] date the 29th of January 1641, appointed Provost Marshall to your Graces regiment, and being afterwards surprised by the rebells was by them barbarously murdered. The truth of all may fully appeare to your Grace vpon view of the annexed certificate; that your petitioner by reason of his said father's great losses and vntime death, whereby he was disabled to make any provision for your petitioners suport who was then of small age, hath been forced ever since to live in a very meane and necessitous condicion, and is like soe to continue vlesse by your Graces favour his present sadd condicon be bettered. To which end he most humbly prays that your Grace wilbe pleased to grant your order on his behalfe to Maior Harmon to admitt your petitioner into your Graces troope as appearing well mounted and armed for that service; that soe your petitioner may serve his Majestic vnder your Grace as did his said father in his live time and through that your Graces favour be better by a comfortable subsistiance. And your petitioner shall pray, &c.

"Dublin Castle, 7 May 1663.

"Major Thomas Harmon commanding in cheife of our owne troope of Guards is to admitt the petitioner to ride in the said troope, if therelie a vacancy he appeareing well mounted and armed.

"ORMONDE."

The Trustees of the 1649 Officers.—"That your petitioners, pursuant to your Graces order of the 21th day of March last, did impower Thomas Sandford, Esquire, to receive from the Sherriffe of the City of Dublin for the vse of the [16]49 Officers the possession of one howse in Bridge street, formerly the propriety of Plunkett of Rathmore, who is adjudged by the Commissioners of the Court of Claymes nocent; that, notwithstanding the said howse was certified by his Majesties Auditor General to be seized, sequestred, and survieid as forfeited and in charge the 30th of November 1660, as by your Graces order is directed, yett the said Sherriffe did positively refuse to give obedience to your Graces order, by reason whereof your petitioners are yett kept out of the possession of the said howse, as by the annexed deposition may appeare. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Grace wilbe pleased to cause the said Sherriffe and Subsherriffe to be brought before you to answer the contempt. And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 8 May 1663.

"Vpon consideration of the petition and the annexed affidavit, wee require the Sherriffes of the city of Dublin forthwith to appeare before vs and to shew cause in writing why they did [not] give possession of the howse abone mentioned, according to our order of the 21th of March last.

"ORMONDE."

"6 May 1663.

"[16]49 Trustees.—Whereas his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by order bearing date the 21th of March 1662[-3], required (among other things) all Sherriffes of cities in this Kingdome of Ireland to putt the Lord [Lieutenant] and others and the trustees for the security of the Commissioned officers who served in the army of Ireland before the 5th of June 1649, or such person or persons as they or any five or more of them should appoint in behalfe of the commissioned officers, in the quiet possession of all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments within there several liberties as by Certificats vnder the hands of his Majesties Auditor General or Surveyor General or the deputies of either of them shall appeare to haue hie [on] the 30th of November 1660 sequestred or survieid as forfeited lands, tenements, or hereditaments by reason of the late Rebellion in this Kingdome, and not given to adventurers or souldiers in satisfiacion of their adventures and arrears; Thomas Sandford, of Dublin, Esquire, made faith that about the 27th of Aprill last past he repaired to Mr. Best and Mr. Bennett, the now sherriffes of the city of Dublin, and did then produce and deliver to sherriffe Best the order aforesaid, with an instrument in writing vnder the

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hands of seven of the trustees aforesaid, bearing date the 24th of April last, empowering this deponent to recave of the sherriffs of the city of Dublin the possession of one howse in Bridgstreete in the Cittie of Dublin, now in the tenencie of Sir George Gilbert, and formerly the propriety of Plunkett of Rathmore, together with a certificate attested by Sir James Ware, knight, his Majesties Auditor General, setting [forth] that the said howse sett vnto this deponent, situate in Bridgstreete aforesaid, was seized, sequestered, and surveyed and in charge the 30th of November 1660. And further saith that sherriffe Best with Adam Darling, subsherriffe of Dublin, did goe with this deponent on the 27th of Aprill aforesaid to the said howse and demanded possession for this deponent, but the said Sir George Gilbert would not deliuer it, well knowing, as this deponent verily beleuees, that the sherriffe would not force him out, whereupon this deponent told the sherriffe that the Lord Lieutenant's order was directed to him and did require the said sherriffe to put this deponent into the possession of the said howse for the trustees aforesaid, but hee refused soe to doe.

Copia vera.

"MATHEW BARRY."

William Perkins.—"That your petitioner actually and faithfully serued his late Majestic, and his Majestic that now is, during all the time of the wars in England; that almost a yeere since your petitioner did discover one Chessers who had a designe against your Graces life, and was at 40*l*. charge in apprehending him in Munster and attending vpon his tryall here according to order of the late Lords Justices; wherefore they gaue your petitioner a concordatum for twenty-five pounds, which is hereunto annexed, and which the Vice Treasurer's Deputy hath ever since delayed to satisfy, to your petitioners prejudice, and is still unwilling to pay it without your Graces direction. And forasmuch as the said Chessers was a dangerous traitor to his Majestic and enemie to your Grace, as may appeare by the depositions then taken against him, and since by his beeing of the late Plott and flying thereupon; and for that your petitioner is going for England and is in present want of the said money, haueing stayed all this while by the occasion of that businesse to the expense and wast of all his estate. May it therefore please your Grace to order that the Vice Treasurer or his Deputy doe forthwith pay the said 25*l*. according to the said concordatum. And hee shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 9th May 1663.

"Wee pray and require our very good Lord, the Earle of Anglesey, his Majesties Vice Treasurer and Treasurer at Warrs, forthwith to pay unto the petitioner the summe of twenty-five pounds mentioned in the annexed concordatum, and for soe doing this, together with the petitioners acquittance vpon the back of the said concordatum shall be, as well unto the said Vice Treasurer as the Commissioners of his accompts, a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalfe.

"ORMONDE."

Robert Sandys, Colonel.—Removal of check placed on his pay during absence.—8 May 1663.

Henry Sheridan.—"That the Right Renorent Father in God, William, Lord Bishopp of Clonfert and Killmac[d]ough, haueing conferred the free schole of that diocese vppon your petitioner, who hath carefully served in that capacity, and the salary thereof being thirty pounds per annum and payable by the impropiators and clergy of that diocese, noe payment is made thereof, notwithstanding his Lordships order already made therein, as by the annexed may appeare. May it therefore please your Grace to confirme and ratifi such his Lordships order, to the end all objections may be taken away. And your petitioner shall pray.

"Dublin Castle, 7 May 1663.

"Let this petition bee presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councell Board where the same shall be taken into consideration and such further order given therevpon as shalbee thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Ballymaloe, Esquire, one of the thirty-six persons named in Charles II.'s Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland.—Surrender of bonds extorted from petitioner's tenants—on foot of impropriate rents arising out of lands in Cork—by Lieutenant-Colonel Peate, Richard Aldworth and Arthur Freaque.—26 March 1663.

William Constable, Captain, executor of William Bent, late of Lord Grandison's troop, deceased.—Arrears.—11 May 1663.

Nicholas D'Etres, Gunsmith.—Leave to proceed at law for recovery of money, tools, locks, etc., carried off by Pole Leqnar, his "covenant servant."—9 May 1663.

John Blackett, Merchant.—"That your petitioner haueing nothing done in his businesse att the Councell Board, where your Grace ordered his petition to be presented, was constrained the assizes coming on to repaire to Derry to saue his Recognizance or come to his tryall, where nothing could be proued to his prejudice, yett some of the freinds of the Lord Hamilton, desiring that the fact might not goe unpunished, did request that your petitioner might to that end be bound over to the next assizes to be holden att Londonderry, where it was granted by the Lord Judge Alexander; which wilbe your petitioners viter vndoeing, if he be detained soe longe from his businesse in Sweden and Denmarke, where it is supposed your petitioner must answere for the death of the Lord Hamilton, being he dyed and was buried within their territories. May it therefore please your Grace, in tender consideration of the premisses, seeing that by noe law in force he is here tryable, to appoint either the Lord Chiefe Justice of his Majesties Chiefe place, or Doctor Pett, or whom your Grace may thinke fitt, to inquire into the matter, and if they find your petitioner either worthy of death or punishment it may be inflicted vpon him speedily, otherways that he may haue his discharge to goe about his affaires; but humbly prayeth he may not be kept bound ouer from teame to terme to his ruin, nor be made a sufferer both here and in other countries, where his occasions may call him, for one and the same fact. And your petitioner shall ever pray.

"Dublin Castle, 7 May 1663.

"Let this petition be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councell Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideration, and such further order given therevpon as shall be thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Thomas Woode, Brewer.—Release from bonds obliging him to pay the Commissioners of Customs and Excise ten shillings per month for liberty to brew beer and ale.—8 May 1663.

John Huntington, Innholder.—Recovery of debt for quartering Lord Shannon's, Sir Thomas Armstrong's, and the Earl of Donegal's troopers.—25 April 1663.

Rich[ard] McManus, prisoner condemned att Sligo for horse-sealing.—Pardon from death and branding in the band.—11 May 1663.

John Browne, Merchant.—Payment, in accordance with letters from Charles I., for vessel, seized off Dublin in 1646, laden with Spanish iron, wool, etc., from Billao.—4 April 1663.

John Harding, who came from England, "intending" to sitt downe and plant, with his wife and children.—Recovery of fowling pieces seized by Customs officials.—9 May 1663.

William Sommer.—Issuing of caveats to prevent passing to others of lands already held in custodiam by the petitioner.—9 May 1663.

Dame Margaret Bolton, widow of Sir Richard Bolton, formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—Arrears of pension and salary due to her late husband.—4 May 1663.

Maurice Keating, Esquire.—Custodiam of lands in co. Kildare.—11 May 1663.

Richard Finch, a disbanded member of Lord Shannon's troop.—Re-admission to said troop or payment of arrears.—9 May 1663.

Wentworth, Earl of Kildare.—"That your petitioner being tenant to his Majestic for the lands in the annexed schedule, in the county of Kildare, by way of custodiam for one whole yeare deter[m]ining the first of May 1663, humbly prayeth your Graces order to the Lord Chiefe Barron of the Exchequer to renew his said custodiam of the said lands for this insuing yeare att the same rent hee paid for the said lands last yeare, and hee shall pray.

"Dublin Castle, 12 May 1663.

"If it shall appeare unto our very good Lord, the Lord Chiefe Barron, and the rest of the Barrons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, that the lands aboue mentioned are in his Majesties disposall they are to issue a custodiam thereof to the petitioner during the yeare now to come att such rent as they shall thinke fitt.

"ORMONDE."

"A list of the lands held in custodiam by the Right Honorable the Earle of Kildare for the yeare ending May 1663:

| MARQUIS OF ORMONDE. | Denominations of Land. | Number of Acres. | Years Rent. |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------|
| | Newtowne McCabe | 9136 : 03 : 32 | 005 : 02 : 06 |
| | Kellistowne and Newtowne | 0180 : 00 : 00 | 006 : 15 : 00 |
| | Bothe the moieties of Ballynebarney | 0208 : 03 : 24 | 007 : 10 : 00 |
| | A third part of Ardscall | 0112 : 02 : 00 | 005 : 16 : 10 |
| | Little Burton | 0256 : 00 : 00 | 009 : 12 : 00 |
| | The moiety of Moone | 0853 : 00 : 00 | 026 : 15 : 00 |
| | Symonstowne | 0270 : 00 : 00 | |
| | Mullaghamast | 0064 : 00 : 00 | 036 : 3 : 00 |
| | Ballycullan | 0546 : 33 : 00 | 029 : 09 : 06 |
| | Norrancheegg, Ballyneacary, and Tal- | 0600 : 00 : 00 | |
| | lenstowne. | | |
| | Ballyvasse | 0105 : 00 : 00 | 070 : 00 : 00 |
| | Hubbardstowne | 0355 : 00 : 00 | |
| | Bathsqubline | 0091 : 00 : 00 | |
| | Grant and Little Bellan with the Pill | 0730 : 00 : 00 | 039 : 03 : 00 |
| | Andree | 0457 : 00 : 00 | 050 : 00 : 00 |
| | St. Johns, with SkonghneMoone | 0101 : 00 : 00 | 015 : 00 : 11 |
| | Ballyhead alias Headstowne | 0310 : 00 : 00 | 011 : 14 : 00 |
| | Ballybarney | 0028 : 00 : 00 | 001 : 01 : 00 |
| | Bellaune and a wood called Killeenbooly | 0060 : 00 : 00 | 007 : 10 : 00 |
| | Killeenoe | 0235 : 1 : 12 | 008 : 16 : 05 |
| | Gartinvaccon | 0194 : 00 : 00 | 007 : 05 : 06 |

John Annesley, Captain.—Arrears on resignation of Lientenancy.—13 May.

Lawrence Esmond, Esquire.—“That whereas, by several orders from the late Lords Justices, Adventurers and soldiers in possession of lands in this kingdom were prohibited and strictly commanded to desist from destroying of woods, falling of timber, and committing of wast, which might very much redound to the prejudice of the publique and the great damage of proprietor restorable, yett contrary and in contempt of the said orders Bartholomew Hussey, Captain Sheares, and others have felled many hundred timber trees fitt for building shippis and other publique vses, in and neere Dromederry, Ballyconlogher, in the county of Wexford, part of your supliants estate, which they partly transported into forraigne partes, and sold and converted the same for their owne private vses, and daily persist in cutting downe and destroying the said woods, and knowing that your supliant now proceeds in the prosecution of his clayme to his estate and humbly hopes to participate his Majesties gracious fauor extended to Innocents, the said Bartholomew, Captain Sheares, and their confederates, endeavour with all possible expedition to oppose the same or to remove the said not yett disposed of out of the limits of your supliants lands, to the end that your supliant being restored thereto he should not asise vpon the said timber; to his great and inevitable damage, if not by your Graces order immediately prevented. May it therefore please your Grace to prescribe some effectuall course for restraining the said Bartholomew, Captain Sheares, and all others from further destroying the said woods, and to inhibit the disposing or taking away of such timber as is cutt downe and yett remaines on the premises; as also to inflict such condigne punishment on the said Hussey, Sheares, and others, for transgressing and contemning the above said orders and inhibition as to justice appertaineth; and for the better effecting thereof that your Grace may be pleased to require the High Sherriffe of the County of Wexford for the tyme being, and such others as your Grace shall thinke fitt, to cause your Graces order herein to be duely observed and to be putt in execution. And your supliant will pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 9 May 1663.

“Lett this petition be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Conncell Board, where the same shall be taken into consideracion, and such further order given therevpon as shall be thought fitt.

“ORMONDE.”

Edward Butler, of Moynihora, in the co. Wexford, Esquire.—Permission to purchase, on Sir John Boyse's valuation, the timber on Moynihora lands, security being given for payment should petitioner not be restored to said lands.—7 May 1663.

Robert Mapother, formerly in the army.—Payment of arrears and admission to Sir Arthur Forbes's troop.—13 May 1663.

John Harding.—Restoration of fire-arms by the Commissioners of Customs.—13 May 1663.

Richard Finch.—Arrears due for service in Lord Shannon's troop.—15 May 1663.

Thomas Carr.—“That your Grace, on consideracion of the annexed petition of John Talbott, of Mallahyde, was pleased to direct the Lord Chiefe Baron and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Courte of Exchequer to graunt vnto the said John Talbott a custodiam, under the seal of that courte, of the mannor of Castle Ring and Lowth, in the county of Lowth, parcell of the late possessions of the said John Talbott as by the annexed

order appeares. Now forasmuch as your petitioner is informed it may be of some prejudice to the said John Talbott to take a custodiam of the premisses in his owne name, the petitioner humbly prayeth your grace to give order to the said Barons to grant vnto your petitioner a custodiam vnder the seal of the said courte of the premisses for the vse of and in trust for the said John Talbott, and etc.

“Dub[lin] Castle, 13 Maj 1663.

“If it shall appeare vnto our very good Lord the Lord Chief Baron, and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Courte of Exchequer, that the lands aboue mencioned are in his Majesties dispose, wee pray and require them to issue a custodiam thereof vnto the petitioner, as hee desires, vnder the seal of that courte, to continue dureing his Majesties pleasure att such rent as thej shall thinke fitt.

“ORMONDE.”

John and Mathew Slodan.—Permission to deliver to a merchant at Wexford, to whom they had been prevented from delivering it by an order of the Lords Justices, timber felled on lands purchased by petitioners from the soldiery.—14 May 1663.

Robert Thornhill.—“That your petitioner is in restraint, and hath made severall humble aplicacions to his Grace for his inlarginge and relieue toward his great charges and fees; that his Grace hath been pleased to referre your petitioner to this Honourable Board; that by a Committee thereof he hath been examined; that a report thereof hath been made by Sir Paul Davis, Knight; that nothing is found worthy of the least just cause of his restraint or imprisonment; yett canot your petitioner procure his inlargement. Now see it is, may it please your Lordship, that the 26th of March last your petitioner was by his Graces speciall orders comitted close prisoner to the Marshallsay of the City of Dublin; there for the space of fifty dayes past he hath remained; that nothing is laid to your petitioner's charge further then that he was in [the] Barrony of Burin with the Lord Cooto and Sir Hard: Waller when some criminal [act] was comitted by the army; that it is well known your petitioner was not with that party of the army at that time, nor ever in all his life in the said Barrony, and as your petitioner is informed his Grace hath received accompt of the same and that your petitioner is ready to make it further appeare to your Lordships if desired that the time of his imprisonment great charge and fees and neglecting prosecution of his claymes before the commissioners, and other his private occasion in the terme, hath and is like to be your petitioner and his families vtter ruin if not by your Lordships relieue. The premisses tenderly considered, with the inoffensive livinge of your petitioner as a private farmer for twelve years and five monthes past, and the reall sence your petitioner hath of your Lordships justice, clemency, and goodnesse towards any person or family that without any just cause may be ruined and destroyed by imprisonment and the vnreportable charges and fees he is dayly putt vnto; therefore may it please your Lordships to call your petitioner before your honours, and, finding nothing worthy of death, bonds, or imprisonment, to give order for his inlargement with what of your clemency and goodnesse shall seem meete towards his very great [sic] and fees. And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 11 May 1663.

“The petitioner givinge bond to the Clerke of the Councell, to his Majesties vse, with sufficient securites of the penalties of one thousand pounds, condicioned that he shall personally appeare before vs and the Councell with[in] ten dayes after notice of such appearance shalbe left att the howse of Joseph Burd, Sward Cutler in Castle Street, Dublin, that he shall not depart with[out] our speciall lycence to be in writing first obtained; vpon certificate of the said Clerke of the Councell of givinge such bond, the Marshall in whose custody the petitioner remaines is to sett him att libertie, [he] paying his fees.

“ORMONDE.”

Katherine Wogan, widow.—“That your petitioner with her poore children being in a most miserable and distressed condicon it pleased the Lords Justices that last were, for their reliefe and maintenance (being like to perish), to grant her a custodiam of some few parcells of her late husbands estate, and soe continued the same and from time to time respited the payment of the said rent, being flortio pounds yearly, the said allowance being scarce able in any wise to maintaine; and whereas it pleased your Grace, by your order dated the 17th of November last, to respite the said rent and arrears till

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the last of Easter terme, and further, by your order of this May 1663, did grant your petitioner a custodiam of the premises, directed to the Lord Cheife Baron and Barons of His Majesties Exchequer to passe the said custodiam vnder the seale of the said court; yett may it please your Grace the Lord Cheife Baron, notwithstanding his direction to the Clerke of the Pipe, to passe it, according to your gracious order, vnder the seale of his Lordship, afterwards sent him an order not to passe the said custodiam, vntill the said rent and arreares were satisfied and payd. Your petitioner most humbly prayeth that your Grace wilbe favourable pleased to take the distressed condicon of his selfe and her poore children to consideration, and to grant your gracios order for respiting the said rent and arreares vntill November next, and to give your further order to the said Lord Cheife Barron for the passing of the custodiam according to your former order to that effect, that your supliante and children may not perish. And she will ever pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 14 May 1663.

"Lett this peticion be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councell Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideracion and such further order given thereuppon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Gilbert Dane, Edward Wisman, James Wall, Robert Knight, and Peiter Wall, seamen: "That your petitioners are lately arrived in the city [of] Dublin from Burniff [Bourgneuf] in France, in the good shipp called the Constant, of Waynemouth in England; and your petitioners haueing had a long and tedious voyage before their arrivall in Burniffe aforesaid, and their [Captain] here was constrained to take the most part of their wages in French mony, which being brought into this Kingdome or any other of his Majestie's dominions of England would abean a great prejudice and hurt to your petitioners, their wives, children, and family; soe it is may it please your Grace that your petitioners layd forth their wages in France in four small caskes, each one containinge twenty gallance of French wine and a hoggett of the same sort, being all their substance they have to maintaine their families, your petitioners humbly conceiving that a small parcell of wine might be allowed them here for their portage and ancient custome due vnto seamen, whereas, they vnderstand now, noe allowance [is] granted of such a comodity but by your Graces [favor], and therefore are become humble petitioners to your Grace that you wilbe graciously pleased to grant an order to his Majesties Commissioners for Excise and Custome that your petitioners may have the benefit of a bill of store for the landing of the said small parcells of wine here in Dublin, wherby to make sale of the same for the reliefe of them selves and poore families. And they shall pray.

"Dublin Castle, 14 May 1663.

"The Commissioners for the management of His Majesties Custome and Excise are to consider of this peticion and to certify what they shall conceive fitt to be don therevpon.

"ORMONDE."

George Russell:—Custodiam of lands in co. Dublin and of portions of Stradbally.—13 May 1663.

Thomas Wright: "That your petitioner at the beginning of the late warr in Ireland built, sett forth, and maintained a frigott and company with meat, drinke, wages, munition, and all other expences, by vertue of a warrant from the then Lord President of Munster and Councell, and continued in the service of His late Majestie of blessed memory severall monethes without any other supply or assistance; during which time hee damniyed, annoyed, and destroyed the rebells and assisted and preserved the English, all which may particularly appeare by the said warrant and severall certeficates of the Earle of Luchiquine, and many other noblemen and other persons of honour and worth, which your petitioner sett forth in a petition to his sacred Majestie that is, who graciously referred to the late Lords Justices to doe therein for your petitioners satisfaccion as they should thinke fitt; and for that his said service was vpon land as well as sea, hee divers times landing with his said men to kill and pursue the rebells; and now your petitioner being reduced to a very lowe and necessitous condition, your petitioner most humbly requests your Grace to extend your favour to him, by ordering that the accept of his said service with his frigott may bee stated by the Trustees for the [16]49 Security, and satisfied with the officers who served before the said yeare. And hee shall pray, etc.

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"Dublin Castle, 14 May 1663.
"The Trustees of the Commissioned Officers of the army before the 5th of June 1649 are to consider of this peticion, and to certify vs what they haue to say to the matters therein mentioned.

"ORMONDE."

Sir Richard Barnwall, Knight and Baronet, one of the 36 persons mentioned in Charles II.'s Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland:—Praying that Sir Hans Hamilton and others of the [16]49 Officers may be restrained from disturbing peticione: in possession of property restored to him, and ordered to refund rents received from the tenantry.—14 May 1663.

Thomas Littlejohn, a disbanded soldier of Captain Henry Baker's company.—Arreares.—14 May 1663.

Thomas Willis, of Earle of Anglesey's troop.—Payment of arreares, to enable him "to sitt downe to plant."—14 May 1663.

Abraham Burrowes, a disbanded private of Earle of Meath's troop.—Arreares.—9 May 1663.

James Wailsh, Colonel: "Most humbly sheweth that your petitioner, haueing preferred severall peticions to your Grace, thereby setting forth his sufferings att large for your Grace only, besides the laying out of his owne mony and selling his owne stocke to forward his Majesties service, in obedience to your Graces commands in all respects; that your petitioner was always employed Lientenant of the Ordinance in his Majesties army, by vertue of your Graces commission, and with all faithfulness and loyalty executed the same from the yeare 1646 vnto the yeare 1652, vntill the very last garrison in Ireland was surrendered, your petitioner being governor thereof; all which is very well knowne to the Earles of Castlehauch, Clancarty, Carlingford, and Doctor Fennell; that dureing the said time your petitioner never received one monethes meanes, in relacicon to the said employment, as evidently appeareth by the testimonie of the then Deputie Receiver to Sir George Hamilton, Barronet, Receiver Generall of Ireland, notwithstanding the annexed order of your Grace for the payment thereof; that your poore petitioner from time to tyme lined att home and in the field, in his Majesties service, vnder your Graces command, vpon the smale stocke of mony the petitioner and his poore wife brought into the kingdome to maintaine themselves and their children; all which, together with other his sufferings for his loyalty, reduced your supliant to a famishing condicon if not relifed by your Grace. The premisses most tenderly considered, and for that your petitioners religion (as he is informed; makes him vncapable of receauing any satisfaction for his former services; he therefore most humbly implores your Grace will be pleased effectually to recommend him [to] the '49 Securitie, that he may haue a farme from them att an easy rent, haueing noe other way to propose himselfe for a liuelyhood. And hee will ever pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 14 May 1663.

"Vpon consideracion of the within peticion, wee are pleased for the reasons therein expressed hereby to recommend to the Trustees of the Commissioned Officers that served his Majestie before the fifth of June 1649 to prefer the petitioner to some lands in their dispose, att such moderate rent as he may receive something thereout for his present reliefe, and as they, vpon consideration of his services and present condicon, shall thinke fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Thomas Seward: "May it please your Grace, in obedience to your Graces order, I have informed my selfe touching the truth of the allegations mentioned in the peticion of Thomas Seward, and I find by a certificate herevnto annexed vnder the hand of Edward Roberts, one of the late pretended auditors, that the said Seward was employed in the time of the late vsurped powers to prepare and examine the accompts of all monyes att any [time] impressed or paid to any regiment, troop, or company, or other person vpon accompt vpon which considerable summs were due and payable to his Majestie; and that he continued in that employment about a yeare, for which service he was promised a salary of 60*l*.; but by reason that it appeared by the said certificate that he hath not as yett received any satisfaction for his said employment, I am humbly of opinion that your Grace may be pleased, to give order to the Court of Exchequer to respite the summ of 22*l*. 0*9s*. 6*d*., mentioned in his peticion to be charged vpon him, vntill farther order from your grace and the Councell; which is humbly submitted to your consideration, etc.

"JA[MES] WARE."

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"Dublin, Castle, 14 May 1663.

"Vpon consideration of the foregoing certificat of of Sir James Ware, Knight, his Majesties Auditor General, made in pursuants of our order [of] reference of the 28th of Aprill last, wee thinke fit and doe order that the Barrons and officers of his Majestie's Court of Exchequer whom it may any way concerne shall respite the twenty-two pounds nine shillings sixpence, mentioned in the said certificate, untill wee and the Councell shall give further order concerning the same.

"ORMONDE."

Geoffrey Lynch, Merchant.—Permission to trade in Galway, and release from custody of the Mayor, etc., of that city.—14 May 1663.

Michael Jones.—Recovery of debt from Ralph Barber, of Sir Theophilus Jones's troop.—15 May 1663.

Patrick Roberts, "eldest sonn of Doctor William Roberts, late King at Armes in Ireland."

"That whereas many persons of good accompt, and families; haue and doe dayly transport themselves and families from England and other places this kingdome of Ireland, intending to settle themselves here; but being strangers, and want[ing] acquaintance, they not only spend time but also exhaust their substance, whereby some are enforced to returne to the place from whence they came. That many gent[lemen] and others haue often an occasion for severall sorts of servants, and many there are who desire to be entertained as servants, as also many desire to buy, sell, take, and sett lands, houses, goods, etc. within this kingdome, but the one not knowing where to repaire to the other, both parties remaine vnprovided still inquiring at severall places, to noe purpose but to their great disadvantage. For prevention of the like inconveniences, and severall others of that nature, there is an office erected in London, called the Office of Adresse, to which all persons there doe repaire and enter their names with the place of their aboad, and soe receive notice at their respective lodgings without further inquiry or trouble, which renders the petitioner humbly bold to conceiue the like advantage might accrue to all concerned here if your Grace would be pleased to countenance the petitioner therein. The petitioner therefore humbly prayeth your Grace to consider the premises, and for that the said office may be very beneficiall to all persons concerned, to bee pleased to give licence to the petitioner to publish the said office through out this kingdome, and the petitioner shall pray, etc.

"PATR. ROBERTS."

"Dublin Castle, 18 May 1663.

"Lett this petition be presented to vs at our next sitting at the Councell Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given thereupon as shall be thought fit.

"ORMONDE."

John Beauchamp.—Custodiam of lands in county of Carlow.—18 May 1663.

Colonell Thomas Scott, Collonell Richard Lehunt, Collonell John Brett, Collonell John Warren, Collonell Robert Sanders, Captain William Ivory, Captain Richard Nun, Captain Felix Long, Major John Dennison, Francis Harry, Esquire, Richard Roe, Theodore Murphy, and others:—Humbly sheweth that there hath a commission lately issued out of his Majesties High Courte of Chancery and since returned for the enquiry into, and finding his Majesties title, to severall lands in the county of Wexford, in order, as your petitioners are informed to the settling of five hundred pounds per annum vpon Daniell O'Neile, Esquire, one of the Groomes of his Majesties Bedchamber; that the lands thereby returned to bee forfeited are in your petitioner's possession, and were sett out vnto them in satisfaccion of their arreares, and possessed by them the 7th day of May 1659, and confirmed to them as they humble conceane by the Act of Settlement. May it therefore please your Grace not to grant any order for the passing of any letters patents or custodiam of any of the said lands to any person whatsoever untill your petitioners right bee first heard. And your petitioners will pray, etc.

"RICHARD LEHUNT, J. BRETT, JOHN WARREN, THOMAS SCOTT, FELIX LONGE, WM. IVORY."

"Dublin Castle, 19 May 1663.

"Lett this petition bee shewed vnto the within named Mr. O'Neile his agent, who is required to shew cause (if any he can) why the petitioners request should not bee granted.

"ORMONDE."

Michael Bodkin, of Galloway, Merchant.—Release of petitioner's brother from imprisonment, and permission to pursue his calling unmolested.—18 May 1663.

George, Viscount Grandison.—Arrears of pay as Captain in Lord Lieutenant's troop.—19 May 1663.

Nicholas Mitchell.—"In most humble manner sheweth and complaineth vnto your Grace that whereas by some false pretended order your poore petitioner hath been to goale comitted by one Captain William Taylor, haneing noe ground for the same onely the imitating of high treasonable words which the said Taylor spoke against his Majestie, and although your petitioner is able to justify the words soe spoken by the said Taylor; yett, notwithstanding, may it please your Grace, your petitioner hath been kept close prisoner in the aforesaid goale for the space of five weekes and three dayes, to his damage of ten pounds sterling, and likewise to his vtter ruine and destruction if not by your Grace immediately releived. May it therefore please your Grace to grant an order whereby the said Taylor may be compelled to appeare before any magistrate whom your Grace shall thinke fit, to shew reason, if any he can, for his treasonable words soe spoken, and alsoe to satisfy your poore petitioner for his losses sustained during the tyme of his imprisonment, otherwise to shew cause to the contrary; and this granted to your poore petitioner, as in duty bound will praye.

"Dublin Castle, 18 May 1663.

"Wee pray our very good Lord, the Lord Baron of Santry, Lord Cheife Justice of his Majesties Court of Cheife place to informe himself concerning the matter above mentioned, and to certify vs what his Lordship shall conceive fit to be don therein.

"ORMONDE."

William Dodson.—"That Arthur Dillon being by lycence from your Grace prosecuted att law by the petitioner, vpon a judgment, given by [against] him the said Dillon for payment of arrears of rent due for certaine lands by him held in the county of Monahan, which is still vnatisfisied, and being therefore much incensed with your petitioner did not long since meeting him in the streete abuse your petitioner both in words and with violent blowes; for which cause your petitioner most humbly prayes that the said Major [Dillon] being a member of the army your Grace wilbe pleased to give lycence that your petitioner may take his remedy against the said Major, for such his abuse according to due course of law, and your petitioner shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 18 May 1663.

"Major Arthur Dillon above-named is hereby required, within fiftene dayes after sight or notice hereof, to shew cause (if any he can) why the petitioners request should not be granted.

"ORMONDE."

Nicholas Osborn, Esquire.—Payment, under order of Lords Justices, of expences incurred in collecting Polemoney and bringing same to Dublin.—28 Aprill 1663.

William Quarry, a disbanded soldier of Lord Shannon's troop.—Arrears.—19 May 1663.

Garrett Newgent, William Arllon, Richard Hoy, Richard Mottly, and Katherine Crolly of Athy.

"That your petitioners being invited to signe vnto and embrace a Remonstrance of their loyalty and fidelity vnto his sacred Majestie vpon the 8th day of March 1662, and being together the said day vnto the occasion aforesaid, one William Weldon of Athy, Esquire, with severall others seized vpon the bodies of your petitioners and bound them over to the last assizes att Naas in the county of Kildare, where, for their said meeting, your petitioners were fined in five pounds sterling a peece, besides thirty-six shillings fees paid by each of them to the vtter ruin of them and their children, clearly disabling them to pay either subsidy or country charges, if [not] relieved. The extreme poverty and loyal intention of your petitioners tenderly considered, may it please your Grace in charity to remit the said fines by your order to Mr. Justice Booth, by whome the same were imposed, and before the same be estreated into his Majesties Exchequer. And your petitioners shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 18 May 1663.

"Wee pray and require Mr. Justice Booth, who imposed ffynes above mentioned vpon the petitioners to certify vs the reasons of their being soe fined, together with his opinion what he conceaues fit to be don touching their request.

"ORMONDE."

Philip Alden.—"Sheweth unto your Grace that in November last the petitioner was by your Graces order committed to the Castle of Dublin, and before hee was released ordered by your Grace to give bonds of 500*l.* sterling to appeare before your Grace when required, with severall other particulars in the said bond specified

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which much hinder the petitioner in the course of his calling. Now in regard your petitioner is a loyal and peaceable subject, and noe waies guilty of any thing that may render him suspicious to your Grace, and in regard your Grace hath been pleased to discharge the bonds of Dr. Carteret, Colonel Daniel Abbott, and Major John Desborough, who were in the like condicion with your petitioner; may it therefore please your Grace to extend the same favour to your petitioner, that so hee may with freedom, as other his Majesties subjects, attend his calling and hee shall, &c.

"Dublin Castle, 20th May 1663.

"Vpon consideration of this petition, wee are pleased and doe order, that the clerke of the Councell to whom the bond of 500l. within mentioned to bee entered into by the petitioner, pursuant to our order, was given, shall forthwith deliver vp the same to the petitioner to bee cancelled, and for so doing this shall be to the said Clerke of the Councell a sufficient warrant.

"ORMONDE."

Sir Christopher Aylmer, Baronet.—To stay passing of custodiam of lands in co. Louth to Lord Massereene and remove his agent from possession of same, said lands being held by petitioner under grant.—20 May 1663.

Daniel O'Kieffe, Captain.—"That pursuant to his Majesties letter to the late Lord Justices of Ireland hereunto annexed, the said Lord Justices have granted the annexed order that the petitioner should bee forthwith restored to and established in the quiett and peaceable possession of all his lands, tenements, hereditaments, etc., whereof hee was dispossessed by the late vsurped power; praying and requiring the Lord Chief Barron, and the rest of the Barrons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, to putt the premisses out of charge. Now so it is that the said Court would not putt the said lands out of charge without your Graces privy seale to warrant them. The premisses considered, and for that a seizure is like suddenly to issue out of the said Court if not timely prevented, it may please your Grace to grant unto your petitioner the said order vnder your Graces hand and privy signett, and hee will pray, etc."

"Dublin Castle, 14 Martij 1663[-4].

"Lett this petition be presented vnto vs at our next sitting at the Councell Board, where the same shall bee taken into consideration, and such further order given thereupon as shall bee thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Sir Richard Barnewall, Knight and Baronett.—"Sheweth to your Grace that by his Majesties gracious Declaration and Act it is provided, amongst other things, that the thirty-six persons therein particularly named, or any of them, fynding any part of his or their estate in his Majesties hands and not in the possession of any of the adventurers or souldiers, that the said person or persons soe named should be put in possession of such lands; and whereas parcells of your petitioners estate in the county of Meath and Kildare are not in the possession of any adventurer or souldier: May it therefore please your Grace, in pursuance of his Majesties said Declaration and Act, to order that your petitioner be putt in possession of the said lands, and hee shall ever pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 5 June 1663.

"His Majesties Councell learned, or any two of them, are to informe themselves concerning the allegations within mencioned, and to certify vs what they shall find, with their opinion what they shall conceive fitt to bee done in this matter.

"ORMONDE."

Henry Sibbald.—Leave to dispose of timber, etc., on lands in Queen's county under covenant in lease from John Vaghane, an Adventurer.—1 May 1663.

Owen Vaughane and George Cushell, Farmers of wine and Strong-water licences, Galway.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—22 May 1663.

Same Petitioners.—Like petition.—22 May 1663.

Katherine Teig *alias* Naughten and James Teig, her son. Re-possession of lands in co. Galway, formerly held by her "from Usurped Powers," and now restored to Ormonde.—20 May 1663.

Thomas Reynolds.—Recovery of debts from Arthur Bowen, of the Guard of Horse, and Nicholas Harman, of the Battelaves.—21 May 1663.

Henry Morgan, late of Sir Henry Tichborne's troop.—Arrears.—9 May 1663.

Francis Spence, Captain.—Annulling of custodiam of Sir Pierce Crosby's lands, granted to Col. FitzPatrick, and placing of said lands out of charge till after recovery of petitioner's debt, for which an elegit had been issued.—20 May 1663.

Thomas Doleing and Roger Pemberton, Farmers of wine and Strong-water licences in the counties of Louth and Kildare and King's and Queen's counties.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—23 May 1663.

Edward Owens, a disbanded private of Earl of Meath's troop.—Arrears.—22 May 1663.

Thomas Martin, Merchant.—"That the petitioner being at present not above thirty yeares old, whereof he spent twentie yeares in service and trafficke vpon his owne accompt constantly beyond the seas; now, vpon returne, intending to settle himselfe in a course of trading in his owne native towne of Galloway, finds himself obstructed in that behalfe, vnlesse lycensed by your Graces speciall orders; wherefore, and for that your petitioner hath not been in the country to be turned out of the said towne for security, nor was he guilty of any crime which might now draw suspicion vpon his loyalty; he humbly prayeth your Grace to grant him lycence to dwell and live there with his servants and family to trade and trafficke by and sell, as freely as any of the now present inhabitants thereof. And he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 20 May 1663.

"Wee are pleased and doe order that the petitioner giving sufficient security to the Maioir of the towne of Galloway that he shall carry himselfe quietly and peaceably according [to the laws] of the land, and not act any thing to the prejudice of his Majestie or his service, he shall be permitted to inhabe in that towne and trade there by the whole sale but not by retails; whereof the said Maioir and all others whom it may any waye concerne are to take notice.

"ORMONDE."

Ralph Rochford.—Recovery of debt from Lieutenant Thomas Evelyn.—14 May 1663.

Patrick Gibbons and Joann his wife.—Recovery of debt due to James Luttrell by Hugh Danyes, of the army.—21 May 1663.

Francis King, Captain.—Reimbursement of moneys expended in payment of his company's arrears, on disbanding, an assignment on the Galway Pole-money, made to meet their demands, having proved insolvent.—22 May 1663.

Margaret Elis, widow of Thomas Elis, late of the army in Ireland.—Payment of her husband's arrears.—21 May 1663.

Martin Blake, a native of Galloway.—Leave to reside and trade in Galloway.—20 May 1663.

Rowland McQuillan.—Recovery of debt from Edmond Eddison, one of the soldiers at Carrickefergus Castle.—25 May 1663.

Maurice Birckly.—To be placed on master-rol of men enlisted in lieu of those discharged from Sir Robert Biron's company.—26 May 1663.

Arthur, Earl of Anglesey.—Custodiam of lands in co. Meath.—20 May 1663.

Same Petitioner.—A Report by John Byssie, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Richard Kennedy, Baron of the Exchequer, on order of 30 April 1663, relative to custodiam of lands in co. Cork.—13 May 1663.

Report by [Arthur,] Earl of Anglesey, Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer at War, on a petition for removal of check from pay (petitioner not named).—26 May 1663.

Thomas Harley.—To be re-instated as "Purveyor "Carriage maker and wheelwright to his Majesties Ordinance in Ireland," in which capacity, during the Earl of Strafford's viceroynalty, he had expended 3,000l. still unpaid, on war material.—26 May 1663.

John, Viscount Massereene.—Petition and answer to Sir Christopher Aylmer's petition concerning custodiam of lands in co. Louth.—22 May 1663.

Same Petitioner.—Petition and answer to complaint of Ignatius Plunkett, Philip Bane Callan, Phelemy McGwinn, Denis Birne, Thomas Magniss, Ferdora McKenna, Patrick Carrill, Patrick Roe Carrill, Patrick Callan, and William Mcittegart, "who call themselves "tenants of Mathew Plunkett, Esqre., of the mannor "of Lowth and Heynestowne, in the county of Lowth." Prays leave to proceed at law with respect to above-named persons' tenancies and the disputes arising from Lord Massereene's custodiam.—22 May 1663.

Symon Young.—"That in April 1655 your petitioner did contract with the then pretended Commissioners of Revenue for a lease of a house on the Wood-Key, Dublin, for the terme of three yeares at the yearly rent of eight pounds, which said house was then in the possession of the Lady Derenzie, who refusing to give your petitioner the possession thereof, your petitioner applyed himselfe to the then pretended Deputy and Councell, and desired that they would give order that your petitioner might bee put into the possession of the said house, and that

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the said Lady might bee otherwise provided for, who thereupon ordered that the said Commissioners of Revenue should putt your petitioner in possession of the said house, but the said Commissioners refused and did make retaine to the said pretended Deputy and Council, that they had not power to putt your petitioner in the possession thereof. By which meanes your petitioner could not nor ever did enjoy the said house, nor did hee ever raise any manner of profit or benefit by the said contract as by the annexed affidavit may appeare; your petitioner further sheweth that afterwards the said Commissioners of Revenue did sett the same house to Samuell Bathurst, Esquire, for the terme of thirty-one yeares, under the yearly rent of six pounds and did cancell the lease or contract made to your petitioner and did intend to discharge him of the rent of the said house. Notwithstanding all which, your petitioner being returned into the Auditors Office stands charged with the said rent of eight pounds, and processe hath issued out of his Majesties Court of Exchequer for the same. Now forasmuch as it appeares by the Report of his Majesties Auditor Generall that your petitioner could not gett the possession of the said house, though hee used all lawfull endeavours to have gotte the same, and that hee never received any rent or other profit of the said house; may it therefore please your Grace to take the premisses into consideration, and to grant an order under your privy seale requiring the Lord Chief Barron, and the rest of the Barrons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, to discharge your petitioner of the arrears of the said rent now remaining in charge in the said Court, and hee will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 20 May 1663.

"Wee pray Sir James Ware, Knight, his Majesties Auditor Generall, to informe himselfe concerning the matter mentioned in this petition, and to certify to vs what hee shall finde, together with his opinion what hee shall conceave fitt to be done therein.

"ORMONDE."

Robert Sill, Farmer of Wine and strong-water licences in Longford and Westmeath counties.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—27 May 1663.

Same Petitioner.—Like petition.—27 May 1663.

Same Petitioner.—Like petition.—27 May 1663.

Joseph Bowsfeild.—Release from custody, having been "commanded from his horse by Corporall Butler, Corporall of your Graces Lieve Guard of horse, vpon your Graces order, . . . to his Majesties Castle of "Dublin and thence to Newgate."—2 June 1662.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Jones, of Stillorgan.—"That your petitioners husband did, on the 25th of this instant May, in pursuance of your Graces late proclamation, render himselfe, although hee never did in truth absent himselfe from the place of his residence, not being conscious to himselfe of anything by him done contrary to his Majesties Government or the peace of his kingdomes; wherevpon he was committed to the custody of the Sarjaunt at Armes, and there remaines a close prisoner, your petitioner nor any other, save the servants of the said Sarjaunt at Armes, not being permitted to come to him or bring any manner of provision to him. That for as much as your petitioner beleaves and hopes it will appeare to your Graces satisfaction that your petitioner's said husband is wholly innocent, and never since his Majesties happy restoracon was party to any conspiracie or contrivance against his Majesties person, his Crowne, or Dignity, or the peace of his kingdomes. For as much also as your petitioners said husband is again, in the motion of Mr. Wolverston, summoned to appeare before the Commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement, and is like too have advantage taken against him by reason of his present restraint, and your oratrix with seven small children at this season of the yeare when shee cannot provide herselfe with a habitation and farme convenient for her stock disposed of their present being; for as much also as your petitioners said husband is, in the place where now hee is in restraint, exposed to a charge exceeding about the ability of his estate to beare, shee most humbly implores your Graces favourable commiseracion of her distressed condition in ordering her said husbands remoucall to some other place of lesse charge, or if it may seem meet to your Grace his enlargement vpon security for his appeareance when required. And shee shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 2 June 1663.

"Wee are pleased that the petitioner and the solicitor which her husband appoints to follow his law businesse bee admitted to speake with him in the presence of the Sarjaunt at Armes in whose custody hee is; whereof the

said Sarjaunt is to take notice, and to admitt them to speake with the petitioner accordingly.

"ORMONDE."

Thomas Butler, Esquire, "late Receiver of his Majesties Revenue in the Kings County, Catherlogh, "Queenes county, and Kilkenny."—Allowance of amount of insolvent assignment on Lieutenant-Colonel John Nellson, and leave to see Nellson.—1st June 1663. Gilbert Mabbott, "his Majesties Agent for granting "wine and strongwaters licences."—Recovery of contract amounts from licence farmers in Leinster and Connaght, who, having compounded with retailers, refuse payment of same.—1 June 1663.

John Enstace, of Ross, co. Wexford.—Lease of a house in Ross, or compensation, before ejection, for improvement on same.—26 May 1663.

Sir Theophilus Jones, Knight.—To be continued as yearly tenant of lands, held from the Crown, in co. Kildare.—18 May 1663.

Jeremy Russell.—Praying to be released from the custody of the Pursuivant, and to be continued in the tenancy of lands in the county of Dublin, the former tenant's interest in which had been purchased by petitioner.—1 June 1663.

William Hewlett:—"Sheweth vnto your Grace that about a quarter of a year agoe your petitioner was taken out of his bedd and comitted a close prisoner in his Majesties Castle of Dublin, and hath beene see kept languishing in irons ever since his said comittal, the cause whereof is vtterly unknowne to your petitioner, neither is hee conscious of himselfe of any thought, word, or act that may render him suspicious of the least crime towards his Sacred Majestie or the publike peace. May it therefore please your Grace to bring your petitioner to a speedy trial, or else to enlarge your petitioner, or att least enlarge the limits of your petitioners confinement, in regard the straytnesse of the roomes where your petitioner now is, with the heate of the weather, are very prejudicial to his health, and he shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 2 Juny. 1663.

"The Constable of the Castle, in whose custody the petitioner doth remaine, is to see that he be placed in a convenient room as he may be kept in safe custody.

"ORMONDE."

Mary, wife of William Hewlett.—"That your petitioner having bin near twelue months in England, at her returne hither (now a month sithence) found her said husband a close prisoner in irons in his Majesties Castle of Dublin, for what cause your petitioner knoweth not, but is most confident of his innocency of any crime whatsoever whereof he may possibly be accused or suspected, and yett, to the greater agravation of his and your petitioners misery and sorrow, she hath bin hitherto denyed any accesse to him, which shee hopeth is not by your Graces order, your said poore prisoners litle meanes of livelyhood being altogether a loosing whiles hee can neither looke after it himselfe nor your petitioner be admitted to receive his direction what to doe therein. The premisses tenderly considered, your petitioners humble suite is that your Grace will give speedy order to the Constable of the Castle for the disburthening of her said poore husband of his irons and to admitt your petitioner to have free accesse to him as often as their occasions will necessarily require. And she shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 27 April 1663.

"Wee are pleased that the petitioner have liberty to speake with her husband, the above named William Hewlett, as often as shee shall thinke necessary, about her affaires; provided that whensoever shee shall desire to speake with him, shee give notice thereof to Sir John Stephens, Knight, Governour of his Majesties Castle, who is to send an officer to be present at all times when the petitioner shall speake with her said husband, and to heare what discourse shall passe between them.

"ORMONDE."

Benjamin Crofts.—Praying that an assignment on the Quit Rents of Cork, passed to petitioner, for money due by Corporall John Melsame may be accepted in satisfaction of balance due by petitioner on foot of an account between him and the Crown, he being a great Accountant to his Majestie.—15 May 1663.

Inhabitants of the town of Catherlagh [Carlow].—"That where[as] the troope of Horse, late under the comand of Major Tho. Harmon by your Grace appointed, have been quartered in the towne of Catherlagh aforesaid vpon your suppliants, who for the tyme the said troope therein continued have been aforded accomodation for man and horse vpon Major Harmons engagement to the petitioners for satisfiacon, and that during the said troope[s] continuance therein vpon the said

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petitioners they have become ingaged vnto your supliants respectively in the severall summs to their [names] respectively in a list herenvto annexed, whereby your petitioners in generall are reduced to a very low and deplorable condicion. In tender consideracion of the premisses, and for as much as your petitioners relyed altogether vpon Major Harmons said ingagment, and the rather that the same troope belonged vnto your Grace, your petitioners humble request is, you wilbe graciously piously pleased to order present satisfaccion for your oratours, otherwise way [sic] whereby your petitioners may [be] at liberty to take their legall course against the said Major Harmon for their redresse. And they shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 26 May 1663.

"Wee pray the Committee of the Councill for the affaires of the Army to take this petition into their present consideracion, to examine the allegations thereof, and to certify vs what they find, together with their opinion how and in what manner the petitioners may be most speedily relieved and satisfied what shall appeare to be due vnto them.

"ORMONDE."

John Sam, James Brookes. Robert Griffen, Richard Barton, Henry Carr, Walter White, Samuel Brookes, Robert Valentine, Edward Willson, John Mooney, Richard Mooney, Samuell Dixon, Hugh Johnson, Robert Fanning, Margery Barker, relict of Richard Barker, who had served Charles I., "in the late warre in Ireland."—Arrears.—1 June, 1663.

Cornelius Horan, servant to Robert Shapcote, Esquire.—"That whereas your petitioners said master is lately confuted to his chamber at Captain Carpenters, and beeing desirous to have some cleane linnen and other small necessities, viz., his morning gowne, slippers, capps, and such like, ordered your petitioner to bring him the same. Now, forasmuch as the said Captain Carpenter is so strict that he will not admitt your petitioner or any other of his servants to come within sight or speech of his said master to furnish him with the necessities aforesaid, without your Graces special order, and that your petitioner desires no more but that hee may deliuer his said Master such necessities from time to time in the presence of the said Captain Carpenter, or of whom hee shall appoint, your petitioner therefore most humbly prays that your Grace would be pleased to order the said Captain Carpenter to admitt your petitioner from time to time to the presence of his said Master, with such necessities as hee the said Capitaine Carpenter shall thinke fit. And hee will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, the 3 June 1663.

"Wee are pleased that the petitioner bee admitted to carry to his Master, the aboue named Robert Shapcote, such necessities as are mentioned in the petition, and deliuer the same in the presence of the Sarjant at Armes in whose custody hee is.

"ORMONDE."

Alexander Atkins, Esquire.—Praying that report on former petition concerning matter in dispute with Lieutenant William St. George may be expedited.—4 June 1663.

Edmond Skerrett, Dominick Skerrett, and Edmond Skerrett, the younger.—Permission to Edmond the younger to enter claim in Court of Claims, and to Edmond the elder, and Dominick, permission to amend theirs.—3 June 1663.

Thomas Harley.—"That your petitioner bought of Thomas Partman and John Cully severall parcellis of timber in the county of Wexford, which tymer your petitioner hath wrought and prepared for his Majesties vse, which now lyeth in the woods there, and, if not remoued, will suffer much prejudice and great loss to your petitioner and the service for which it is fited for; wherefore your petitioner most humbly prayeth your Grace may be pleased to give license vnto your petitioner for to bring the said tymer vnto Dublin to be employed for his Majesties vse as aforesaid. And, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 26 Maj 1663.

"If the tymer aboue-mentioned have been cutt and prepared for his Majesties vse, and the parties of whome it was bought bee satisfied for the same, the petitioner is to bee at liberty to bring the said tymer to Dublin, without lett or hindrance, to bee employed for his Majesties service; whereof all persons whome it may concerne are to take notice.

"ORMONDE."

Robert Nettervill, in behalf of himself, his brother and sisters:

"That the petitioners, the younger children of John, Lord Viscount Nettervill, being ignorant of the settlement made by their deceased grandfather for their

porcion and maintenaunce, omitted to putt in their claime within the time limited, which being taken by his Majesty into consideracion, hee hath been graciously pleased to signify his Royall pleasure to your Grace, as by the annexed copy of his Majesties letter may appeare; they therefore most humbly beseech your Grace, pursuant to his Majesties said pleasure signified in their behalfe, to give order to the Commissioners of the Court of Clayms to receive their claime concerning the portions and yearly maintenaunce settled on them, and to afford them a speedy hearing therevpon within the time prefixed for innocencie. And they will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 3 June 1663.

"Lett this petition be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councill Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideracion, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe fitt.

"ORMONDE."

James Archdekin, and John Archdekin and Mary his wife.—Permission to enter claim in Court of Claims.—3 June 1663.

Terence Molloy, Captain.—"That your petitioner hath followed his Majesties fortunes abroad, and now is employed as one of the guard of his Royall Highnes the Duke of Yorke; that during the time of your petitioners continuance beyond the seas his clayme was not entred pursuant to his Majesties Commissioners instructions for putting in execution the Act of Settlement for Ireland; and that your petitioner hath not bene in this kingdome vntill it was within these six or seven dayes last past, which occasioned that your petitioner entered not his clayme to his litle patrimony. Vpon consideracion whereof your petitioner humbly prayeth your Grace to afford vnto your petitioner the benefit of his Majesties letter of 21th of February last, and to order that your petitioner bee admitted to enter his claime before the honorable Commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement. And your petitioner will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 3 June 1663.

"Lett this petition be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councill Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideracion, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Arthur Molloy, Captain.—"That your petitioner followed his Majesties fortunes abroad, being a Captain vnder his Majesties Royall command these eight or nyne yeare past, till lately he came to this Kingdome; that he was out of the said Kingdome when the claymes were entered; that he cannot recover his title birth right before his clayme be entered, though particularly named in his Majesties gracious declaration to be restored. Vpon consideracion whereof your petitioner humbly prayeth your Grace to order that he may be admitted to enter his clayme before the honorable the Commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement pursuant to his Majesties letter of 21th of February last. And your petitioner will pray.

"Dublin, 3rd June 1663.

"Lett this petition be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councill Board, where the same shall be taken into consideracion, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Peter Phiberd.—Arrears due to him as gunner's mate at Rincoran and Kinsale.—26 May 1663.

Dame Margaret Bolton.—"That your Grace haueing been pleased to give orders for debentures of the arrears of sallary and pension of the petitioners deceased husband, the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, your supliant humbly desires that vntill the payment of the severall summs appeareing to be due by the said debenture[s] be established and settled, your Grace would be pleased to give order for her present reliefe, that she may receive such a proportion thereof from time to tyme as may in some measure disburden the very heavy weight of necessitous want vnder which shee suffers. And she will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 20 May 1663.

"Lett this petition be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councill Board, where the same shall be taken into consideracion, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Richard Tigh, Alderman.—"That the Sherriffe of the county of Roscomon hath lately seised on ninety steeres and fifteen hundred sheepe or thereabouts being on certaine lands in the county of Roscomon and possessed by the petitioners son in law, Theophilous Sandford, as conceiving his Majesty to be intitled to the same now vppon the said Sandfords comittall; that the said sheepe

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are the petitioners and not belonging to the said Sandford. Now for as much as the petitioner is ready to acknowledge a recognizance before the Lord Chief Baron of his Majesties Court of Exchequer to have the said steeres and sheepe forthcoming whensoever it shalbe required, and for that otherwise they may be in great danger to be lost or spoiled; may it therefore please your Grace to order such recognizance to be taken of the petitioner, and thereupon the said steeres and sheepe to be delivered to the petitioner or to whom he shall appoint. And he shall pray.

"Dublin Castle, 3 Junij 1663.

"The Lord Chief Baron of his Majesties Court of Exchequer is to take sufficient recognizance of the petitioner, with conditions that he shalbe answerable for the sheepe and cattle above mencioned, and vpon certificate of his Lordship of the petitioners giving such recognizance, the Sherriffe of the county of Roscomon is to restore the said sheepe and cattle to the petitioner, or to any other whom he shall appoint to receive them.

"ORMONDE."

Sir Nicholas Armorer, Knight.—Particulars to facilitate completion of patent for lands, of which the valuation, ordered by his Majesty, had been returned.—4 May 1663.

James Haylls, Merchant.—Permission to enter claim in Court of Claims.—3 June 1663.

Robert Dillon.—Permission to enter claim for remainder interest under conveyance executed by his grandfather for settling his estates.—4 June 1663.

Robert Browne.—Recovery of debt from Thomas Grumley, of the Earl of Drogheda's troop.—3 June 1663.

Robert Lesly, Bishop of Raphoe.—Sealed order for placing arrears out of charge.—4 June 1663.

Sir Allen Brodericke, Knight.—Praying that his brother Sir John may have the custodiam of lands previously granted to petitioner.—2 June 1663.

James Dillon and Ann his wife.—"That your petitioners have a clayme to be tryed suddainly in his Majesties Court of Claimes, erected for the Settlement of Ireland, for Pierstowne Marshall, and other lands in the counties of Meath and Dublin, conveyed on the said Ann by Mathias Barnwall, of Brymore, in the county of Dublin, Esquire, deceased, for her jointure, for that Lieutenant Colonel George Smith, a member of his Majesties army garisoned at the Naun in the county of Meath, who is a materiall witness in the behalfe of the petitioners; therefore your petitioners most humbly pray that your Grace may be pleased to give order that the said Captain Smith may be admitted to repaire to Dublin before the 11th day of this instant June to give his testimony according to his knowledge on the behalfe of the petitioners. And they shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 3 Junij 1663.

"When the petitioners clayme shall come to be heard, wee are pleased that Leivtenant-Colonel George Smith be present to give his testimony in the matter, soe as he shall not thereby be absent above ten [days] from his quarters.

"ORMONDE."

John Tasburgh.—Custodiam of lands in county Carlow, the property of Garald McEdmond Kavanagh, of Ballyknocke, Dermott McEdmond Kavanagh, Garald McMurtagh Kavanagh, Dermott Lorygarig, and Edmond McDavid Byrne, "all Irish Papists".—4, June 1663.

Bartholomew Wickam, formerly under Sir Walter Dungan's command.—Permission to renew claim for his property.—4 June 1663.

Edward Howlett, in behalf of himself and seven other soldiers of Sir William Merediths troop.—Arrears.—9 May 1663.

Alice Duncome, widow.—Restoration of lands, etc., at Navan, secured to her by court of claims, but which had been seized for the [16]49 interest as forfeited.—3 June 1663.

Richard Roper.—"That by order of the late Lords Justices he was mustered a supernumerary in the Lord Coloneys troope, and allwaies constantly attended his duty therein (which few or none of the supernumeraries did) to his very great expense, besides the death of two able geldings which he bought for that service, and receiving noe pay because the army was paid on musters taken before the date of your petitioners order, hee was forced to putt himselfe very much in debt beyond his abilities to satisfy without his arreares, on which hee depended to discharge himselfe; that vpon your Graces returne to this Kingdome hee was with the rest of the supernumeraries disbanded and received one moyety of

his arreares which did very little towards the discharge of those great debts hee contracted in serving his Majesty though wholly applied to that vse; that hee lately obtained your Graces order to the Muster Master to state the other moyety of his arreares and prepare a warrant, which hee refuses to doe, pretending your Grace hath yett given noe rule for the last moyety of the supernumeraries arreares. Butt in regard the petitioner did constant duty and is noe way able to discharge the said debts, and is threatened and in danger dayly to bee cast into prison to his utter ruine, and being now a servant in your Graces family, hee most humbly beseecheth your Grace to give a positive order to the Muster-Master to prepare a warrant for payment of the other moyety of his arreares, notwithstanding there is yett noe generall rule for the same, and that hee may bee paid the same, it being due since his Majesties happy restoration. And he shall pray, etc,

"Dublin Castle, 1 June 1663.

"Wee pray our very good Lord the Earle of Anglesey, his Majesties Vice Treasurer and Treasurer at Warre to consider of this petition, and to certify vs what his Lordship shall conceine fitt to bee done thereupon.

"ORMONDE."

"James Fitzsymons.—That your petitioners father Christopher Fitzsymons, being a claymant unto a considerable estate, died in February last before the tryall of his claime; that your petitioner is eldest sonne and heire apparent to the said Christopher, and forasmuch as the petitioner did serve his Majesty abroad in forreigne countries with a most reall demonstration of a most constant affection and loyaltye these ten yeares past, of which time hee did suffer fve yeares slavery in the Barbadoes, hee heeing sold and sent thither by Cromwells partie who tooke him in one of his Majesties frigotts; that heeing enlarged and released from that slavery with many other cavaliers, his fellow sufferers, by special order from his Majesty, immediately after his arrival in London was inlisted in this his regiment royall where hee continueth ever since; that your petitioner is reduced unto that poverty as hee hath noe meanes to prosecute his clayme but in forma paperis; and understanding that there is a most gracious letter come from his Majesty for those of his subjects as were abroad, and other distressed persons, for to enter their claimes; it may therefore please your Grace tenderly to consider the premisses, and to grant unto your petitioner an order to enter his claime, pursuant to his Majesties said gracious letter. And hee, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 3 June 1663.

"Lett this petition bee presented unto us at our next sitting at the Connell Board, where the same shall be taken into consideracion, and such further order given as shall bee thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Marcus Belling, "heir and executor of his father, Walter".—Leave to enter claim respecting lands in Meath as trustee for the daughters of Andrew Dillon, of Riverstown, in that county.—4 June 1663.

Thomas Eustace, of Confey.—Permission to enter claim in Court of Claims for remainder-right to his grandfather's estate.—5 June 1663.

Mary Sturgys, wife of Andrew Sturgys, prisoner in custody of Captain Carpenter, Sergeant at Arms.—Access to her husband.—5 June 1663.

Walter Lawles.—Permission to renew in his own name claim putt in by his late father for his estate, of which he had been dispossessed by "the late usurped power".—3 June 1663.

John Walsh and Margaret his wife.—Leave to amend claim to Margaret Walsh's jointure as relic of Peter Strange, of Dunkitt, in the county of Kilkenny.—5 June 1663.

Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, Captain.—Permission to enter claim in Court of Claims to remainder in tail of the estate of his father, Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, Baron of Upper Ossory.—5 June 1663.

Peter Archer.—"In most humble manner complaining sheweth unto your Grace that your supliants brother, by name James Archer, late of Kilkenny, deceased, in obedience to his Majesties gracions declaration for the settlement of his kingdome of Ireland, in his lifetime did putt in a claime to severall tenements and lands belonging to him in the citie and county of Kilkenny. So it is, may it please your Grace, that the aforesaid James Archer vpon his death bedd left the charge of six small tender orphans vpon your supliant as guardian to them, and to follow their claime, which your petitioner doth to the best of his endeanours; and viewing some of his writings findes that the claime putt in by your petitioners brother doth

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not agree with his writings; and inasmuch as by legal course of law when the father dyes the claim may be renewed in the heirs name, your petitioner gott the aforesaid claim renewed according to his writings in the orphans name, not altering any thing of the substance mentioned in the former claim. May it therefore please your Grace, out of your charitable commiseration towards poore distressed widowes and orphans, to grant your order to the Commissioners of the Court of Claimes to accept of the said orphans claim to such lands and tenements claimed by their father before his death as aforesaid. And they, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 4th June 1663.

"Lett this petition bee presented unto vs at our next sitting at the Councell Board, where the same shall bee taken into consideration, and such further order given therein as shall bee fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Margaret Williams, widow and executrix of Lewis Williams, deceased, "late Gunsmith and Blacksmith to the Traine."

"That vpon a former petition for money due for worke done by her late husband, your Grace referred it to the Master of the Ordnance, who has examined the matter and made the annexed report. The petitioner therefore prays that your Grace will grant a warrant for payment of the summe of 67*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. due according to the said report.

"Dublin Castle, 5 June 1663.

"Lett this petition, together with the annexed certificate, bee presented unto vs at our next sitting at the Councell Board, where the same shall bee taken into consideration, and such further order given thereupon as shall bee thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

"18 Martij, Anno Domini 1662[-3].

"In obedience to your Graces order of reference bearing date the 22th of January 1662, vpon the petition of widow Williams, I doe finde the particulars of the debts mentioned in the said petition to bee attested under the Comptrollers and Clarke of the Stores hands that were formerly, who doe likewise avert that the rates of the worke done are according to the vsual rates for such worke, and that the whole [sum] due to the petitioner vpon the accompt being 67*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*., was for worke done in the Castle, as repairing some muskettes, ironworke for the carriages of the brasse gunns mounted vpon the Castle wall, and other things in relation to the traine, from the 8th of June 1660, which was after his Majesties most happy restoration, to your Graces arrivall into this kingdom. The rest of the debt expressed in her petition shée alleadgeth don in the repairing the Castle of Dublin before and since your Graces arrivall here, which shée can make appeare under Captaine Paine and the Comptrollers hands. All which is humbly submitted to your Grace and proposed that the 67*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. for her present reliefe, being a distressed widow, may bee ordered to her.

"MOUNT ALEXANDER."

Dame Jane Sterling, widow of Captain Robert Sterling.—Arrears.—23 May 1663.

John Pym, Lieutenant.—"That your petitioner in regard of his longe and great sufferings for his constant adhering to his Majestie (appearing by the annexed certificate) was recommended by his Majestie and his Grace the Duke of Albemarle for a commission to bee ensigned in his Majesties army here, and also for the office of Clarke of the Crowne and Peace in the county of Clare; but your petitioner did obtaine nether of them, but was ordered by the said Lords Justices to ride with his sonne as supernumeraries in your Graces troop according to your petitioners desire and choice, in which they continued performing constantly duty till hee was disbanded with all others in his condition by your Graces order. Since which time the Lord President of Connaght was pleased to give your petitioner an order dated the 17th of October 1662, to ride in his Lordships troop, which is hereunto annexed. Since which time your petitioner hath attended his duty very constantly and hath been at great expences in performance thereof. May it therefore please your Grace to order your petitioner the full benefit of the said order, so that hee may bee in his Majesties pay from the date thereof, notwithstanding any order to the contrary, your petitioner hancing a wife and seven children to mainteine, who at present are in a distressed and necessitous condition. And hee shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, the 28th March 1663.

"The officer commanding the troop above mentioned in chief is to certify vs what hee knoweth of this

matter, and thereupon wee shall signify our further pleasure.

"ORMONDE."

"I doe hereby certify that John Pym did repaire to his colours immediately after the date of his order from my Lord President of Connaght, which order was dated the 7th day of October 1662, and hee hath attended his duty ever sithence. All which I doe at his request make bold humbly to certify this 12th day of May 1663.

"ROBERT MEREDYTH."

"Dublin Castle, the 5th June 1663.

"Vpon consideration of the annexed certificate of Cornett Robert Meredyth, cornett of the troope of horse under the command of our very good lord the Lord Berkeley, Lord President of the Province of Connaght, dated the 12th day of May, whereby it appeareth that the petitioner, John Pym, did repaire to his colours immediately after the date of the order of the said Lord President, also annexed, daret the 17th of October last, and attended his duty ever since; wee are pleased that the petitioner bee allowed the full benefit of the Lord Presidents order aforesaid, and hee paid as the rest of the said troop have been paid, whereof the Muster Master Generall and all other his Majesties officers whom it may concern are to take notice.

"ORMONDE."

Ullicke Wall.—"That your petitioners ancestors time out of minde hath been fee farmers to your Grace and most noble ancestors for certaine lands in the Barrony of Forth and county of Catherlogh [Carlow], for which lands your petitioner hath his claime depending; and all though your petitioner was not capable of any guilt that might occasion the forfeiture of his estate, yet your petitioner hancing the confidence in your Graces most accustomed clemency, that your petitioner is willing to retract his claime in the estate aforesaid and to submit to such further increase of rent as shall be thought fitt to your Graces goodness in fee as your petitioners ancestors did, and the rather that your petitioners flather, Edward Wall, late of Ballinikill in the county aforesaid, for his loyalty and constant adhering to your Grace as in duty bound, was for the same plundered, excommunicated, and imprisoned by the Nuntius and Owen O'Neale's party, and likewise by the late vsurped power, pretending your petitioners flather being in favour and commission by your Grace consequently must bee a dangerous and disaffected person to that power, and kept him in durance untill so hee dyed, to the utter destruction of his orphans, as may appeare by the testimony of persons of honour. May it therefore please your Grace, tenderly considering the premisses, to direct your favourable and gracious reference to Sir William Ffower, Major Thomas Harman, or any more of your Graces commissioners to doe therein as your Grace thinkes fitt. And, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 3 June 1663.

"The Commissioners appointed by vs for the management of our estate and other our particular affaires are to informe themselves concerning the matter mentioned in this petition, and to certify vs what they shall conceive fitt to bee done therein.

"ORMONDE."

Thomas Sheppard, Captain, formerly Marshal General in Ireland.—Arrears as Lientenant of Horse, and admission to Ormonde's troop of Guards.—20 May 1663.

Thomas Sheppard.—"That your petitioner making his late humble applications to your Grace for satisfaction of his arrears, your Grace was pleased to question whether your petitioner were within the rule for satisfaction. Now, may it please your Grace, your petitioner being a person esteemed not only loyal but active in promoting his sacred Majesties interest and restoration, was then for his preferment remoued from Lieutenant of Horse to the employment of Marshall Generall of his Majesties army in Ireland, which being by him faithfully discharged, your petitioner was by the late Lords Justices sent into England with the subscriptions of the army to the Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie, and that by that reason your petitioner was in England when the army was modelled and the officers who were reduced had their arrears; so that in case in your petitioner bee out of the strict rule of satisfaction, it hath been occasioned by his attendance on his Majesties service, which your petitioner humbly hopeth your Grace will not suffer to proue his ruine. May it therefore please your Grace to give order for satisfaction to bee made to the petitioner of his said arrears. And hee shall pray, etc.

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"Dublin Castle, the 4th June 1663.

"Wee pray our very good Lord, Arthur, Earle of Anglesey, his Majesties Vice Treasurer, to consider of this petition and the annexed papers, and to certify vs what his Lordshipp conceives fitt to bee done for the petitioners reliefe.

"ORMONDE."

Robert Walsh.—Permission to enter claim in Court of Claims for restoration of his estate.—3 June 1663.

Mary Banes, wife of Edward Banes, a prisoner in custody of Mr. Carpenter, Sergeant at Arms.—Access to her husband.—9 June 1663.

Elizabeth Ball, wife of John Ball, of the city of Kilkenny.—Praying that her husband, who with others had been arrested while reading the Bible, may be discharged on bail.—9 June 1663.

Roger Pemberton and Thomas Doling, farmers of wine and strongwater licences in Kildare and other counties. Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—10 June 1663.

Same petitioners.—Like petition.—10 June 1663.

Hugh O'Neill, a disbanded soldier of Earl of Meath's troop.—Arrears.—9 June 1663.

John Jackson and Nicholas Harman, assignees of Cornet Michael Stanley.—Withdrawal of insolvent assignments and payment of amount due.—5 June 1663.

John Osborne, Esquire, Counsellor-at-law.—Recovery of debt from Edward Fitch, of Ormonde's Life Guard.—15 May 1663.

Dame Jane Blaney.—Permission to consult with John Fowke, a prisoner, concerning debt due by him to her son.—4 June 1663.

Ruth Gaitch, wife of John Gaitch, a prisoner.—Certificate recommending her husband's release on bail.—12 June 1663.

Henry French, Captain in Ormonde's Life Guard.—Restoration of English "bone" lace seized by Commissioners of Customs, or permission to pay duty on same.—11 June 1663.

Neptan [Neptune] Blood, Dean of Kilfenora.—

10th June 1663.

"May it please our Grace,

"All things continue in the same condition they were as when I made my former report; and therefore I cannot varie from it, untill there bee a variation in the things themselves; and therefore I am still of the same opinion that I ever was, and give the same advice that I ever did; that you sequester the Rectory of Castletowne Kendalena into the hands of the petitioner, Neptune Blood, vicar of that parish, untill it shall appear whether the impropiator, Alexander Hope, bee nocent or innocent; and vpon this expresse condition, that if the said Alexander Hope shall be found innocent by the Commissioners of Claimes, then the said Neptune Blood shall bee obliged to pay unto the said Alexander Hope all the profits of the said Rectory above the king's rent, for the time past and to come untill the tryall. But, on the other side, in case the said Alexander Hope shall bee found nocent by the Commissioners, then the said Rectory of Castletowne Kendalena is to bee settled upon the said Neptune Blood in title and united to the vicarage of the said Parish church of Castletowne Kendalena for ever, all which I humbly submitt.

"JOHN [BRAMHALL] ARMACHANUS."

"Dublin Castle, the 12th of June 1663.

"Vpon consideration of the foregoing certificate of his Grace the Lord Primate, dated the tenth day of this month and made in pursuance of our order of reference of the 27th of May last, wee are pleased and doe hereby order that the Rectory of Castletown Kendalena in the said certificate mentioned bee sequestered into the hands of the petitioner Neptune Blood, vicar of that parish, untill it shall appear whether the impropiator Alexander Hope bee nocent or innocent, vpon expresse condition that if the said Hope shall be judged innocent by the Commissioners of Claimes, then the said Neptune Blood shall pay unto the said Alexander Hope all the profits of the said Rectory above the Kings rent for the time past and to come untill the tryall. But if bee shall bee found nocent by the said Commissioners, then further order may be given that the said Rectory bee settled vpon the said Neptune Blood in title and vnited to the vicarage of the said Parish Church of Castletowne Kendalena for ever, according to the advise and opinion of the said Lord Primate, by his said certificate expressed.

"ORMONDE."

John Cheslyn, formerly Ensign to Sir John Cole.—Arrears.—12 June 1663.

Patrick Roch and Margaret Archer Fitz Michael, his wife.—Custodiam of lands in Kilkenny, from which peti-

tioners were expelled under the Usurped Government.—12 June 1663.

John Annesley, Esquire.—Custodiam of lands in county of Kildare, formerly the property of Peirce Fitz Gerald.—4 June 1663.

John Betty.—Re-admission to Earl of Meath's troop.—13 June 1663.

Thomas Fitz Stephen Lynch.—"That your petitioner in the Court of Claymes hath of late made out his innocency and [made] cleere his title by descent from his father, Stephen Lynch, to six hundred pounds mortgago to the towne and fower quarters of land of Oherry, in the barony of Mackullin in the county of Gallway, consisting of six hundred sixty and six acres profitable land he side wast; that one Robert Martin Fitz Jasper of Gallway aforesaid in the petitioners minority by wrong vnjustly in Athlone and Loghrea obtained a decree and satisfiacon according to two partes thereof. Forasmuch as the petitioners said title was made out in the said Court of Claymes as aforesaid, in the presenco of the said Robert Martin who was made partie thereto, and of his counsell, that the petitioner was ordered to be restored to his said intrest in the said land of Oherry after a reprice had for the transplanted persons thereon settled; and for that in all justice and equitie the petitioner ought in the meane tyme till repriall had for the said transplanted persons to be preferred to a custodiam of the lands by the said Robert had for and in consideration of the said lands of Oherry, being fower hundred forty and four acres of profitable lands beside wast in the said Roberts plott; and for that his Majestie being therein interested as concealment ought to haue the said acres of the best part of the said Roberts plott, it may please your Grace to order a custodiam of the said land soe concealed as aforesaid to be granted to the petitioner till the said repriall be had for the said transplanted [persons], and till the petitioners restitution to the said lands of Oherry, according to the decree past for him in the said Court of Claymes as aforesaid. And he shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 12th June 1663.

"If it shall appear vnto our very good lord the Lord Chiefe Baronn, and the rest of [the] Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, that the lands in the within petition mencioned are in his Majesties dispose, and not formerly granted to any other person, wee pray and require them to issue a custodiam thereof vnto the petitioner, during his Majesties pleasure, att such rent as they shall thinke fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Henry Barton.—Recovery of debt from Lieutenant-Colonel William Fitz Gerald, of Earl of Drogheda's troop.—11 June 1663.

Ensign Allen.—Arrears.—5 June 1663.

Elizabeth Ball, wife of John Ball, a prisoner at Kilkenny.—Certificate recommending her husband's release 13 June 1663.

William Wheeler.—Re-admission to Earl of Shannon's troop and consideration for previous service.—12 June.

Thomas Povey, farmer of wine and strong water licences, co. Sligo.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—16 June 1663.

Thady Malley.—Permission to renew claim to his estate in Court of Claims.—11 June 1663.

William Shee, an orphan.—Permission to renew claim to ancestral estates.—11 June 1663.

Nicholas Weston, of Dublin, joiner.—Permission to enter supplemental claim or claim de novo to ancestral lands.—13 June 1663.

Robert Elliott.—Recovery of debt from Oliver Barclay of Sir Francis Hamilton's troop.—14 June 1663.

John Powell and Thomas Blettso, farmers of wine and strong water licences in the counties of Kilkenny, Wicklow, Wexford, and Carlow.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—15 June 1663.

Richard Bourke, of Tarlagh.—Custodiam of lands in Mayo, formerly possessed by petitioner and granted to Lady Dnagan, under Usurped Government, in satisfaction of her estate in Leinster.—12 June 1663.

Geffry Browne, Esquire.—Custodiam of rectories and tithes in Galway and Mayo counties.—1663.

Doctor James Vaughan, Dean of Achonry.—Quiet possession of the church of Achonry, as enjoyed by his predecessor in 1640-41, recovery of arrears withheld by Sir Edward Crofton [Crofton], of the Mote, etc.—17 June 1663.

Geffry Browne, Richard Dillon, and John Browne, Esquires.—Custodiam of lands in Mayo.—12 June 1663.

Mathew Carie, farmer of wine and strongwater licences, co. Meath.—Satisfaction from unlicensed re-

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Edward Knight, farmer of wine and strongwater licences in Westmeath and Longford counties.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—17 June 1663.

Peirce Comyne.—Custodiam of lands in co. Catherlogh [Carlow].—17 June 1663.

Duke Crofton and Richard Carington, disbanded soldiers of Sir Oliver St. George's troop.—Arrears.—17 June 1663.

Charles Whitton, of Lord Callan's troop.—Benefit of muster for overstayed leave.—12 June 1663.

Patrick Fahey, farmer of wine and strongwater licences in Sligo and Leitrim counties.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—17 June 1663.

William Hillman, formerly of Lord Faulklyn's, now Lord Callen's, troop.—Removal of check from pay.—15 June 1663.

Patrick Garnon.—Custodiam of lands in co. Lowth, the inheritance of Roger Garnon, of Garnonstown in that county.—17 June 1663.

Katherine Ferrall and Margery Ferrall.—Permission to enter claims in Court of Claims.—17 June 1663.

Francis King, Captain.—Report on petition respecting satisfaction of assignment.—17 June 1663.

George St. Leger, in behalf of Symon Fitzgerald, an infant.—Permission to enter claim in Court of Claims, notwithstanding that Symon Fitzgerald's father had participated in the rebellion.—16 June 1663.

Dame Jane Sterling, widow.—Respite of rent for Priory of St. John's, Ardee, co. Lowth.—17 June 1663.

Sir George Gilbert, Knight.—Leave to export twenty packs of yarn.—18 June 1663.

Gregory Constable, Captain, of Duke of Albemarle's troop.—Advance of pay before going on leave.—18 June 1663.

Edward Davyes, formerly of Col. Vere Cromwell's troop, and "Magistrate in the Corporation of Rosse." Employment in the Customs, or as Ensign to Colonel Brett, in lieu of amount of arrears.—17 June 1663.

John Jeener.—Ratification of warrant for arrears.—1 April 1663.

Thomas Dillon.—"That on Thursday the 11th of this instant June your petitioner was travelling toward his home in the county of Westmeath, having only a sword for his security and defence against robbers and the like; and upon his travel hee mett and was talking with the constable of a little town neer by when as there came forth Esquire Goodwin, Cornett Robert Meredith, of my Lord President of Connaght's troop, an Ensigne, and a Quarter Master not known to your petitioner, who demanded to whom your petitioner did belong, who answered to his Majestie. And they required his sword from him, but hee refused, not knowing them, and delivered it to the said Constable from whome they forced the sword, and therewith did beat and wound your petitioner very desperately, and constrained him to goe to Athlone with them, being seven miles distant from that place, and then caused him to bee kept vpon the Guard one whole night, and when examined by the Governor your petitioner was dismissed; and when some of the people complained against them for so abusing and wounding your petitioner, and said that hee had the Duke of Yorkes passe at home, Esquire Goodwin then said, as some of the people have deposed, hee and his passe bee hanged, for which words hee was immediately secured and remains a prisoner in Athlone; and those that came to preserve your petitioner from being murdered were also beaten and abused by those men. The depositions have been taken at Athlone before Captain Bertles, a Justice of Peace there, as well as by the Governor. Now for that your petitioner did not misbehave himselfe, and wore his sword for his owne safety, having served in his Highnesse the Duke of Gloucester's regiment in Flanders, which hee delivoured to the said constable and did in all things else deporte himselfe as becometh a loyall subject. The premisses considered, your petitioner most humbly beseecheth your Grace will be pleased to cause the depositions taken at Athlone to bee certified to your Grace, and that some speedy redresse may bee ordered your petitioner for the great hurt and injurie hee hath sustained by the abusinesse of the above said parties. And your petitioner will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, the 19th June 1663.

"The above named Goodwyn and Cornett Meredith are required vpon sight or notice hereof to appeare before vs and make answer to this petition, and the Governor of Athlone or Justice of Peace, who took the examinations or depositions mentioned in the

said petition are forthwith to send the same unto vs close sealed vp.

"ORMONDE."

Sir John Devellier, Knight.—"That by the annexed report of Mr. Attorney Generall, made in pursuance of your Graces reference dated the 20th of March last, it is humbly certified that the lands in Connaght and Clare, formerly sett out to such persons as are adjudged Innocent, are reserued by the Act of Settlement to his Majestie to reprice others; and that all forfeited in the province of Connaght which are not particularly sett out to Adventurers and souldiers as transplanted persons are declared to bee parte of the security of the [16]49 officers. That the lands mentioned in the annexed list signed by the Deputy Surveyor Generall doe containe 2,490 aeres, and are lying in the barony of Athlone and county of Roscommon, were sett out to the transplanted persons therein named who by the Court of Claimes are adjudged Innocent, except Lawrence Dowdall, who is long since dead, and the said lands after his death enjoyed by the Lady Jane Dowdall, his relict, who is adjudged an Innocent, so that all the lands in the said annexed list are in his Majesties dispose. Now forasmuch as his Sacred Majesties royall intentions to your suppliant cannot bee at present effected, hee most humbly implores your Grace to order a custodiam of the said lands (paying the Quitt Rent) to your petitioner untill his Majesties Gracious intentions towards your suppliant concerning the same bee further signified. And your petitioner, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 4 June 1663.

"If it shall appeare unto our very good Lord the Lord Chief Barron, and the rest of the Barrons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, that the lands in this petition mentioned are concealed and not already granted to any other person in custodiam, they are to grant the petitioner a custodiam thereof, during his Majesties pleasure, at such rent as they shall thinke fitt.

"ORMONDE."

"Queries to be resolved by his Majesties Councill.

"1. Whether any person that compounded for land in Connaght was transplanted to it, and enjoyed the issues and profits of the said lands so sett to him, and since proncing himself an innocent Papist before the Commissioners for adjudication of Claimes, whether such person, restored to his former estate, shall enjoy that land sett out to him in Connaght likewise.

"2. Whether any person receiuing lands in Connaght and claiming his former estate, and thereupon bee adjudged nocent, so not restorable to his former estate, whether hee shall enjoy the estate giuen him in Connaght.

"3. Whether, an Innocent inhabiting within the province of Connaght, and restored to his estate within the said province, the rest of the forfeited lands there, excepting such lands as are giuen to adventurers and souldiers, are not in the King's disposal.

"May it please your Grace,

"In obedience to your Grace's order of the 20th of March last, I have taken into consideration the particulars herein formerly mentioned and I humbly certify your Grace.

"1. I am humbly of opinion that where any person transplanted into Connaght shall proue himselfe innocent before the Commissioners for adjudication of Claimes, such person shall bee restored to his former estate, but shall not retain the lands sett out to him in Connaght, they being reserued in the Act to his Majestie to reprice others.

"2. That where any person transplanted into Connaght shall bee adjudged nocent, such person notwithstanding shall enjoy the lands sett out unto him in Connaght upon his transplantation.

"3. That where any innocent person inhabitant within the province of Connaght hath been transplanted and shall bee adjudged innocent, such person so adjudged shall bee restored to his owne property, and his transplanted lands shall be reserued to the King to reprice others, as is answered in the first particular. And all forfeited lands in the province of Connaght, which are not particularly sett out to Adventurers and souldiers, or transplanted persons, are declared to bee parte of the security of the [16]49 officers. Which is my humble opinion in the particulars referred unto mee, and is humbly submitted to your Graces consideration, 5th May 1663.

"WILLIAM DOMVILLE.

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"COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON, BARRONY OF ATHLONE.

| Proprietors' Names, Anno 1641. | Denominations of Lands. | Number of Acres. | To whom disposed. |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| William Reagh O'Kelly. | Parish of Killinvey. Knockroghery, half a quarter. | 100 | To Mary Fin- gasse. |
| Phillipp Dowell | Camra parish. Tobberbreedy, one quarter - | 161 | To Lawrence Dowdall. |
| Edmond O'Fallon. | Milltowne, two quarters, with a castle, gatehouse, bawn, and two mills, viz. Coole-drach, one quarter; Bredagh, one quarter; Bally-class, one quarter. | 468 | To Lawrence Dowdall. |
| Edmond O'Fallon. | Feaghbezz, one quarter - | 179 | |
| Edmond O'Fallon aforesaid. | Camra parish. Sevenane, 1 cartron called Shanbhallimeddagh. | 638 | Lawrence Dowdall. |
| Edmond O'Fallon aforesaid. | Lysroekedy, one quarter; Cornelce, half a quarter. | 214 | To Lawrence Dowdall. |
| Edmond Fallon | Loushaubragh, $\frac{1}{2}$ a quarter - | 674 | |
| Edmond Fallon aforesaid. | One cartron and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cartron called Cooleshell. | 687 | To James Tal- bott. |
| Edmond Fallon aforesaid. | Parish of Raherrow. Barneulline half a quarter, in Gowlan four quarters. | 661 | Lady Jane Dil- lon, Ja. Ryan, and Hugh Kelly Mc William. |
| | Carrowearne, one cartron - | 620 | John Farrell and Rose his wife. |
| | Carrowmoney, three car- trons in Tiremany. | 678 | To the Lady Dillon and Walter Sher- lock. |
| Edmond Fallon aforesaid. | Parish of Taghboy. Carrowkeele, one quarter - | 694 | Lawrence Dowdall. |
| | Lysnameucklach, $\frac{1}{2}$ a quarter Carrowerow, one quarter, in Moch four quarters. | 675 607 | Katherine Yelverton. |
| Connor Kelly McEdmond. | Three cartrons $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a cartron in the two quarters of Killeare. | 300 | To Lawrence Dowdall. |
| Edmond Mc Connor Fallon. | Two other cartrons, $\frac{1}{2}$ a cartron, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cartron in Killeare called Killin, Killgarve, Derrydarragh, Derriney, and Gortzearue containing. | 684 | The same. |
| Donnoch Mc Teige Fallon. | One cartron thereof - | 670 | Lawrence Dowdall. |
| Hugh Kelly McTeige. | $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a cartron, and $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a cartron of the aforesaid 2 quarters of Killeare. | 620 | The same. |
| Donnoch O'Kelly McConnor. | Three cartrons of the 2 quarters of Syivan, called Lysmafrin. | 100 | The same. |
| Lozhlin Mc Edmond Kelly. | One other cartron and a half called Syivan and Logh-suhogha containing. | 660 | The same. |
| Hugh Mc Teige Kelly. | Three cartrons and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said 2 quarters of Syivan called Loughboy and Corry. | 140 | The same. |

"THOMAS ELLIOT, Deputy Surveyor Generall."

Rosina Delarocke.—Access to her husband, a prisoner in custody of Serjeant at Arms, and restoration of his property.—17 June 1663.

Sir Morris Hurly, Barronet.—"That your petitioner being transplanted into Connaght, had 748 acres there assigned by the Commissioners at Loghbrea, in pursuance of a decree of the pretended Commissioners in Athlone, in the towne and lands of Clonbiggin, part of the mannor or Lordship of Aghrim, in the county of Gallway, which was then pretended to be forfeited vpon the account of one Teige Kelly, who in the bookes was returned proprietor thereof; yett soe it is that the said Lordship of Aghrim hath been by your Grace's Commissioners, or one of them, seised vpon in the yeare 1661, as belonging to your Grace in demesne or service, and your petitioner therevpon turned tenant to your Grace in the said lands of Clonbiggin at a certaine yearely rent, if your Grace should thinke fitt to demand the same; yett is not able to pay the said rent, being out of his ancient estate and that of Clonbiggin and foure other quarters of the estate of the Marchioness of Clarickard, whereof he is dispossessed, being the substance of his lott in Connaght. Hee humbly therefore prayeth your grace in consideration of his disability, and that he cannot yett come to hearing of his owne claime, nor to obtaine reprises for what he hath been soe dispossessed of, to give order that the arrears be respited and your petitioner continued in the possession vntill the determination of his claime, he submitting to pay then what your Grace shalbe thought fitt. And he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 19 Junij 1663.

"The Commissioners appointed by vs for the management of our estate and other our particular affairs

re to consider of this petition, and certify vs what they shall conceive fitt to bee donn therevpon."

"ORMONDE."

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Disbanded soldiers, lately under Sir Robert Hanny's command.—Arrears.—17 June 1663.

John Smulane, a released prisoner.—Restoration of horse.—17 June 1663.

Thomas Walding, Quartermaster.—Protection against misconduct of Squire Goodwin, Cornet Robert Merdith, and others in the co. Westmeath.—19 June 1663.

Sarah King, "the relief of Deane King."—Arrears of pension.—18 June 1663.

Robert Chamberlin.—Quiet possession of ancestral estate in co. Dublin, being admitted to composition as a Protestant of "reputed delinquency."—18 June 1663.

Richard Floyd.—Praying that Richard Philipps, of Castle of Dublin, may be compelled to complete the lease of lands in Finglas promised to petitioner.—17 June 1663.

Nicholas Comerford.—Praying that his sister may be permitted the quiet enjoyment of her estate in co. Carlow, under decree of Court of Claims.—11 June 1663.

Joseph Bowsfield.—Certificate recommending his release.—20 June 1663.

Nicholas Comerford, Esquire.—Praying for a copy of the counterpart of a lease under which he enjoyed a reversionary interest, and for the tenancy of the lands of Cloghruske.—22 May 1663.

Daniel O'Neill, Esquire, one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber.—Answer to petition of Colonels Thomas Scott, Richard Lehunt, Brett, John Warren, and others, in reference to their claims to lands in the county of Wexford.—Undated.

Mary Dix *alias* Lindsay.—Recovery of debts from Richard Moncke, Quarter Master to Lord Mount Alexander's troop, and Thomas Ayres, of Ormonde's troop.—16 June 1663.

John Carpenter, Mullingar.—Recovery of debt for quartering Sir Arthur Forbes's troop.—16 June 1663.

Elizabeth Skynner, widow.—Payment of arrears due to her late husband for service in Sir Theophilus Jones's troop, in order that she may be enabled to return to Devonshire.—17 June 1663.

Nicholas Ennis.—"That your petitioner held by lease from one Thomas Boyd, of the cittie of Dublin, Merchant, 26 acres of land in the lands of Newtowne, lying neare the Gallowes hill of Dublin for 4 yeares yett to come at 26*l.* per annum; that your petition hath disbursed in imrounce the premises 30*l.* sterling (besides 10*l.* fine) in dunging, ditching, stubbing, and takeing away stones to make the said lands pastureable and fitt for meadow. The reason why your petitioner paid so great a rent and fine for such poore land was because it was fitt for stone, brick, and lyme: that after all your petitioners disbursments and imrouvements wherein hee hath exhausted all his little substance, depending vpon what little benefitt hee could make out of the said lands to releiue himselfe and his family; the workemen employed for making a Deere Parke therevpon the sixth of October last beat downe the said fence and gate to fetch stones to make vp the said Parke, whereby the cattell did dayly stry for want of inclosures, whereby your petitioners graziers have deserted him, by reason whereof hee can make noe manner of benefit of the said ffarme, to his utter ruine and impoverishment, haueing left for his su[b]stance for releife of himselfe and great family but eight coves, two whereof were utterly lost by the continuall pounding of the said coves. Your petitioner, not knowing how to dispose of the rest, was forced to send two of them into the country, which soone after their goinge were stolne, wherevpon your petitioner and family is likely to perish: that your poore petitioner made his humble addresse unto your Grace, in the beginning of October last, setting forth his greivance, wherevpon your Grace was pleased to refer the same to Mathew Harrison, Esquire, Comptroller of your Graces Household, who by reason of his multiplicity of businesse in your Graces affaires hath not made report to your Grace of your petitioners great sufferings and damage at least to the value of 70*l.* sterling, whereby your petitioner, his wife and ten small children, and his family, are likely to bee utterly ruined, your poore petitioner being now imprisoned by the said Boyd for the rent of the said land, which your petitioner could not enjoy, being disturbed as aforesaid. Now, forasmuch as the truth of the said allegations doe fully appeare by the annexed certificats of knowne honest men, may it therefore please your Grace, the premisses tenderly con-

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sidered, and for that your petitioner cannot enjoy the said farne, in your wanted clemencie and mercy to the poore and helpelesse, graciously to order your petitioner satisfaction for his said damage, improuements, and fine, for the reliefe of himselfe and family, and also that your Grace would be pleased to free your petitioner from the said Boyd, from the time your Graces workmen entered vpon the said lands to the end of your petitioners lease, and your Grace would be pleased to release your poore petitioner from his imprisonment to prevent the utter ruine of himselfe and family. And your distressed petitioner, etc., shall ever pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, the 14 March 1662[-3].

"The Comptroller of our Household, to whome wee formerly referred this matter, being now absent in the country, the Steward of our said Household and Captaine John Paine, Surveyor and Director Generall of his Majesties buildings, etc., are speedily to informe themselves how it stands, and to certify vs what damage the petitioner susteineth by reason of the vse which for his Majesties service is made of the land within mentioned, and thereupon wee shall giue such further order for the petitioners releife as shall appeare fitt.

"ORMONDE."
"4 May 1663.

"May it please your Grace

"In due obedience to the aboue order, wee haue viewed that parte of the lands of Newtowne held by the petitioner, and doe obserue that, through the breaking of a quarrie on that land, for his Majesties vse, a great parte of the fienes of the petitioners said land haue been broken downe, whereby the cattell that grazed there on the petitioners account did vsually stray out into the neighbouring ground, which occasioned much trouble, charge, and losse (as wee are credibly informed) to the petitioner and the owners of such cattell, by reason whereof the owners withdrew their beasts from of the said lands, and so left the same wast on the petitioners hands, without yeilding him any profit for the last halfe yeare, though charged with a considerable rent thereout. So that wee humbly conceiue that the petitioner is damnified, the said halfe yeares rent being £14, and will for the halfe yeare to come suffer in the like nature, if not permitted to make his best advantage of the said lands. All which wee humbly certify and submit to your Grace.

"THO: HUME. JOHN PAINE.
"Dublin Castle, 17 June 1663.

"The Clerke of the Councell is to prepare a concordatum for the fourteen pounds mentioned in the foregoing certificate of the Steward of our Household, and Captaine John Paine, and present the same unto vs at our next sitting at the Councell Board.

"ORMONDE."

Richard, Lord Coote, Baron of Colooney.—Custodiam of lands in Meath, until such time as John Cusack, who was in possession, should prove his innocence.—15 June 1663.

Richard Lehunt, Robert Saunders, and John Warren, Colonels.—Replication to Daniel O'Neill's answer to their petition relative to lands in the county of Wexford.—Undated.

Elizabeth Burton, wife of Henry Burton, Esquire.—"That your petitioners husband [being] now a prisoner with the Sargeant at Armes, and in great want of necessaries for his reliefe, she most humbly prayeth that she may by your Graces goodnes and compassion be permitted to [have] access to her husband from tyme to tyme as she shall haue occasion, and that your Grace wilbe pleased to give directions to the said Sargeant at Armes accordingly to admit of her access to him for his reliefe. And she shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 22 Junij 1663.

"Vpon consideration of this petition, we are pleased that the Sargeant at Armes, in whose custody the petitioners husband is restrained, doe permit the petitioner to see and speake with him in his presente [restraint] from time to time as she shall haue occasion, and for soe doing this shall be his warrant.

"ORMONDE."

Mary Cunningshame.—Restoration of cattle seized by the Sub-Sheriff of the Queen's county, during her husband's imprisonment.—23 June 1663.

Alexander Pigott, Esquire.—"That severall rents being by order of his Majesties High Courte of Chancery sequestered at the suite of your petitioner vpon certain lands in the county of Lowth, to which one James Smalwood is tenant. Now forasmuch as the said James Smalwood doth refuse to conforme himselfe to the tenor of his Majesties said writt of sequestration and to pay in his rent in obedience thereof, in regard

hee is a member of his Majesties army vnder your Graces command; may it please your Grace to issue your orders that your petitioner may haue the benefit of his Majesties said writt and of other the process of his high Courte of Chancery against the said Smalwood, in as full and beneficiall manner as if the said Smalwood were noe member of his Majesties army. And, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 18 Junij 1663.

"The within named James Smalwood is required to give the petitioner satisfaction concerning the matter in this petition mentioned, or within six dayes after notice thereof to shew cause (if any hee can) why the petitioner should not bee at liberty to haue his legall remedy against him.

"ORMONDE."

Blanche Weekes, widow:—Arrears due to her late husband, for service under Sir Richard Kyrle and Lord Falkland.—22 June 1663.

Martha Scott, wife to Collonel Scott, prisoner.—"Sheweth that your petitioners husband hath been lately seduced and inveigled by some of the late wicked conspirators, to his and your petitioners great greife, and to your petitioners admiration; shee well knowing it to haue been contrary to his former principles, and after his reall actings accordingly for his Majesties happy restoration, even against the commands then laid by his very father; that hee, your petitioner's said husband, now layes himselfe at your Graces feete for his Majesties Grace and pardon, and both hee and your suppliant humbly prays your Graces consideration of their, and their many childrens sad and perishing condicon, not hauing wherewithall to put bread into their mouthes but by your Graces favor and compassion, which they humbly pray, in protecting them in the quiet possession of their goods by which they subsist, and in ordering and strictly requiring all persons whatsoever to restore forthwith vnto such as your petitioner shall appointe, what of theirs hath been in any kind seized vnder cullor of present delinquency. And your disconsolate petitioner and her vnfortunate husband and their poore children shall ever pray for your Graces happines here and hereafter, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 20 Junij 1663.

"The petitioner giueing good security to the severall Sheriffs of the counties wherein her husband's goods are, that they shalbee forthwith [ascertained] and deliuered into the hands of the sheriffs of those counties for the tyme being, when shee shall bee by vs required so to deliuer them; vpon certificate of the said sheriffs of her giueing such security, the person or persons in whose custody the said remayne, are to deliuer the same to the petitioner or to any other to bee by her said husband appointed to receaue them.

"ORMONDE."

"James Halpeny and Thomas Emerson.—"That your petitioners hath taken to farme the fines accruing on short plowes in the county of Meath, which was granted by his Majestie to George Hamilton, Esquire; and whereas the Constables, Bailiffs, and many other out of enuy and malice doe privately present the grand jury at the size and sessions in the said county such people who vse the said plowes, in soemuch that the poore people is presented many tyme over by severall persons for that one offence, to the utter ruining and undoing of them and great damage of your petitioners, except relieved by your Grace. May it therefore please your Grace to order that the Clerke of the Crowne of the said county may not issue out the capiasse against any persons in the said county for that offence, but such which is or shalbe presented by your petitioners, and that fines imposed thereon may be paid to your petitioners, the farmers of the same. And they shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 7 May 1663.

"Lett this peticion be presented vnto vs at our next sitting at the Councell Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideration, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

John Smith, farmer of Inland Excise for the Queen's County:—Release from contract, or abatement of rent in consideration of the area available for taxing purposes having been reduced by the withdrawal of the barony of Galmoy.—16 June 1663.

Mary Jane and Ann Ware, orphans of John Ware, late of Castletown, Esquire, deceased.—"That your petitioner's father, John Ware, being most barbarously and inhumanly murdered in his owne howse at Castletowne in the county of Meath, in the very beginning of the Rebellion, by Christopher Hollywood, of Artaine, in the county of Dublin, and his retinue, and after his

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owne slaughter the said Hollywood pilladged the howse of the said Mr. Ware, as is publickly knowne to all the nobility and gentry both of that county and other places, which slaughter and pillage of the petitioners father hath reduced and brought them ever since to a miserable and sad condicon for want of meanes and livelihood. The premises considered, and forasmuch as the said Christopher Hollywood was a person of a considerable estate in the county of Dublin and elsewhere, who[se] son and heire is uncapable of the said estate, vpon the account of that inurther, soe as that whole estate fall now to his Majestic. May it therefore please your Grace to grant unto the said orphans a competent livelihood yearly out of the said estate to sustaine them with, they haueing nothing all this tyme past but the charity of Sir James Ware, their vncl, and this granted they will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 3rd Junij 1663.

"Lett this petition be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councill Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideracion, and such further order given therevpon as shall be thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Rose, Marchioness of Antrim:—"That his Majestic hath been graciously pleased to signify to your Grace his willingnes to facilitate to the Marquess her husband's restoracion, and being also graciously sincible of the great straites he wilbe in till that he don, hath recommended the said Marquess humble petition to your Grace, and the admitting him to a custodiam. May it therefore please your Grace to grant the said Marquess a custodiam of the lands in the annexed schedule (which are all in his Majesties dispose) vntill hee bee restored, and att such rents as your Grace shall seeme fitt in respect of his great want. And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 17 June 1663.

"Lett this petition, with what relates to the matter therein mentioned, be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councill Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideracion, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

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| "Custodes. | Denominacions. | Termes. | Full Vallew. |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| COUNTY OF CORKE. | | | |
| "Thomas Daunt. | Tullaghlinckely Inche-raghty, etc., Ballynecrossy, etc. | A yeere ending 1663. May | £ s. d. 111 18 02½ |
| Thomas Blackston. | Carrihanaueck, etc. - - | A yeere ending May 1663. | 97 00 00 |
| "WESTMEATH AND COBRE. | | | |
| "James Shirley | Stonertowne, etc., Symenstowne, etc., Curryheene, etc. | 12 May [16]62. Dureing pleasure. | 012 00 00 |
| Owen Macarthy | Closhrea, etc. - - - | Dureing pleasure. | 168 12 05½ |
| Earle of Orrery | Clickoilla, etc., Ballynekeene, etc. | Dureing pleasure. | 082 12 00 |
| Sir William Penn. | Shawmarty, etc., Aghannally, etc. | A yeere ending May 1663. | 440 00 00 |
| Peter Ward - | Garrenkiniefeky - - - | Dureing pleasure. | 068 18 00 |
| "COUNTY OF LOUTH. | | | |
| "John Ceshill, gent. | Newtowne, Termonecken, Poldtowne, Termonecken, etc. | A yeere ending May 1663. | 033 00 00 |
| Sir Henry Titchburne. | Mariestowne - - - | A yeere ending May [16]63. | 60 00 00 |
| Mathew Langdale. | Mardevillst, etc. - - | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 53 18 00 |
| Sir William Ashton. | Duniler Etchler, etc., Baurne. | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 101 10 00 |
| Francis Sing - | Ballyboy more - - - | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 145 05 04 |
| Lord Masse-reene. | Dunkin, Little Mill, Thounstowne, parte of Ratbrest, Munnevalid, Lower Gamstowne, Shannoneck, Cledredan, and Druncowell, Hainstowne, Reynolds-towne, Conchegreat, parte of Gilstowne, Ferraghs, Corderie, Lenrathe, Tully, Cree-taine, Rathoe, Frys-laud, Enloeh, Balloran, Ard Patrick. | A yeere ending May [16]63. | 216 11 06 |
| Lord Masse-reene. | Cortell, Carrigollan, and Cressberg, Big Ashoe, Little Ashoe, Crick-mellan, Newtowne, Palmerston. | A yeere ending May [16]63. | 050 00 00 |

| "Custodes. | Denominacions. | Termes. | Full Vallew. |
|---|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| "COUNTY OF DUBLIN. | | | |
| "Sir Walter Plunkett. | Killmore, etc. - - - | Dureing pleasure. | 023 08 00 |
| Sir William Titchburne, Richard Bulkeley, John Exham and Thomas Batt. | Wall - - - - - | Dureing pleasure. | 100 00 00 |
| Richard Forster. | Ballyken, etc., Jobstowne. | Dureing pleasure. | 080 02 05 |
| | Brownestowne, etc., Little Ratcall. | Dureing pleasure. | 061 00 00 |
| | Loghshimny, Inche-lstowne, etc., Lawrence-towne. | Dureing pleasure. | 070 00 00 |
| Com. Mount-trath. | Brownstowne - - - | Dureing pleasure. | 100 14 01 |
| "COM. KILKENNY. | | | |
| "Earle of Orrery. | Gowran, part of, etc., Mucknully. | Dureing pleasure. | 361 08 07 |
| "COM. GALWAY. | | | |
| "Richard Blakeuill. | Decim. legnl. parochiarum | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 041 07 09 |
| "COUNTY OF TIPPERARY. | | | |
| "Sir Francis Pouike and William Warden. | Heathstowne - - - | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 224 03 06 |
| Samuel Bull - | Shanballyduffe - - - | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 079 00 00 |
| Edmond Walsh | Decim. - - - - - | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 066 00 00 |
| Sir Francis Pouike and William Warden. | Heathstowne - - - | A yeere ending May [16]63. | 145 00 00 |
| Sir Mathew Appleyard. | Ballygurtene - - - | Dureing pleasure. | 030 8 10 |
| "WESTMEATH, LONGFORD, AND CORK. | | | |
| "Adrian Pate | Decim. - - - - - | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 070 00 00 |
| Dominus Co-loony. | Streete, etc. - - - | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 126 02 03 |
| Lord Colony | Streete, etc. - - - | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 126 02 03 |
| "COM. LONDONDERRY. | | | |
| "Episcopus Dunensis. | Loghanraugh - - - | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 016 07 03 |
| "COM. REGIS. | | | |
| "Thomas Bourke. | Telehaskeach, Bally-duffe. | Dureing pleasure. | 060 07 10 |
| "COM. WEXFORD. | | | |
| "Sir Richard Clifton. | Ballygreet, Kilgarvan, Kiltbright. | A yeere ending May [16]63. | 060 18 11 |
| James Doyne and Henry Wilson. | Rathduffe, etc. - - - | Dureing pleasure. | 082 08 02½ |
| Peter Bate - | Ballybeny, Mallingrott, Ballyrush, Ballynush, Camross. | Dureing pleasure. | 051 02 07 |
| "COM. CATHERLAGH. | | | |
| "Henry Browerton, Jerome Doweran. | Barres, Pahlmonty, and St. Mullins. | Dureing pleasure. | 001 04 00 |
| "COM. KILDARE. | | | |
| "Thomas Stockton. | Geydonstowne - - - | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 060 00 00 |
| Com. Mount-trath. | Killhill - - - - - | A yeere ending May [16]62. | 130 00 00 |

Nicholas Locke.—"That your petitioner is a poore gardiner, haueing the charge of wife and small children, who hath nothing to live vpon but what your petitioner dayly earneth most laboriously and is driven to extreame poverty; and further sheweth vnto your Grace that your petitioner being maliciously charged objected against by certain people who prosecuted your petitioner, and was tryed before the Lord Cheife Baron of his Majesties Court of Exchequer for speaking of sedicious words which were not in the least spoken or thought of by your poore petitioner; he further humbly sheweth that my Lord Cheife Baron hath passed the sentence on the petitioner to pay as a fyne the summ of one hundred pounds and to remaine in the prison of Killmainham for the space of six months. Your Graces poore suppliant being a great sufferer by laying in the said prison three monthes already for the same, and if not now releified by your Grace, he is vterly ruined for ener, and your petitioners wife and smale charge of children will vndoubtedly perish. The premises tenderly considered, may it therefore please your Grace mercifully to take

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pity and compassion on your poore deplorable petitioners condition, and likewise to shew mercy vnto his wife and smale children, by granting your petitioners enlargement to maintaine his wife and the said fower smale children. Your poore petitioner most humbly craunch your Grace through pity and clemency to grant an order that your petitioners said fyne of one hundred pounds may be forgiven, and his body forthwith enlarged to relieve his said charge of children. And he will pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 18 May 1663.

“Wee pray our very good Lord the Lord Cheife Baron of his Majesties Court of Exchequer to certify vs what appeared against the petitioner on his tryall, together with his Lordships opinion of the petitioners request.

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Walter Bird, farmer of wine and strongwater licences co. Galway.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—22 June 1663.

Same petitioner.—Like petition.—22 June 1663.

Robert Moore, Bartholomew Turner, and William Foster, of Naas, Innkeepers.—Release from imprisonment, etc. for retailing wine and strongwater without licence, satisfaction being made.—23 June 1663.

John, Viscount Massareene.—Petition in relation to lands set apart under Act of Settlement for the orphans of Colonel Owen O'Connolly, and proceedings of Sir Nicholas Armorer in connexion therewith; with reference.—17 June 1663.

Robert Maxwell, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh.—To be quieted in possession of Castle of Glin, in county Longford, and lands of the see for a portion of which Patrick Cary, son of Sir Thomas Cary, had exhibited his claim in Court of Claims.—25 June 1663.

William Burges and William Wilsby.—“May it please your Grace, I have inquired for what cause or offence the petitioners, William Burges and William Wilsby, have been committed, and as I am informed they were first brought before a Justice of Peace at Kilkenny for meeting in some conventicle, and unlawfull assembly, and by the said Justice bound over to appear and answer at the next assizes and afterwards sent vp hither; which is the only crime I heare is to be laid to their charge. And in regard they stand bound already to appear at the next assizes to be held for the citie of Kilkenny and answer their misdemeanor there, I humbly conceive your Grace may give order for their discharge here, which is humbly submitted to your Grace's consideration.—24th June 1663.

“WILLIAM DOMICILE.

“Dublin, 25 June 1663.

“Vpon consideration of the above certificate wee are pleased that the petitioners be sett at liberty, paying their fees, whereof the Marshall, in whose custody they remaine, is to take notice, and to discharge them accordingly.

“ORMONDE.”

Thomas Butler, Esquire.—Report from Earl of Anglesey, Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer of War, on petition for allowance of amount of insolvent assignment on Lieutenant-Colonel John Nelson.—27 June 1663.

Michael Jones.—Answer to petition of Sir Luke Bath, Knight and Baronet, concerning custodiam of lands.—No date.

James Aylmer, Esquire.—Recovery of debt from Ensign John Warren.—26 June 1663.

Sir Arthur Forbes, Baronet.—“Humbly sheweth: that towards the last three months pay of your petitioners troope there was a bill of £153 2s. 7d. charged vpon Captaine George Maghee, Collector in the County of Westmeath for the proportion of £30,000 granted to your Grace; that the said Captaine Maghee hath received all the money from the said county and late absented himselfe, soe that the said [petitioner] know not where to finde him or how to gett the money. That Sir Daniell Bellingham refuseth to change the said bill, vnlesse your Grace give speciall order for the same. The premisses considered, may it please your Grace to order the said Sir Daniell Bellingham to change the said bill and give your petitioner other solvent assignement or money for the same. And he shall pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 26 June 1663.

“Wee pray and authorize our very good Lord the Earle of Anglesey, his Majesties Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer att Warrs to take this petition into his consideration and to certify vs what he conceives fitt to be don therevpon.

“ORMONDE.”

Randall Clayton, Colonel.—Recovery of debts from Lieutenant Thomas Caffie and Quartermaster Gilbert Carter.—27 June 1663.

James Hamilton, of Lord Clanbrassill's regiment.—Arrears.—26 June 1663.

Thomas Waterhouse, Alderman.—“That one Edward Smith, one of your Graces guard of Battel-axes, stand; justly indebted into your suppliant in severall summes of money amounting to one hundred pounds sterling; and likewise one Henry Barton, trooper vnder the command of the Right Honourable the Lord Moore, alsoe stands indebted vnto your suppliant in the sum of four score pounds sterling. Now soe it is, may it please your Grace, that they, presuming on their priviledges as soldiers, deny to make your petitioner any satisfaction, to pour petitioners great damages. May it therefore please your Grace to require the said Edward Smith and Henry Barton to satisfy vnto your petitioner his said severall just debts forthwith, or otherwise to grant your Graces lycence to take his remedy att [law] for recovery of his said just demands against the said persons. And he shall pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 20 Junij, 1663.

“The above-named Edward Smith and Henry Barton are required to give the petitioner satisfaction for what they particularly owe him, or within tenn daies after sight or notice hereof to shew cause why the petitioners should not [have] libertie to take his remedy against [them] by due course of lawe.

“ORMONDE.”

William Baily, Bishop of Cloufert and Killmacduagh.—Recovery of tithe-rents, let during his absence in England, by order of Sir Charles Coote, late Earl of Mountrath, and Sir William Barry.—20 June 1663.

Francis Knight and William Taylor.—Compensation for improvements on lands in the Lordship of Borisewyle, held under lease from Henry Martin, and from which petitioner was about to be evicted.—27 June 1663.

John McCawley, John Williamson, Henry Street, Thomas Little, Christopher Nickson, Robert Gnlby, Vincent Eggles, and John Norbery.—Recovery of debt from Major Joseph Stroud, due to petitioners for service in his company.—26 June 1663.

Thomas Lee.—Suspension of execution of order obtained by Edward Nicholls for amount of petitioner's bond passed to him for excise in Queen's co.; and praying for new trial, the excise having been collected and withheld by others who allege prior right.—27 June 1663.

Arthur Gunell, a disbanded soldier of Earl of Mount Alexander's troop.—Reference and report relative to arrears.—27 June 1663.

Thomas Finglas.—“That your petitioner is the right heire and next of blood [to] Lieutenant-Colonel John Finglas, whoe was lost in Drogheda in His Majesties service, and alsoe is the heire vnto [his] brother Roger Finglas of Ballromston, both which estates of right ought to descend on your petitioner. Forasmuch as your petitioners clayme goes on innocency, for his brother's estate, and on articles, for the estate of Lieutenant Colonel Finglas; and by means thereof cannot bring his whole interests together to a tryall but must expect the tyme of articles; and for that your petitioner is informed that, in relation to some orders or grant from his Majesty, the estate of Lieutenant Colonel Finglas is now on setting or disposing; and being that your petitioner is burthened with a family and are reduced to extreme poverty and not able to subsist vnles in charitie looked vpon and relieved by your Grace: Your petitioner humbly prayeth that your Grace wilbe please[d] to prescribe a substance out of the estate for his reliefe, and that you will recomend him to the Commissioners of the Court of Claymes for his speedy tryalls and dispatch in both his said intrests, as they are claymed and doe now stand before them; and that there may be a stopp putt vnto the disposing of the said Lieutenant Colonel Finglas his estate untill your petitioners clayme therevnto be first heard and determined. And your petitioner will pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 12 Junij, 1663.

“Lett this petition be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councell Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideration, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

“ORMONDE.”

Joseph Bowsfield.—Satisfaction from John Gaffney, of Longwood, John Clinch, of Newcastle, Thomas McKwire, of Blackeford, “and one more they call Sherrillo,” for breaking into and robbing petitioners house.—27 June 1663.

Thomas Harly.—That your petitioner hath faithfully served his late Majesty, of ever blessed memory, in England and Ireland to his losse of much blood, lymbs, liberty, and estate, and that saecrall summes of money

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very considerable are due vnto him from his Majestie for materials of warr by him prouided by order from the Lords Justices and Councell at the beginning of the warre in Ireland. Moreover, your petitioner was robbed and despoyled of his goods and chattles to the value of £100 att the first beginning of the troubles, all which will appeare by certificates and accompts att large; and hath alsoe most vnjustly been kept out of an estate of £60 per annum in howses and lands in Ireland by one Mr. Blackwell, who was Receivor for the late vsurper Cromwell, for which by reason of your petitioners poverty he can gett noe satisfaccion. But now see it is that your petitioner haueing engaged his freinds to help him to buy some timber to the value of £70 in the county of Wexford, whereby he may be the better enabled to serve his Majestie; that haueing gayned your Graces order for the bringing it to Dublin for his Majesties vse, yett he is prevented by pretended orders from severall men, and yett none shewen, which doth much frighten and discourage his workemen and carriers, to his great prejudice, and especially by Edward Byrn and Edmond Byrne, who threaten to smocke his workmen in the heads. Your petitioner most humbly prays your Grace wilbe pleased to grant your further order that he may peaceably and quietly bring the said timber vnto Dublin for the vse aforesaid, being ready to put in security that in case the pretenders shall hereafter prove to haue more title to the timber then those of whom your petitioner bought it your petitioner will give them satisfaccion. And he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 29 June 1663.

"The above named Edward Birne and Edmond Birne are required to suffer the petitioner to bring away the timber above mentioned, according to our order of the 26th of May last, or to appeare before vs within tenn dayes after sight or notice hereof and shew good cause to the contrary.

"ORMONDE."

Mary Morgan *alias* Hill.—Re-admission of her husband, Richard Morgan, to Sir Oliver St. George's troop, or payment of arrears.—27 June 1663.

James Gallagher, afflicted with dead palsy, formerly Lieutenant to Sir Toby Poyntes.—Relief. Petitioner states that his former petition, after having been referred to the Earl of Anglesey, was lost at the Council table.—27 June 1663.

Edward Butler, of Lord Callan's troop.—Benefit of muster during illness.—26 June 1663.

Edward Wright, Esquire.—"That your petitioner imployed Edward Wright, his son, into this Kingdome to followe his occasions and intrusted him with chattle and goods to a very considerable value, which cattle and goods are disposed of by him but not as appointed and intended by your petitioners; that the said Edward Wright is one of the Earle of Kildare's troupe quartered att Catherlogh and hath a horse of your petitioners. Your petitioner humbly prayeth that your Grace wilbe pleased to give your order that the said horse may be secured by the officers commanding the said troupe there and sent to your petitioner, least your petitioners said son should carry the same some other way; and alsoe that the said Edward may be required to give your petitioner a just accompt of the said cattle and goods, and the rather for that your petitioner came lately into this Kingdome to looke after the same, and is a stranger and now fallen very sicke and weake. And he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 1 Junij 1663.

"Wee pray our very good Lord, the Lord Baron of Kingston, Commissary General of the Horse of his Majesties army in this Kingdome, to examine the matter in this petition mencioned, and to certify vs what his Lordshipp shall thinke fitt to be done therein.

"ORMONDE."

Patrick Archer, Mercbant. — "Humbly beseecheth your Grace to be pleased to prefer your petitioner to the tennacie of a wast peece of ground on the key of Rosse which hath bene sometime a warehowse and sellar, but wholie ruined and decayed, and which your petitioner hath feared this yeare att tenn shillings rent; and alsoe the tennacie of a ruined howse called Brittons howse, which is rented this yeare att £40, being both parcells of your Graces estate, for the terme of 61 yeares; and your petitioner wilbe att the charges to repaire them and make them vpp with lime and stone and cover them with slate fitt for his own conveniences, being now resolved to put vpp his trade of merchandizing and deale in the severall cities and corporations as heretofore. Which being granted, will pray, etc."

"Dublin Castle, 26 Junij 1663.

"The Commissioners appointed by vs for the management of our estate and other our particular affaires are to consider of this petition and to certify vs what they shall conceive fitt to be done in the matter therein mencioned.

"ORMONDE."

Edward Worth, Bishop of Killalloe.—"That Dame Mary FitzGerald, the relict of Sir Luke FitzGerald, of Tyeroghan, deceased, or their son, George FitzGerald, or his or her assignes, are att present actually possessed of the severall townes and lands hereafter expressed by final settlemēt in Connaght, as in part satisfaccion for the estates formerly belonging to the said Sir Luke. But see it is, may it please your Grace, that on the 22th of this instant June, George FitzGerald, the son and heire of the said Sir Luke FitzGerald, obtained a sentence for his restitution as an innocent Papist to the estate formerly belonging to his said father, by means whereof your petitioner is deprived of an estate of a farr greater value, worth, and purchase, [than] the lands aforesaid in the possession aforesaid by fine settlemēt. May it therefore please your Grace to grant your petitioner a custodiam of the said lands directed to Sir Luke by final settlemēt. And the petitioner shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 1 July 1663.

"If the lands whereof the petitioner desires a custodiam be in his disposall, and not granted to any other, the Lord Chiefe Baron and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer are to issue a custodiam thereof to the petitioner, during his Majesties pleasure, att such moderate rent as they shall thinke fitt.

"ORMONDE."

"The names and quantities of land sett out to Sir Luke FitzGerald of Tyeroghan by final settlemēt.—23 May 1656.

"GALWAY COUNTY.

| | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| "The Castle Towne and lands of Benmore | | |
| and Benbegg, 3 quarter[s] | - | - 468 acres. |
| Bracke Cloonbegg, halfe [a] quarter | - | - 067 " |
| Killostragh, half a quarter | - | - 112 " |
| Lissnegappell, one quarter | - | - 168 " |
| Lisguile, one quarter | - | - 154 " |
| Lismacnaden, one quarter | - | - 256 " |
| Barneboy, one quarter | - | - 279 " |

William Kelly, carman.—"That your poore petitioner hath been with his three horses daily drawing stones vnto the Deere Parke from the first beginning vntill the tenth of this instant, in which space he spared noe paines himselfe, his servants, or horses, but continually used his best endeavours in soe much as noe man could find fault in his forwardnes. Now, see it is, may it please your Grace, that the overseeres of the said worke, have bought horses and carss of their owne, and imploye them to draw stones to the said worke, whereas, intruth, that 20 carldoes of your poore petitioners did fetch more in a day then 30 carss of theirs that are now imployed by them, for if they putt but two stones vpon their carss there is no fault found by the overseeres in regard they are their owne and turned out the best carmen. The premisses tenderly considered, and for as much as your petitioner hath faithfully served your [Grace] as carman for the space of five yeares formerly, in the Controwler Allferies time, and still vntill your Grace went for England, and now is turned out of the worke for noe other cause, but for finding fault that they brought noe lodes worth wages; and your petitioner will undertake to bring with 20 carss [more] then they doe with 30, yett the same wages runs on, his humbly request is that your Grace wilbe pleased to certify the same. And he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 26 Junij 1663.

"Lett the Comptroller of our Howsehold and Captaine John Paine informe themselves concerning this matter and certify vs what they find and conceave fitt to be done therein.

"ORMONDE."

Terence Mc Firr.—"That whereas your Grace was charitable pleased, by your order of 23th August 1662, whereof a coppie is herevnto annexed, to direct Mr. Edward Butler to pay your petitioner £10 a yeare motively att every Easter and Michaelmas towards your petitioners maintenance, pursuant thereto your petitioner was paid five pounds last Michaelmas 1662. Now, see it is, that the said Edward denyeth to pay your petitioner any more by vertue of your Graces said order, though £5 more was due last Easter; that your petitioner coming with his complaint thereof to your Grace fell sicke in Catherlogh, where hee [was] see sicke

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there for a week, and haueing noe charges was driven to pawne his nagg for some money there, vpon paine of forfeiture of it vnles redeemed by a certaine day neer att hand, and that your petitioner not able to waite longe in Dublin alsoe for want of charges, and for that he is now falling to be decreet with old age and must be neere his bed att home, he humbly prayeth your Grace to be honorabile and most piously pleased to direct your Receiver from tyme to tyme by your expresse order herevppon to pay your petitioner that charitable pencion formerly granted by your Grace, and that last Easters proportion thereof might be now paid him to discharge his present care. And he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 30 Junij 1663.

"Wee require our servant Edward Butler not onely to pay vnto the petitioner what was due vnto him att Easter last, but alsoe to continue his payment of the within pencion, untill wee shall give our further [order], whereof hee is not to faile.

"ORMONDE."

Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, Vice-Treasurer.—Permission to hold lands in co. Cork, granted him in custodiam, at the rent for which they were let in previous year.—30 June 1663.

Arthur, Viscount Ranelagh.—Custodiam of lands in co. Dublin.—30 June 1663.

John Arthur.—Permission for Lieutenant Colonel George Smith, Navan, and Major Edward Evett, Trim, to attend at Dublin as witnesses on trial of petitioner's claim under Act of Settlement.—17 July 1663.

Thomas Butler, Quaker.—"I am constrained through necessity once more to make known vnto thee my present sufferings, with the rest of the innocent and harmlesse people of God who are sufferers ever since the Lord called vs out of the worlds wayes, customes and traditions to worshipping Him in spirit and in truth, in which the Lord is to be worshipped, this my suffering and imprisonment these three quarters of a yeare and a month in a strange place, being for noe other] cause then exercising my conscience in what the Lord made manifest to me, which is not a criminal cause. I am by my imprisonment deprived of my flathers estate, because I cannot stay in this city to lay claim to it by reason of my ingagement to the Sheriffe of the County of Cavan, being bound to returne to his custody againe, except I obtaine the order for my releasement. I therefore desire that thou wouldest consider my innocent suffering and grant thy order for my releasement. From him who desires that Equity and Justice may beare rule and abound in the harts of them who haue power put into their hands to rule the nacion.—January the 23th 1663.

"THO[MAS] BUTLER."

"Dublin Castle, 28th Marcij 1663.

"The petitioner giueing bond to the Clerke of the Councell for his Majesties vse with sufficient security of the penalty of one hundred pounds, with condiction that he shall appeare before vs and the Councell within tenn dayes after notice for such appearance shall be left in writting att the new dwelling house of Richard Cows, gent., scituate on the Colledge Green neere Dublin, vppon certificate of his giueing of such bonds he is to be att liberty to follow his lawfull occasions; whereof as well the Sheriffe of the County of Cavan as all others whom it may concerne are to take notice.

"ORMONDE."

Richard Dolman, of Dublin, butcher.—"That about a yeare and a halfe since your petitioner sold vnto Thomas Blood an outlandish bull; that halfe a yeare after your petitioner sent his cow (the dame of the said bull) to grasse with the said bull, and haueing an intent to kill the said cow sent his servant for her, who by the way met with one Laeky, brother in law vnto the said Blood, who asked him whether he was going; told him for his master's cow. The said Laeky willed a servant of Bloods then with him to goe backe againe and bring the bull with the cow, which was don and brought to Dublin to petitioners house; both which in a short tyme after was seized on, your petitioner forbearing to kill the cow being great with calfe. That the said cow was your petitioners doth appeare by the certificate annexed. The premises considered, may it please your Grace to order that the said cow may be restored vnto your petitioner, he being a very poore man. And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 30 Junij 1663.

"Wee are pleased that the petitioners cow aboue mentioned be restored vnto him, whereof the party in

whose hands the said cow doth remaine is to take notice and to restore her accordingly.

"ORMONDE."

Thomas Ray.—"That your petitioner was employed by Mathew Harrison, Esquire, your Graces Comptroller of your Howsehold for overseeing and keeping the castle of Templeoge, and that the summe of £3 11s. 6d. is due vnto your petitioner for his wages; that in regard your petitioner hath often applied himselfe to your Graces comptroller and can receive noe satisfaccion therefore. May it therefore please your Grace to grant your petitioner an order for receiving of the said summe of £3 11s. 6d., he being a very poore man and in great want thereof.

"Dublin Castle, 1 July 1663.

"Lett the Comptroller of our Howsehold certify vs how this matter stands, and therevpon we shall give our further order.

"ORMONDE."

Thomas Jessen.—Recovery of debt from Mr. Chamberlin, Ormonde's saddler.—30 June 1663.

George Sheppard, Master of the ship "Sampson," of London.—Recovery of powder seized by Colonel Spencer at Galway.—27 June 1663.

Elizabeth Cooper, relict of George Cooper, deceased. "That your poor petitioner's said husband faithfully served his late Majestie in England, vnder the command of Sir Thomas Austen, as eldest Corporall, and afterwards being taken prison[er] and not long after released, and was then Quarter Master vnder Sir Charles Lucas, and then afterwards removed to the command of Colonel Errington, till the unhappy battle of Worcester. That since his Majesties happy restauration your petitioners said husband faithfully served his Majestie in Ireland, as privat trooper in Sir Morris Fentons troope, but was afterwards reduced with the rest of the said company into the Earle of Mountraths troope, in which he died about twelue monthes since; that there are seuerall arreares due to your petitioners said husband for his said service in Ireland, but hath receaued any satisfaccion for the same. That he hath left your petitioner in most sad and deplorable condicon with six small infants haueing not anything to subsist, without your Grace be pleased to commiserate her poore condicon. She therefore humbly prayeth that your Grace would be pleased to commiserate her and her poore families sadd condicon and graciously to cause her said husbands arreares to be stated and satisfied, whereby your Grace will doe an act of charity to your poore petitioner and her said distressed infants. And she will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 30 Junij. 1663.

"If the arreares demanded by the petitioner he within the rule prescribed for satisfaccion, the Muster Master Generall or his Deputy is to state the same and prepare a warrant for payment thereof, and present it vnto vs for our signature.

"ORMONDE."

Henry Nicolls, Esquire.—Recovery of debt from Richard Phillips, Deputy Commissary of the Muster.—27 Junij 1663.

William Hillman, formerly of Lord Falkland's troop.—Certificate recommending him for re-enlistment in Lord Callan's troop.—3 July 1663.

Thomas Bell, Hugh Brumley, William Fender, William Lewis, Robert Rastall, Christopher Toplife, John Wellmotts, and James Garstin, disbanded soldiers of Sir Henry Tichborne's troop.—Arrears.—26 June 1663.

John Marshall, Corporall, of Sir Henry Tichborne's troop.—Benefit of muster for overstayed leave.—28 June 1663.

John Howston, gent.—"That his late Majestie of blessed memory, King Charles the First, was graciously pleased, by his letters of the 9th September 1641, for the reasons therein expressed, to grant vnto your petitioners late father, John Howston deceased, and his heires, all the lands, tenements, goods and chatties of one John Knox of the county of Longford, whereof he stood seized or was possessed att the time of the comitting of the fact for which hee was attainted, together with the profits of the said lands and tenements from the attainer of the said Knox, att and vnder such rents, tenures, and services as were heretofore accustomed to be paid vnto his said Majestie or his predecessors, as by a coppie of the said letter herevnto annexed may appeare; that since the death of your petitioners said father, his now sacred Majestie, vppon peticion vnto him for reviewing and confirming of the aforesaid intend[ed] grant of his said late Majesties Royall father vnto and vpon your petitioner, was gra-

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ciously pleased to refer the same to your Grace, who therevpon referred the consideration thereof to his Majesties Attorney and Solicitor Generall and what they should conceive fitt to be don therein, as by the said petition and referreces herevnto likewise annexed may appeare; that by order of his Majesties said Council, they conceiving it fitt a Commission issued vnder the seale of the Exchequer to enquire of the Estate of the said Knox forfeited by attainer; that the said Commission hath bene duly executed and an inquisition therevpon taken; wherein it is found that the said Knox, at the tyme of his attainer and outlawry for murder, was seized and possessed of the three halfe cartrons of lands of Ballyduffe, with the appurtenances, in the said county, as by the said Inquisition and Commission returned, and now remaining of record in his Majesties said Courte of Exchequer, may likewise appeare. May it therefore please your Grace, in pursuance of his late Majesties intencion by his said letters vnto your petitioners said flather and his heires as of his now Majesties pleasure of reviving the same, or your petitioner his sonn, that letters pattents may be passed vnto your said petitioner his heires and assignes for ever of the aforesaid three halfe cartrons of Ballyduffe, with the appurtenances, vnder such rents, tenures, and services as were heretofore accustomed to be paid vnto his Majestie or his predecessors for the same, which by a constat of the Patent of the said lands granted vnto the said Knox doth and may appeare; and to that end that a warrant may be directed to his Majesties Attorney Generall for drawing vpp a flant. And hee shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 6 March 1662.

"Wee pray his Majesties Attorney and Solicitor Generall, or either of them, to take view and consideration of his late Majesties letters, his now Majesties reference, and the inquisition mencioned in the within petition, and of what else shalbe offered on the petitioners behalfe, and therevpon to certify vs what may be fitt and warrantable for vs to doe in that matter."

"ORMONDE."

"May it please your Grace,

"I have perused his late Majesties letters on the behalfe of Mr. John Howston, and his now Majesties reference vnto your Grace therevpon, and I have likewise considered of the inquisition lately taken concerning the estate and attainer of John Knox, of Ballyduffe, in the county of Longford, deceased, and your Graces reference to me therevpon; and I humbly certify your Grace that I find the said Knox was in the year 11 Caroli primi outlawed and attainted of murder, which by the statute of 10 Henry the 7th is high treason, and by the said inquisition lately returned it appeares hee was seized att the tyme of his attainer of severall lands in the inquisition mencioned; I doe likewise humbly certify your Grace that by his late Majesties letters it appeares that his said late Majestie intended that all and singuller the estate of the said John Knox should be granted vnto the said Mr. John Howston and his heires, by letters Pattents vnder the Great Seale of this Kingdome; and I am humbly of opinionn that the said lands may be yett granted vnto the said John Howston and his heires, without impeachment to the interestes of adventurers, sculdiers, or other reprisall persons in regard his Majestie is intituled to the said lauds and premisses by attainer of the said John Knox, which happened before the 23th of October 1641, and not by reason or occasion of the late Rebellion. But in regard that, in his now Majesties reference to your Grace, it is directed that your Grace should examine the aforesaid particulars and therevpon doe or certify his Majestie what should seeme reasonable in this matter, I humbly conceive your Grace cannot safely grant letters pattents of his Majesties said lands, vpon any such generall signification of his Majesties pleasure onely by the Master of Requests, haucing neither his Majesties signett nor signe manull for your Graces warrant; and therefore I humbly offer that your Grace may more properly returne the true state of the matter vnto his Majestie, who therevpon may give such further order therein as to his sacred Majestie shall seeme meete. All which is humbly submitted to your Graces consideracion.—27 May 1663.

"WILL. DOMVILLE."

"SIR,

"His Majestie haucing been pleased, on the inclosed petition of John Howston, by his gracious order of reference of the 8th of July 1662, passed by the hand of Sir Richard Fanshaw, the Master of Requests then attending, to refer the same vnto me, to examine the particulars in the petition alledged, and to doe or

certify what to me should seeme meete and reasonable in the matter: I did (in pursuance of his Majesties comands) putt the busines into such a way as by the order inclosed given by mee appeareth; wherevpon his Majesties Attorney Generall here made the report written vnder my said order which I have thought fitt, att the petitioners request, to certify vnto you,* Sir Richard Fanshaw, by whom his Majesties reference passed, being (as I am informed) now beyond the seas. And soe I remaine,

"Your affectionate servaunt,

"Dublin Castle, 1 July 1663.

"ORMONDE."

"The Humble Petition of John Howston, Gentleman.

"To the King's most excellent Majestie, sheweth: That whereas your most Royall father, of glorious memory, by his letters dated in September 1641, directed to the Earle of Leicester and others of the Justices of the Kingdome of Ireland, was graciously pleased to grant vnto the petitioners late father, and his heires, all the lands, tenements, goods, and chatties of one John Knox, of the countie of Longford within the same kingdome, whereof he stood seized att the time of his committing the flact for which he was attainted, as by his Majesties said letters and writt of Privy Seale herevnto annexed may appeare; that the petitioners said father, by reason of his dayly attendance on your said Royall father till the time of his said Majesties most execrable murder, and after that himselfe and family being forced to fly beyond the seas, totally ruined by the rebellious partie, never had opportunity to goe thither to gaine any settlement thereof, that the lands, tenements, goods, and chatties of the said Knox doe hitherte remaine in the same forfeited condicion in the hands of his the said Knox his heires as they were att the tyme of his late Majesties said grant, without any alteration whatsoever: May it therefore please your most sacred Majestie by your Royall Letters to revive and confirme the aforesaid grant vnto your petitioner, thereby appointing such Commissioners for settling the same (according to the intent of his said late Majesties Royall donation) as in your Majesties Princely wisdoms shall be thought meete. And your petitioners shall pray, etc.

"Att the Court at Hampton Court, the 8th of July 1662.

"His Majestie is graciously pleased to refer this petitioner to the Most Honorable Duke of Ormond, to examine the particulars therein alledged, and to doe or certify what to his Grace shall seeme meete and reasonable in this matter.

"RIC. FANSHAWE."

"Dublin Castle, 7 October 1662.

"His Majesties Attorney and Solicitor Generall are to consider of this petition and what else shall be offered vnto him concerning the matter mencioned, and to certify vs what they shall conceive fitt for vs to doe therevpon.

"ORMONDE."

Gregory Martin, Captain.—"That your petitioner served in the city of Dublin seven yeares as an apprentice to Mr. John Stanley, merchant, being just out of his time when the warr broke out; vpon which, trade being quite decayed, he went for France and from thence for England, where hee served his late Majestie (of ever blessed memory) vntill after Naasie fight, where he was taken prisoner, led to London, and there was in a miserable sufferance vntill such time that by the Providence of God he made his escape and went for France. Also served faithfullie his now Majestie, in Flanders, in his Highnes the Duke of Glosters Regiment, in nature of a reformed Captain, as appeares by certificats herevnto annexed. Inasmuch as your petitioner being allways a loyall and faithfull subject to his Majestie that now is, and his Royall father, and hath bene a greate sufferer for his loyaltie and services aforesaid, and never lived in this Kingdome in the tyme of the late Rebellion, he humbly implores your Graces favourable order to admitt him freely to live and trade as a merchant, both by wholesale and retaile, in his Majesties porte and towne of Galloway, of which your petitioner is a native. And he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 30 June 1663.

"Referred to the Vice President of the province of Connaght to take this petition, with what else relates therevnto, into his consideration, and therevpon to doe what hee shall conceive fitt touching the petitioners request.

"ORMONDE."

* In margin: "The Master of Requests, now attending his Majesty, concerning Mr. John Howston."

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Thomas Doleing and Roger Pemberton, farmers of wine and strongwater licences, co. Kildare.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—2 July 1663.

Thomas Beard, John Bolger, George Clapham, Edward Howlett, Edward Hayes, Thomas Johnson, Anthony Teltor, and Alexander Platevort, disbanded privates of Sir William Mercedith's troop.—Arrears.—3 July 1663.

Mathew Russell.—Permission for Lieutenant-Colonel George Smyth, of the garrison at Navan, to attend as witness at Dublin on trial of petitioner's claim under Act of Settlement.—2 July 1663.

Henry Alland, "in the custody of George Piggott, Esquire, Sericant att Armes."

"That your petitioner being the tenth of November last committed by the Right Honorable the Lords Howse of Parliament vnto the custody of the aboue said George Piggott, was by the said Mr. Piggott secured in the house of Phillipp Carpenter, Esquire, Sericant att Armes, where by the said Carpenter he was kept in close restraint, not haneing freind or solicitor admitted to him vntill your Graces order for that freedome [sic], and he had given vnto the said Sericant Piggott and Carpenter a bond of 1,000*l.* with sureties for his true imprisonment within the howse, yard and garden of the said Carpenter; that the said Sericant Carpenter, notwithstanding the aforesaid bond, contrary to your Graces said order, hath againe shutt vpp your petitioner, not onely into close restraint, but into a very litle close room, not permitting him the benefit either of freind or agent or his wife to come to him or of the common ayre, whereby your petitioner is very impaired in his health and suffereth much in his affaires. In tender consideration whereof, your petitioner humbly beseecheth your Grace that he may be removed into some other howse or place where he may haue the advantage of ayre for his health and access of his wife, freinds and agents for the management of his affaires, he resoluing at the next session of Parliament to throw himselfe at the feete of the Howse of Peers and submitt himselfe to what they shall judge fitt on his applicacion, and your petitioner will give any further security for his true imprisonment in the meane tyme, if what hee hath given already shall not be thought sufficient. And he shall pray.

"Dublin Castle, 4 July 1663.

"The petitioner haneing been committed to the custody of the Sericant att Armes, by order of the Howse of Peers in Parliament, wee thinke not fitt to give any order for his removal: but we are pleased that the Sericant, in whose custody he is, provide him wholesome and convenient lodginge and permitt his wife, agents, and solicitors to haue access vnto him, as there may be occasion, notwithstanding any order of ours to the contrary.

"ORMONDE."

Sir Thomas Blake, Baronet.—

"That, for eminent sufferings of the said Sir Valentine Blake, Knight and Baronet, deceased, father of the petitioner, for his adhering to the authority of his Majesty against the Nuncio and his party, it was amongst other things enacted in the Act for Settlement of Ireland that the petitioner should be forthwith restored to his former estate and be settled and quieted in the possession thereof; that in his Majesties gracious declaration it is provided that persons appointed to be restored to such parts of their estates as is not disposed of; that his Majesty by his letters of the 20th of Aprill and the 27th of June 1661, ready to be produced, ordered that the petitioner should be immediately restored to all the estate in the possession of the said Sir Valentine and in his Majesties hands; that the said Sir Valentine died seized of the impropriate rectories and tythes in the annexed schedull expressed, by whose death the same descend to your petitioner, and of right ought to be enjoyed by him, but was therout expelled by the late usurped power, and are now in his Majesties disposall. Wherefore the petitioner humbly prayeth your Grace to order a custodiam to be granted vnto him of the said rectories and tythes during his Majesties pleasure att the old rent, and he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 30 Junij 1663.

"Let this petition bee presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Conncell Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

"A schedull of the rectories and tythes."

"The rectories of Knockmoy and Moylagh in the diocesse of Tuam; the moitie of all the tythes both great and small growing due in or vpon the lands of

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Trossuagh, Anaghmore, Colowe, Mullaghmore, Annaghleque, Corrigan, Corballis, Clonowen, Caltragh and Gilcagh; as also the impropriat tythes both great and small growing due in or vpon the villadge or land [of] Coolereagh, Togher, and Grange; as alsoe the fourth parte of all the tythes both great and small growing due in or vpon the lands of Tunnagh Corballis, Agghrim and Grange; and alsoe the moitie of all the tythes both great and small growing due in or vpon the villadg or lands of Oranbegg, with the appurtenances; as alsoe one fourth parte of all the tythes both great and small growing due in or vpon the lands Ardnefadden, with the appurtenances lying and being in the county of Galloway."

George Sheppard.—"May it please your Grace. In obedience to your Lordships aboue order of reference, I haue considered the within petition and annexed certificate and doe humbly conceiue that noe proclamation of the Councell doth direct the seisure of any powder which is not brought to bee sold in this Kingdome; and am further of opinion that the shipp being to goe a voyage of six monethes, and carrying foure guns, the proportion of powder seised vpon is noe more than what is convenient for such a ship and such a voyage; and therefore am humbly of opinion that the powder should bee restored to the petitioner, hee giueing security that hee shall not sell the said powder or any parte thereof in any parte of this kingdome, unless it bee to some of his Majesties stores. All which is most humbly submitted to your Grace by your Graces most faithful servant

"MOUNT ALEXANDER."

"Dublin, July 4, 1663.

"Dublin Castle, the 6 of July 1663.

"Vpon consideration of the forgoeing certificate of our very good Lord, the Earl of Mountalexander, Master of his Majesties Ordnance, made in pursuance of our order of reference of the 27th of the last moneth given on the within petition of George Sheppard, wee are pleased that the powder in the said petition mentioned be restored to the petitioner, hee giueing security to the Governor of the towne of Galloway that hee shall not sell the said powder or any parte thereof in this kingdome, unless it be to some of his Majesties stores; whereof the said Governor is to take notice, and on the security aforesaid to deliuer the said powder to the petitioner without delay.

"ORMONDE."

Several persons concerned in the late work and repairs of his Majesty's Castle of Dublin.—

"That your petitioners, vpon a late adresse to your Grace (praying satisfaction for severall summ due vnto them for worke done as aforesaid) obtained an order to his Majesties Auditor of Imprests Accounts [to certify] and make reporte thereof to your Grace for such further order as should be thought fitt; that the annexed is a report from the said Auditor of their just dues respectively. They humbly pray your Grace would please to give such further order for their satisfaction as shall in your wisdom thinke fitt. And they shall pray, etc. John Miles, John Harison's, Rich. Wilsons, Thos. Crow, Wm. Cross.

"Dublin Castle, 4 July 1663.

"Let this petition, with what doth relate therunto, be presented vnto vs by the Clerke of the Conncell att our next sitting att the Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideration and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

"May it please your Grace. In obedience to your Graces order of the 15th March last, made vpon the petition of the severall persons concerned in the late worke and repaires of his Majesties Castle of Dublin, requiring me to state the accounts of the petitioners and to certify what shall bee due to every of them particularly; I haue examined the accounts of Captaine John Paine, Surveyor Generall of his Majesties workes, for receipts and issues for the work aforesaid, and doe find he hath received, betwixt 14th December 1661 and the 19th March last, the summ of 2,493*l.* 06*s.* 10*d.*, and that he hath paid within the said tyme, for severall materials used there, and workmen employed in the said repaires the summ of 2,567*l.* 02*s.* 1*d.*, as by a state of the said account remaining in my office and the receipts of the particular persons may appeare; see that there remains due vnto him (as soe much paid more then received) the summ of 73*l.* 15*s.* 03*d.*. To the truth of which account and vouchers aforementioned I humbly offer that the said Captaine Paine may make oath before the Lord the Chiefe Baron of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, or the Clerke of the Conncell. I haue alsoe examined the bills and demands of the peti-

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tioners and doe find there is duo and in arreare to them as followeth, etc.

| | li | s. | d. |
|--|----|-----|-------|
| " To Carpenters, Joyners, and Sawyers | - | 106 | 18 11 |
| To Bricklayers and Massons | - | 036 | 01 00 |
| To Plasterers | - | 163 | 00 03 |
| To the Smith | - | 107 | 15 23 |
| To the Nailor | - | 098 | 06 07 |
| To Mr. Cross, for timber | - | 188 | 18 09 |
| To the Slater | - | 063 | 11 02 |
| To Captain James Brown for lime | - | 048 | 16 10 |
| To the Glasier | - | 097 | 15 00 |
| To Mr. Westoura, for deales | - | 067 | 04 08 |
| To Mr. Grafton, for timber, etc. | - | 025 | 11 00 |
| To Mr. Crow, for bricks | - | 029 | 04 11 |
| To Mr. Garland, for tiles | - | 013 | 19 00 |
| To Alderman Daniell Wilband, for deales | - | 027 | 00 00 |
| To Mr. Pooley, for deales | - | 003 | 14 00 |
| To Mr. Nicholas, for bricks | - | 001 | 17 00 |
| To Mr. Boyd, for timber | - | 001 | 00 00 |
| To the Turner | - | 009 | 09 01 |
| To the Carver | - | 004 | 10 00 |
| For 110 foots of flagstone | - | 002 | 15 00 |
| To Fitzwalter, a carman | - | 004 | 06 08 |
| To Tho. Power, carman | - | 002 | 11 08 |
| To John Holt, carman | - | 000 | 11 02 |
| To Mr. Harvice, the Scavenger | - | 057 | 00 05 |
| To Woodstocke, the Carver | - | 002 | 07 00 |
| To the Paviers | - | 005 | 05 08 |
| To Mr. Digby, for disbursements | - | 013 | 05 04 |
| To Mr. Mills, the Master Carpenter, he not being included amongst the other Carpenters | - | 043 | 16 06 |
| To Mr. Sande[r]ton, the Plumber | - | 078 | 01 10 |
| " The totall amounting to fourteene hundred and seven pounds fourteen shillings and one peny, as by the respective bills of the said persons may and doth appeare. | | | |

" I doe further humbly offer that Mr. Sanderton, the Plumber, may make oath to his particular account before the Lord Cheife Baron or the Clerke of the Council. All which is humbly submitted to your Graces consideracion.

" June 26th 1663.

" BRY. JONES."

Lawrence Esmond.—" That your petitioners claime in the Court of Claymes (for the estate of the late Lord Esmond) came to hearing, and your petitioner was judged an Innocent and referred to the law for the tryall of his title, which your petitioner is not able to prosecute for want of means to relieve him, having not wherewithall to maintaine him in his most distressed condition although he hath an undoubted right thereunto by the conveyances and settlement of the said Lord Esmond, if not relieved by your Grace. Wherefore and in as much as the lands in the annexed schedull mentioned are in his Majesties disposall, and not given to Adventurers or souldiers, he humbly prayeth your Grace to order that a custodiam be granted to him of the said lands, during his Majesties pleasure. And he will pray, etc.

" Dublin Castle, 4 Junij 1663.

" If the lands in this petition mentioned be in his Majesties disposall, and not granted in custodiam to any other, the Lord Cheife Baron and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer are to issue a custodiam thereof to the petitioner, to continue during his Majesties pleasure, att such moderate rent as they shall thinke fitt.

ORMONDE."

" COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| " Ballyshanocke. | Tomovoile. |
| Ballinamana. | Tomstone. |
| Killmichell. | Acheulin. |
| Dromery. | Palice. |
| Knockdowne. | Timhepocke. |
| Loginch. | Parkbane. |
| Garyhastene. | Ballyshethin. |
| Balinestrah. | Killoane. |
| Achlahan. | Killpatrickke. |
| Corkanau. | Colenoge. |
| Bolbane. | Ballylacy. |
| Kilbegnet. | Ballynestrahamore. |
| Tineshunach. | Monicopog and Bally-clantickie and the |
| Kilkevan. | Grange, all in one |
| Clonsilach. | parcell. |
| Tincarig. | Lyrane. |
| Ballinestrahahegg. | Askekeele. |
| Ballwilliam. | Balliofarrell. |
| Tinehana. | |
| Ballicormlocher. | |

" COUNTY OF CARLOE.
" Clonegale. Ballypyires.
Killduan.

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" COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

" Grangemochler towne Killmolashy, Temple-
lands and tythes. tyny, [and] Colevande.
Prieststowne.
Clonoulty towne lands The improprications of
and tythes. The Killolean and Ned-
tythes of Temple- dans."
heny, Shaurahan,

George Butler, " Ensigne to His Grace's Company of foote att Duncannon."—Arrears.—6 July, 1663.

Dominick French FitzDominicke, and William Jordane.—" That the petitioners humble request to your Grace, in order to their continuacion on the lands sett out unto them respectively, within the mile line in Connaght, vpon the accept of transplantacion, was by your Grace referred to the Lord Baron of Santry, Lord Cheife Justice of his Majestie's Court of Cheife Place, whoe, having heard what could be said by the Trustees of the Commissioned Officers before the 5th of June 1649, made the annexed Certificate, which by the annexed order of your Grace was shewed to the said Trustes the 7th day of May last, appearing by the said annexed affidavit. Forasmuch as hitherto nothing is offered on the said Trustes behalfe why the petitioners should not be continued on the said lands and be restored to their distresses, according to their said certificate; and for that the said petitioners have and doe suffer much by the interruption and trouble hitherto put vpon them by the said Commissioned Officers, your Grace may be therefore pleased to confirme the said certificate, and that accordingly the petitioners be by your Grace ordered to be restored to the said possession, and that the rent and distresses taken from them and their tenants on the said lands be restored. And your petitioners shall pray, &c.

" Dublin Castle, 22 Junij 1663.

" Vpon consideracion of the annexed certificate made by our very good Lord, the Lord Baron of Santry, Lord Cheife Justice of his Majesties Courte of Cheife place, the tenth day of Aprill last, in pursuance of our order of reference of the second of Aprill aforesaid, and vpon consideracion alsoe of the annexed affidavit, whereby it appeareth that Dominick French, one of the petitioners, hath deposed that, on the seventh day of May last or thereabouts, he shewed our order of the second of that month (herevnto alsoe annexed) vnto Colonel Clayton and foure others of the Trustees of the Commissioned Officers of the army before the fifth of June 1649, whereby they were required to shew cause (if any they could) why the petitioners should not be putt into possession of the lands in question; viz. the petitioner, Dominick French, of the quarter of land of Garromore, the quarter of Callacan, the halfe quarter of Leiter, the halfe Cartton of Bundoragh, the halfe quarter of Callanlogh, the halfe quarter of Coyledowne, and the three halfe quarters of Kinedowy; and the petitioner, William Jordan, into the possession of the quarter of Bonyne, alias Bonabin, mountaine, to Banowan quarter, the halfe quarter of Monyn, part of Carrowleguane quarter, all lying in the parish of Killyger in the Barrozy of Moruske and County of Mayo, mentioned in the final settlement given out for the petitioners by the Commissioners therevnto appointed; and why the distresses taken from the petitioners and their tenants in the said certificate mencioned should not be restored unto them; and noe such cause being yett shewed, as by our said order of the second of May aforesaid was required, we doe now hereby order that the petitioners, giv in bonds with good security to the Clerke of the Council to the vse of the said Commissioned Officers, to answer and satisfy vnto them the meane rates of the said lands, if by the Commissioners of the Court of Claymes they shalbe adjudged to be removed from the same. The petitioners, vpon producing certifiact of the Clerke of the Council of their giving such bonds, shalbe forthwith severally and respectively restored to the possession of the severall lands aforesaid by the final settlements sett out to each of them particularly; and we require the severall possessors of the said lands and of every part thereof to deliver the possession of the same to the petitioners accordingly; which if they or any of them refuse to doe, the Sherriffe of the said county of Mayo for the time being is hereby required to putt the petitioners into the quiet possession of the said lands severally and respectively and to continue them therein vntill the difference con-

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cerning the same shall be determined in the said Courte of Claymes, or that the petitioners be otherwise legally evicted thereof; and wee alsoe order that the rents and distresses, taken from the petitioners or their tenants out of the said lands for the said Commissioned Officers, be restored to the petitioners; whereof the said Sherriffe and all others whom it may concerne are to take notice and duely to observe this our order.

"ORMONDE."

John Ormsby, Esquire, farmer of wine and strong water licences, Borreshowie and Murske Baronies, co. Mayo.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—20 June 1663.

Thomas Willis, trooper.—Certificate as to arrears due to petitioner and James Wogan.—29 June 1663.

Ralph Harrison: "that Richard Phillips, of Castle St., in Dublin, glover, hath ought severall summes of money to your petitioner above these ten years, and is now a deputy Master Master in his Majesties Army in this Kingdome of Ireland, soe as though the said Richard doth refuse to pay your petitioner his said just debts, yett your petitioner cannot without your Graces permission compell him thereto by course of law. May it therefore please your Grace to grant your petitioner a licence to implead the said Richard Phillips att law, and to order the said Richard to answer your petitioners suite. And he shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 26 Junij 1663.

"The above named Richard Phillips is required to give petitioner satisfaction concerning his demands above mentioned, or within ten dayes after sight or notice hereof to shew cause (if any he can) why the petitioner should not be at libertie to seeke his remedy against him by due course of law.

"ORMONDE."

Arthur Hendy.—Affidavit of service of order on William Little and William Cogan, members of the army, relative to recovery of debts.—26 June 1663.

Mary Conyngham, wife of William Conyngham.—"Sheweth that your petitioner's husband hath bene for this foure weekes kept a close prisoner in the custody of the Serjeant at Armes at very great expences; that severall takinge advantage of his imprisonment (hee beinge debarred of the libertie to follow his lawfull and pressing occasions) haue and still doe very much prejudice him in his estate and goods; that lyinge under great rents and debts and altogether unable to satisfy them if longer imprisoned will prove the ruine of him and his family. May it therefore please your Grace that the persons employed for the examining of him may give an account to your Grace of what they find laid to his charge; that his innocence appeareinge bee may (according to your Graces wonted justice) be released. And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 7th July 1663.

"Wee pray his Majesties Attorney Generall to informe himselfe concerning the matter laid to the charge of the petitioner's husband, and to certify vs what shall appeare unto him, together with his opinion, what hee shall conceive fitt to bee done therevpon.

"ORMONDE."

Elizabeth Burton, wife of Henry Burton, Esquire.—"That whereas your petitioners husband hath bene now almost a month vnder restraint with the Serjeant att Armes, vpon a false informacion, as if privy to some plott or designe against his Majestie or the State, and not vpon a finall hearinge and Examination whereby he may make appeare his innocency, which noe doubt he will amply to your Grace, when in your Graces wissdome and justice he may be admitted therevnto; and forasmuch as hee lyes att excessive charges vnder the said restraint and is noe wayes able to beare the same, which said charges were the maine end of his accusers to exhaust his substance and impoverish his estate, as may appeare by the annexed; the petitioner humbly prayeth your Grace to give a warrant for his enlargement, he putting in sufficient bayle for his appeareance when he shall be called vpon, and further to answer any matter that may be charged against him. And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 7 October 1663.

"His Majesties Attorney Generall is to informe himselfe concerning the matter for which the petitioner's husband is restrained, and to certify vs what shall appeare vnto him, together with his opinion, what hee shall conceive fitt to be done in his request.

"ORMONDE."

William Vincent.—"That the petitioner hath bene about two yeares imprisoned in the King's county, being convicted on the single testimony of one person [who] testified that the petitioner had spoake words

against his Majestie before his happie Restauration, an accompt whereof was given to the late Lord Justices by the Judges of assize before whom the petitioner was tryed, and the said justices of assize, finding the evidence slender, and that the words were charged to haue been spoaken before his Majesties happy Restauration, were pleased to reprove the petitioner, and did certify him an object of his Majesties mercy, and your Grace hath bene pleased to grant order for his pardon; but the petitioner not being able att the present to gett the said pardon passed, hee humbly prayeth that your Grace, haueinge beene mercifull to him in the principall parte, you will now vouchsafe to give order that, vpon good security to be given to the Sherriff of the King's county that the petitioner shall plead his pardon in his Majesties Court of Chiefe Place the first of Michaelmas terme next, he may be sett at libertie in the meane tyme, and thereby be able to labour for the subsistence of himselfe and his charge. And he shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 26 Junij 1663.

"Having already granted our warrant for the petitioners pardon, as is above sett forth, wee are pleased and doe now order that the petitioner, giving security to the Sherriffe of the Kings county that he shall sue forth his pardon and plead the same in his Majesties Court of Chiefe Place the first day of the next Michaelmas terme, he shall bee sett att libertie; whereof as well the said Sherriffe as the Marshall or gaoler vnder whose charge he doth remaine are to take notice, and to see that he be enlarged accordingly.

"ORMONDE."

John FitzPatrick, Colonel.—"That where[as] the late Commissioners appointed to execute the Declaration, haueing omitted to insert in your petitioners Decree the putting of soe much of his lands out of charge for quit rent as they had restored vnto him, he petitioned vnto the Commissioners for executing the Act to haue those words inserted; vpon which they haue ordered his Majesties Attorney Generall to appeare before them by a certain day to shew cause why the said clause should not be inserted. Now forasmuch as the multiplicity of Mr. Attorney Generalls impleyments this terme doth not permitt of his attendance on the Court of Claymes, your petitioner humbly prayeth your Graces directions to the Barons of the Exchequer to suspend his rent vntill the next terme. And he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 7 July 1663.

"Wee are pleased that the quit rent for soe much of the petitioners lands as by the Commissioners for executing the declaration above mentioned haue been restored vnto him be respited vntill the first day of the next Michaelmas terme; whereof as well the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer as all his Majesties Officers whome it may concerne are to take notice.

"ORMONDE."

Erasmus Smyth, Esquire.—"That Captain John Chambers came to this towne about the 14th of May last, and brought with him £80 in order to discharge the £50 sterling due to your petitioner for rent out of certaine lands in the Barrony of Slane and County of Meath, which the said John Chambers held of your petitioner the last yeare att a certaine yearely rent, as by his lease more att large appeareth. Now, soe it is that before the said Captain Chambers could repaire vnto your petitioner to make him payment of his rent, he was apprehended vpon the late plott, and the said mony soe intended to be paid your petitioner for his said rent was attached by Colloanel Lessells, and all his cattle and goods that were on your petitioners said lands were seized vpon by the Sherriffe of the county for his Majesties use; soe that [there] is noe distress left for your petitioner, and to the end your petitioner may not suffer for others' crimes, humbly prayeth your Grace to order £50 of the said money to be paid vnto your petitioner, or the rent that is due by the said Chambers vnto your petitioner by his said lease made vnto your petitioner as aforesaid, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 7 July 1663.

"Referred to our very good Lord the Chiefe Baron and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer to consider of this petition, and to certify vs what they shall conceive fitt to be done in the matter therein mentioned.

"ORMONDE."

Richard Stephens and Robert Williams, disbanded soldiers under Sir Robert Coulthrop, Governor of Cork.—Arrears.—6 July 1663.

Richard Delarocke, prisoner in custody of the Serjeant att arms.—Examination of charges against him, and release on bail.—7 July 1663.

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Rebecca Manwaring.—Compensation for amount expended on the house out of which her husband was ejected by the Governor of Dublin Castle.—7 June 1663.

John Skelton, Innkeeper, Dublin.—“That your petitioner is engaged vnto Mr. Nathaniell Leah (who is bound to the King), being suerty for Thomas Bagnall and Richard Skelton, for the collecting of the Excise of Ale and Beare for the county of Dublin, who haue not discharged the contracted part with the said Leache your petitioner is imprisoned by the said [Leache], vpon an execution for the mony in arcare, being £120, your petitioner being aged sixty-five yeares and being in a very poore distressed condicion, haneing nothing else to satisfy his engagement but onely debts due to your petitioner, since his Majesties coming to his Crowne, by severall troopes which haue bine quartered vpon the petitioner, who are indebted to your poore petitioner for diet and horsemeate £48, as appeares by their bills vnder their hands and acknowledged them before their officers; may it therefore please your Grace, out of the bowells of pitty and compassion, to take this your petitioners sad and deplorable condicion into your Graces pions and pittious consideration and doe [sic] order that what bills appeares to be justly due as aforesaid may be accepted in part of the Kings debt; otherwise your petitioner, haneing noe other way to make any satisfaccion, must inevitably perish in prison, which your petitioner most humbly submits to your Grace, and will pray, etc.

“JOHN SKELTON.”

“Dublin Castle, 7 July 1663.

“Lett the petitioner produce vnto Sir Danniell Bellingham, Knight, Deputy Vice Treasurer, a list of the debts within mentioned to be due vnto him, and by whome they are due, whereby the said Sir Danniell is to take consideration and to certify vs what he shall conceive fitt to be donn for the petitioners reliefe.

“ORMONDE.”

“May it please your Grace,

“I find that there is due and in arcare vnto Ensigne George Butler, as Ensigne to your Graces owne foote company, from the 21th of October 1661 to the 27th of July 1662, according to the Kallender account and present establishment, the sum of £38 footeen shillings, a moiety thereof doth amount vnto £19 seaven shillings; which I humbly certify this 8th day of July 1663.

“RICHARD BARRY.”

“Dublin Castle, 8 July 1663.

“Wee require the Master Master Generall or his Deputy to prepare a warrant for payment of the £19 7s. above mencioned vnto the petitioner and present the same vnto vs for our signature, hee being willing to accept of the same in satisfaccion of the ten monthes arreares above mencioned.

“ORMONDE.”

Philip Carpenter, Serjeant at arms.—Recovery of lands belonging of right to petitioner, but let in error as forfeited lands.—7 July 1663.

Martha Hall *alias* Arundell.—“That vpon application by her made to the Right Honorable the late Lords Justices, setting forth her severall grievances [they] were pleased to refer her petition vnto his Majesties Serjeants at Law to his Attorney and Solicitor, to consider thereof and to certify the state of the case, with their opinions therevpon, as by the said petition and reference annexed may appeare. But (may it please your Grace), in regard of your Graces accesse to the Government of this Kingdome, the said referees cannot proceed to make report of the case, vnlesse by your Grace impowered therevnto. May it therefore please your Grace to order the said referees to returne a certificate by [sic] your petitioners case, and their opinions therevpon, to the end some such order may by your Grace be granted therevpon as may extend some comfortable reliefe vnto your petitioner. And shee shall pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 7 July 1663.

“Wee are pleased hereby to renew the reference of the late Lords Justices given on the petition to them exhibited by the petitioner, the 7th of December 1662, and doe order that the referees therein named proceed as by that reference they were directed.

“ORMONDE.”

James Peirce.—“That your petitioner (as by divers letters be can produce) was invited over from London to this city by one Thomas Paine, now one of your Graces Guard of Halberdiers, with promise to beare all your petitioners charges from London to this city, and likewise promised to furnish your petitioner with consider-

able worke in his trade; in all which the said Thomas Payne hath bin wanting, to the damage of your petitioner; that your petitioner is by trade a trunkmaker and hath very [often] endeavoured to reap the benefit of his Majesties gracious act for the making of such free who willingly would [take] the oathes of allegiance and supremacy, paying 20s. att the tyme of their making free; all which your petitioner hath most willingly offered but hath [been] still putt off; that your petitioner petitioned to the Lords Justices of his Majesties Court of Comon Pleas for his freedom, according to the intent and meaning of the said Act; the said Lords Justices caused Mr. Tallant to be sent for before them and to shew cause why the petitioner was not made free according to the Act; the which Mr. Tallant promised, in the behalfe of Mr. Mayor, before their Lordships, that your petitioner should be made free. But see it is, your petitioner is not yet free, and is now in great [dread] of being arrested and putt into prison by the rest of the bretheren of the said trade of trunkmaking; whereof the said Thomas Paine is one of them, who seekes to prosecute your petitioner for working on his trade, being not a freeman. Your petitioner therefore most humbly prayeth your Grace would bee graciously [pleased] to grant your order vnto your petitioner, accordingly to the Act for the making him free, and that the said Thomas Paine may be ordered to give satisfaccion for the wrong he hath done to your petitioner. And he will pray.

“Dublin Castle, 7 July 1663.

“The Maior of the City of Dublin is to shew cause why the petitioner is not made free of the said city, according to the Act of Parliament aboue mencioned.

“ORMONDE.”

Thomas Ball and Robert Davis.—“That whereas your petitioners were at Dublin, on the 21 day of May, about particular concernments of their owne, were notwithstanding taken to his Majesties Castle in Dublin and committed to the hands of a pursuivant, and hane there continued ever since, to their great expence and charge, and beeing poore are not able any longer to subsist, but are likely to bee ruined if your Grace compassionate them not. May it therefore please your Grace to take the premises into consideration, and so far to shew your commiseracion towards them that they may bee forthwith brought to their examination to know the cause of their imprisonment and to answer what shall bee objected against them, and either fully released or otherwise vpon bonds as [to] your Grace shall bee most convenient. And your petitioners shall for ever pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 7 July 1663.

“His Majesties Attorney Generall is to informe himselfe concerning the matters laid to the charge of the petitioners, and to certify vs what shall appeare vnto him, together with his opinion what hee shall conceive fitt to be done thereupon.

“ORMONDE.”

Christopher Archbold, of Tymolyn, co. Kildare.—Custodiam of lands in Kildare.—7 June 1663. The Ministers, Churchwardens, and Parishioners of the Parish of St. John's, Dublin.—

“That Nicholas Amshame, late Churchwarden of the Parish of St. John's Dublin, hath the monys of the said Parish in his hands and will give noe account thereof, but stands vpon his priviledges of being one of your Graces Life Guard; by reason whereof the poore of the Parish are in a staruening condicion. In consideration thereof, your petitioners humbly pray your Grace wilbe pleased to cause the said Amshame to cleare his accounts or to give your petitioners liberty to take their course against him according to law. And your petitioners will pray.

Thomas Bladen, Rector of St. John's; John Quelch, Churchwarden; Christopher Lovett, William Smyth, James Potts, James Boy, John Beaton, William Martan, Robert Shipley, James Rea, James Handcocke, Ge. Hewlett, George Kennelly.

“Dublin Castle, 4 July 1663.

“The within named Nicholas Amshame is required to give the petitioners satisfaccion concerning the matter within mencioned, or within ten dayes after sight or notice hereof to shew cause (if any hee can) why the petitioners should not be at libertie to take their remedy against him by due course of law.

“ORMONDE.”

Thomas Shepherd, sometime Marshall-General.—Arrears as Lieutenant of Horse.—8 July 1663.

Joshua Hobart, of Ross.—“That your petitioner, on the nyenth day of June last, as he passed alonge the street by the Maine Guard was by them apprehended

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att the instigation of one Edward Davis, of Rosse aforesaid (who prompted by prejudice hath thus brought the petitioners fidelity into question); and from the Guard by your Graces command your petitioner was committed to George Piggott, Esquire, Sergeant at Armes, where he is detained a close prisoner ever since, and nothing of occasion or charge is laid against him or any examination of him as yett had; and your petitioner, being destitute of succour and releife, is in noe wise able to maintaine himselfe in prison and his wife and small children at home. In consideration whereof, he addressed himselfe to your Grace, humbly begging that your Grace would issue an order to the Kings attorney to examine the petitioner and make report to your Grace of the state of your petitioners case; that thereby he might be made capable to be soe great a sharer in your Graces justice and compassion as to be by your Grace restored to his former liberty. And he shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 7 July 1663.

"Wee pray his Majesties Attorney Generall to informe himselfe concerning the matter in this petition mentioned, and to certify how it stands, with his opinion what he shall conceive fitt to be don therein.

"ORMONDE."

Edward Nicholls and John Partridge, farmers of wine and strongwater licences in the King's and Queen's counties.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—9 July 1663.

Same Petitioners.—Like petition.—9 July 1663.

Edward Gofort, a disbanded trumpeter of the troop commanded by Major Warren and Sir Thomas Armstrong.—Arrears.—6 July 1663.

E. Lloyd, prisoner in custody of the Marshall of the Guards.—Release on bail.—8 July 1663.

Priscilla Ruxton, wife of Lieutenant John Ruxton.—"That your petitioner hath the charge of nyne small children now very young, as allsoe all her husbands affaires of husbandry, vpon her hands; all which lye vnder many headships and difficulties, as alsoe a seisure hath issued against her husbands estates out of his Majesties Courte of Exchequer, for that hee, being late Sherrieff of the county of Lowth, hath not finished his accompt to his Majestie; she further sheweth that John Ruxton, her son, is apprehended for haueing a hand in the late Rebellion, which the petitioner is partly hopefull and confidente that by reason of his yeares and incapacity he is noe way guilty; of which shee hopeth your Grace will finde, if inquiry be made. In order therevnto, and for that his libertie would be of exceeding vse to manage the occasions aforesaid, may it therefore please your Grace to release the said John Ruxton vpon security for his appearance when your Grace shall require it. And she will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 7 July 1663.

"His Majesties Attorny Generall is to informe himselfe concerning the matter for which the petitioners husband is restrained, and to certify vs what shall appeare vnto him, together with his opinion of the petitioners request.

"ORMONDE."

Mary Roberts.—"That Richard Thompson (who now standeth indicted of high treason) hath severall times promised to pay vnto your petitioner a certaine summe of money long since due for two horses; and your said petitioner now haueing noe remedy att Comon Law, humbly prays, if it may be thought convenient, that your Grace would be pleased to order your petitioner satisfaction out of such forfeited goods and chattles as shall be found in his possession att the time of his conviction; which otherwise your petitioner must necessarily loose that, that is her just due. And she will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 4 July 1663.

"His Majesties Attorney Generall is to consider of this petition, and to certify what he shall conceive fitt to be done for the petitioners releife.

"ORMONDE."

Richard Wakeham, disbanded Ensigne of Colonel Wheeler's company.—Arrears.—18 June 1663.

John Annesley, Captain.—Arrears for service as Lieutenant in Lord Aungier's troop.—10 July 1663.

Edmond Nangle, Farmer of wine and strongwater licences for Longford and Westmeath counties.—Recovery from Captain Edward Knight of contract-money for sub-farming said licenses.—11 July 1663.

William Antrobus and John Slater, Farmers of wine and "hotwater" licences, county Roscommon.—Satisfaction from unlicensed retailers.—10 July 1663.

Edward Smith.—Answer to petition of Thomas Waterhouse respecting settlement of account.—10 July 1663.

John Smith, a disbanded soldier of the Duke of Albarmar's regiment garrisoned in Wexford.—Arrears.—July 1663.

Sir Henry Bennett, Knight.—Replication to answer of Richard Hodden, agent for Major Richard Hoden, relative to lands in King's co. assigned to Major Hoden on account of English arrears.—11 July 1663.

John Maurice, of Lord Callan's troop.—Arrears for service under Lieutenant Colonel Moses Hill in the Duke of Albemarle's troop, and recovery of horse, etc., detained for debt by John Barton, Innkeeper, Belfast.—15 July 1663.

Sir Edward Sutton, Knight and Baronet.—Permission to recover by distress amount due by Lieutenant Richard Thompson.—4 July 1663.

Hugh Farr, plaintiff; Richard Nevell, John Mitchell, William Falconer, William Vincent, William Burker, Robert Browne, Richard Palmer, John Husband, and John Boyce, defendants.—Affidavit of service of order relative to recovery of debts.—11 July 1663.

Ann Bradson, wife of Thomas Bradson, of Meath, who was imprisoned for debt in the City Marshalsea, Dublin.—Release of her husband on payment of amount due.—13 July 1663.

Thomas Kent, a disbanded Serjeant in Sir Thomas Geford's company.—Arrears for himself and other disbanded officers and soldiers of that company.—13 July 1663.

Edward Tayler, a disbanded soldier.—Arrears; and praying to "be put in the hospital to be cured."—14 July 1663.

William Pledall.—Recovery of amount of bond from Captain Richard Power.—14 July 1663.

John Bray, a disbanded soldier of Colonel Daniell Redman's troop.—Arrears.—13 July 1663.

Patrick Kerrivan, Esquire.—"That by late orders of the Deputie Governor of the towne of Galloway all persons of Papist religion, hitherto residing within the said town of Galloway, vpon great penalties are strictly required to [de]part the said towne; whereby your petitioners wife, children, and family wilbe subject to the inconvenience of removal thence, if it be not prevented by your Graces special orders for dispensing with him and his familie in that behalfe. It may therefore please your Grace to order that the petitioners wife and family be permitted to reside and dwell in the said [town], and that your Grace be further pleased to order that his son, Nicholas Bodkin, and servant, John Bodkin, who are of his family, be permitted alsoe to live without any mollestation and freely to trade in grosse in the said towne. And the petitioner will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 14 July 1663.

"Wee refer this petition to Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knight, Vice-President of the Province of Connaught, who is to take consideration thereof, and to doe in the matter therein mentioned as he shall conceive fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Ambrose Bodkin.—"That the petitioner hitherto lived in the towne of Galloway, drining therein a trade in grosse to the advance of his Majesties Customes; that by late orders of the Deputie Governors all Papists are commanded out of the said towne. Foras[much] as the petitioner is but two and twenty yeares of age, and that hee is newly come from his printishipp to putt up for himselfe, that, in order to the increase of his Majesties Customes, for his innocencie and youths sake, for his guiltlesse behaviour during the rebellion, and for that he hath noe intrest nor lands abroad, your Grace may be pleased to grant him a permittance to lue in the said towne and trade by the great therein. And he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 14 July 1663.

"Wee refer this petition to Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knight, Vice-President of the Province of Connaught, who is to take consideration thereof, and to doe in the matter therein mentioned as he shall conceive fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Sir Richard Lane, Knight and Baronet.—Custodiam of lands in co. Roscommon.—13 July 1663.

John Molloy.—"That your petitioner, being in the Lord Folliott's company, was lycensed to goe to see his brother into England, being one of his Royall [Highness] the Duke of Yorke's guards of horse; who was soe desperately sicke that the petitioner was constrained to stay longer than his furlo did warrant; by which meanes, he not being present the last muster, was left out of the muster roubles of the army. The premisses tenderlie considered, and for that the petitioner was not put out for any misdeameanor, nor for anie willfull fault or neglect, but vpon mere necessitie forced to waite his said brothers sickness. It may therefore please your Grace

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to admitt your petitioner to be one of the said company formerly, or that he may be admitted either to that company, Collonel Gorge's company, or the Lord Massercene's company, in case of vacancie that he may have a preference as aforesaid. And he shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 13 July 1663.

"The petitioner is to apply himself to the Officer in chiefe of Collonel Gorges foote company, who is to admitt him into that company if he shall so thinke fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Patrick Blake, of Galloway.—"That the petitioner is an inhabitant of the towne of Galloway, where hee lived alwayes inoffensively following his trade of merchandize, for which he paid considerable Customes and Excise; that he hath perishable goods of considerable value of his owne and of other intrusted vnto him from beyond seas; inasmuch as the petitioner was alwayes of a peaceable carriage and deportment and was declared an innocent Papist, vpon tryall of his title and qualification by his Majesties Commissioners to execut the Act for the settlement of Ireland, appearing by the annexed certificate of the Register of the said Courte and also by his Decree. That your Grace may be pleased to lycence the petitioner to live in the said towne for to follow his said trade without disturbance, otherwise the petitioner wilbe irreparably ruined in his credit and fortunes. Which granted, the petitioner will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 7 July 1663.

"Referred to the Vice-president of the Province of Connaught, who is to doe and give such order in this matter as he shall thinke fitt.

"ORMONDE."

William Parker, "now prisoner in the Castle of Carlow."

"That your petitioner, hoping before this time to have procured his libertie, hath taken a litle farme neer this place, thereby to make some provision for the subsistence of himselfe, wife, and many children; but by reason of your petitioners close imprisonment he is not in a condition to manage it, neither can he put it off but greatly to his prejudice. Your petitioner does therefore most humbly pray that hee may haue the libertie of the Castle as alsoe (att convenient tymes as his businesse shall require) to goe abroad with a keeper, hee geiving good security for his true imprisonment and to do nothing to the prejudice of his Majesties peace or government. And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 11 July 1663.

"The petitioner is to haue the libertie of the Castle of Catherlogh [Carlow], and to goe abroad with a keeper dayly betwene the rising and setting of the sunn, as his businesse may require: the officer vnder whose charge he remanes first taking bond of him with sufficient surties of the penalty of 1,000l. sterling in the name of Sir Paul Davis, Knight, Clerke of his Majesties Priuy Councill in this Kingdome, for his Majesties vse, with condition that the petitioner shall from tyme to tyme returne into the custodie of the said officer, and continue true prisoner vntill he shall be discharged and not act any thing to the prejudice of his Majesties Government or service; whereof the said officer is to take notice on the petitioners geiving such bonds to allow him the liberty aforesaid and returne the said bond to the said Clerke of Councill.

"ORMONDE."

Ulick Fitz Morrice, Captain.—Arrears as Lieutenant in Sir Nicholas Purdon's company.—13 July 1663.

Maurice Enstace.—Recovery from William Harlow and William Parkman of timber unlawfully felled on petitioners' estates in Wexford and Carlow.—13 July 1663.

John Gargrafe, a discharged soldier.—Arrears as drummer and soldier in Major Scafole Gibson's company.—7 July 1663.

Sebastion Clinton, of Sir Oliver St. George's troop.—Arrears for actual service and for time on leave.—13 April 1663.

George Stoughton, of Dublin, merchant.—"That your petitioner accommodated severall officers and souldiers of the late Lord Falkland's troupe with clothes and other necessaries, to the value of 71l. 17s. 3d. sterling, for satisfaccion whereof he had (as part of a months pay issued to the said troop) assignement from Sir Daniell Bellingham (hereunto annexed) vpon the Quit rents of the county of Donnegall, for the halfe year ending att Michaelmas 1661, directed to George Cary, Esquire, as Collector; which being produced to him, he therevpon did make returne, that he was not Collector, that the Collector was sicke, that a whole yeares Quit rent of the said county came not to much above sixty pounds, and that what was due thereof could not be knowne without a copie of the rental out of the

auditors office, as by the letter of the said George Cary (alsoe herevnto annexed) may appeare; soe that your petitioner could haue noe benefit of the said assignement. That your petitioner hath since made his application to the said Sir Daniell Bellingham to take back the said assignement and assigne the said 71l. 17s. 3d. to be paid elsewhere, which the said Sir Daniell alledgeth he cannot doe without a particular order to that purpose from your Grace; and forasmuch as your petitioner hath been long without his said mony, and hath great occasion for it; may it therefore please your Grace to grant an order that the said Sir Daniell Bellingham doe take back the said insolvent assignement, and give your petitioner another, vpon the Customer of the Port of Dublin, whereby your petitioner may haue the said summe allowed vnto him in the Custome of the next goods he shall have occasion to enter there. And hee shall pray etc.

"Dublin Castle, 14 July 1663.

"Sir Daniell Bellingham, Knight, Deputy Vice-Treasurer and Receiver General, is required to take in the nonsolvent assignement aboue mencioned, and to give the petitioner such other assignments as he may thereby receive the monyes mencioned in his petition. or to certify vs what reason he hath to the contrary, and how he shall conceive the petitioner may be satisfi'd.

"ORMONDE."

Isaac Davis.—Settlement of account for repairs to defective drums in "his Majesties store house of Dublin."—13 July 1663.

Gilbert Jones.—"That your poore petitioner hath remained a close prisoner with Mr. Ghest, the Marshall, at great expence and charges this finc weeks and vppard, for suspition of haueing a hand in the late Plott, your petitioner being altogether innocent thereof; that your petitioner is charged with wife and seven children, haueing little to mainteine them but what hee gets by his hands labour, which now by reason of his chargeable confinement they are wholly deprived of and like to perish if not charitably considered. May it therefore please your Grace, out of your pious and christian disposition, to giue order that your petitioner may bee enlarged, vpon baile for his appearance the next terme to answer what shall hee laid to his charge. Which granted, your petitioner shall dayly pray, etc.

"GILBERT JONES."

"Dublin Castle, 16 July 1663.

"His Majesties Attorney General is to informe himselfe concerning the cause of the petitioners restraint, and to certify vs thereof with his opinion of the petitioners request.

"ORMONDE."

Daniel Abbott, Colonel.—Removal of sequestrations.—20 July 1663.

Conly Coghlan.—"That hee served in your Graces lifeguard of foote vntill your goinge for England and afterwards in Captaine Walls company till your Graces departure, and now, being old, prayes hee may bee admitted a souldier in his Majesties regiment heere or in the company att Athlone, duty free. And, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 16 July 1663.

"Wee are pleased that the petitioner bee entred and mustred in the foote company vnder the command of Captaine John Brampton in Garrison att Athlone, whereof the officers of that company and the Muster Master are to take notice and to admitt the petitioner accordingly.

"ORMONDE."

Edmond Nangle, commissioned for a Cornetcy in Sir Arthur Forbes's troop.—Arrears as Lieutenant in Colonel Sandy's Company.—17 July 1663.

Edmond Nangle.—Custodiam of lands in Westmeath, and survey of lands in same county already granted to him.—16 July 1663.

Richard Robury.—"That your supliant, about the 4th of June, being summoned to appeare att the Courte of Claimes to giue testimony in a certaine cause then there depending, was on his way to this citie apprehended by Cornet Jeanes as a person suspected in the late horrid Plott, and by his order conveyed to the Honorable Sir William Flower, who thereupon committed your poore supliant to the Marshall of the Royal regiment, where hee hath ever since continued prisoner. That your supliant faithfully served your Grace in the time of the late Rebellion, as well before your Graces remoneing from the government as at the time of your returne in 1649, though after remaining in this kingdome hee was utterly destroyed thereby; that hee is not onely innocent of what is now pretended against him, but wholly ignorant of any thing or matter that may occasion the least suspition of him, 'saueing that hee is, by marriage, of some relation to Captain Cham-

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bers who stands indicted of the said treason. May it therefore please your Grace if there be any matter objected against your suppliant entrencing vpon his loyalty that hee may be brought to examination and a speedy tryall, or otherwise that hee may be released vpon good security to appeare at such further time as to your Grace shall seem meet, in regard your suppliant hath not only a poore wife and many children and hath been at great charge since his committal, but is like to bee undone in his poore harvest if continued a prisoner. And hee shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 16 July 1663.

"His Majesties Attorney Generall is to informe himself concerning the cause of the petitioners restraint, and to certify us thereof with his opinion of the petitioners request."

Allen Dowell.—Custodiam of lands in co. Roscommon.—16 July 1663.

Owen O'Connor, Major.—"That severall denominations and parcells of land of Ballingare, Rathenalga, Castleareagh, Knockroe, Ballindromby, Rathlugg, Gortgabbane, Knockwarreh, Rallibarnagh, Meouloughbegg, Meouloughmore, Gangeroad, are concealed from his Majesty, whereby his Majesty has noe benefit as yett thereout. May it therefore please your Grace to give order to the Lord Chief Barron, and the rest of the Barrons of the Exchequer, that your petitioner may have a custodiam of the said lands at a reasonable rent, some of the said lands being part of your petitioners inheritance; and the rather that your petitioner is not in possession of his own estate, nor any parte thereof, and that the said lands nor any of them hath been given out as a custodiam to any other, as may appeare by the annexed certificate. Wherefore your petitioner humbly prayeth your Grace to consider his condition and to give order as aforesaid; and hee will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 16 July 1663.

"If the lands above mentioned bee in his Majesties dispose, and not already granted to any other person, wee pray and require our very good Lord the Lord Chief Barron, and the rest of the Barrons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, to issue a custodiam thereof unto the petitioner, during his Majesties pleasure, at such rent as they shall thinke fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Patrick Long, Lieutenant.—Custodiam of lands in county Roscommon held in 1641 by Edmond Kelly.—16 July 1663.

Richard Delarocke.—"That your petitioner did not only very much wish for and desire, but that likewise to the vtmost of his power hee was active in endeavouring the happy restitution of his Majesty, and allthough he is not of [the] number of those that have an adversion to the established Government, either in Church or State, yett hee hath bene misrepresented to your Grace as a person guilty of the late wicked Plot, and was not only imprisoned, but likewise his horses and his other cattle and goods to the value of 100*l.* are taken away and detained from him; he therefore humbly prayeth your Grace to give order that his said horses and other chattles and goods may be restored. And hee shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 22 July 1663.

"Wee are pleased that the horses and the other cattle taken from the petitioner be restored vnto him, hee first given bond of the penalty of one hundred pounds with security to the Clerke of the Councell for his Majesties vse that the said horses and cattle shall be forthcoming and delivered vpp to the Sherriffe for the tyme being of the county wherein they were taken, if it shall after appeare that the same doe or shall belong to his Majesty; whereof the officer who tooke the said horses and cattle and goods are to take notice, and vpon certificate of the Clerke of the Councell of the petitioners giving such bond, to restore the said horses and cattle and goods to the petitioner, or to any other to be by him appointed to receive them.

"ORMONDE."

Patrick Archer.—"That for the petitioners subsistance a pecun of two hundred and five pounds yearly, granted by pattent vnder the Great Seale to your petitioner and his heirs by his Majesty for the forbearance of 6,294*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, was in arreare for seven years ending this Jnly, whereof the accounte being cast vpp the arrears amounted to 1,435*l.*, whereof your petitioner had a warrant to the Treasurer for 600*l.*, which your petitioner assigned for payment of part of his debts and yett is not able to cleere himselfe from hence or make provision for remoneing his wife and family out of London. Hee therefore most humbly prayeth your Grace that you will be pleased to give order for the payment of the said 835*l.* to your petitioner, and hee will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 16 July 1663.

"Wee are pleased that the petitioner shall receive 300*l.* of the mony above mencioned out of his Majesties Treasury, and wee pray and require his Majesties Vice Treasurer and Treasurer att Warre, or his Deputy, to pay that sum to the petitioner, for doinge whereof this shalbe a sufficient warrant.

"ORMONDE."

Ralph Ligh[t]foote, a disbanded soldier.—Arrears for service in Colonel Brett's, Major Heard's, and Captain Thomas Meare's companies.—4 July 1663.

Daniel O'Neill, Esquire, one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber.—Praying that the lands in the county of Wexford claimed by Colonel Lehnut and others may be granted to petitioner, pursuant to the finding of the Commission of Inquiry; with order.—16 July 1663.

Elizabeth Boothman.—Her husband's arrears for service in Lord Falkland's troop.—13 July 1663.

Arthur Hendy, a disbanded private of Major George Rawdon's troop.—Arrears.—14 July 1663.

John Annesley, Captain.—Certificate relative to arrears due to him as Lieutenant in Lord Aungier's troop.—13 July 1663.

John Beadle, Thomas Ball, Robert Danis, Richard Pilkington, and William Bradford.—

"That it was your petitioners' chance to bee seized on and imprisoned vpon suspicion for beeing confederates with Lieutenant Thompson in that late horrid conspiracie, and then their bridles, horses, and saddles taken from them by Captain Harrington, and are now in the custody of Captain Vernon, of Clontarf [Clontarf], neare Dublin; and forasmuch as your suppliants never acted or had any hand in that wicked designe, and are now enlarged vpon bayle, and being poore men haueing spent that litle they had in time of their durance; the premisses considered, may it therefore please your Grace to order that your petitioners may bee forthwith restored to their horses, bridles, and saddles, whereby they may be enabled to satisfy such debts by them contracted in time of their durance to keep them from perishing. And they shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 20th July 1663.

"Wee are pleased that the petitioners horses, bridles, and saddles above mentioned bee deliuered unto them, they first giueing severall and particular bonds with sufficient sureties each of the penalty of fifty pounds to the Clerke of the Councell for his Majesties vse that the same shall be forthcoming and deliuered to the Sherriff of the County of Dublin, if hereafter it shall appeare that they doe or shall belong to his Majesty; whereof the person or persons in whose custody the said horses, bridles, and saddles, or any of them are, are to take notice, and on certificate of the said Clerke of the Councell of the petitioners giueing security as aforesaid, to deliuer to the petitioners such of the said horses, bridles, and saddles as every or any of them haue.

"ORMONDE."

Mary Mullican, of the City of Dublin, widow.—Satisfaction from Captain Brent Moore for illegal distress.—20 July 1663.

Mary, wife of Edward Baines, prisoner in custody of Phillip Carpenter, Serjeant at armes.—Release of her husband and permission for him to go to England.—20 July 1663.

Henry Aland.—Discharge of petitioner from "a bond of 1000*l.* str. to his Majesties vse conditioned that your petitioner should not depart above four miles without licence," etc.—20 July 1663.

Sir Christopher Aylmer *versus* Lord Viscount Massereene.—

"In pursuance of your Graces order of reference vnto vs directed, on the replication of Sir Christopher Aylmer, Barronett, to the Petition and Answer of the Right Honorable John Lord Viscount Massereene, bearing date the 5th of June last past, wee have called both parties before vs, and would haue composed the difference by consent, according to your Graces said order, but could not; soe as vpon the whole matter wee find that his Majesty, by his Royall letters of the 11th of October 1660, did require and command the respective Sherriffes of the severall counties in this kingdom to restore Gerald Aylmer of Balrath to the quiet and peaceable possession of his estate; that by a letter bearing date the 11th of February 1660, directed to the late Lords Justices or other Chief Governor or Governours of this Kingdom (vpon information that some of the said Sherriffes did refuse or delay to putt the said former letter or order execution), his Majesty did require that the said former order should bee speedily and duly observed, to all intents and purposes. Wee further find by certificate vnder the hand of John Ruxton, late Sherriffe of the county of Lowth, that hee

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delivered vnto the said Gerald Aylmer the quiett and peaceable possession of the town and lands of Heyns towne, Reigoldstowne, Gibstownepalmer, Shannon-rocke, and other lands in the county of Lowth, in pursuance of the said first mentioned order of his Majestie. Wee further find, by a report made the 27th of August 1662, by Sir William Domvile, Knight, that the said Gerald Aylmer, vpon his plea obtained the confession of the said Mr. Attorney and the judgment of this Court, in Easter terme 1661, for putting the said lands of Heynstowne, Reigoldstowne, Gibstownepalmer, Carnanbrey, Preistland, Shannonrocke, Coolcredan and Dromcawell, out of charge, and that the said confession was grounded on the aforesaid two severall letters of his Majestie. Wee further find, by an order of the late Lords Justices bearing date the 26th day of June 1662, relatinge two former orders from them of the 15th of July 1661, and the 12 May 1662, that they require all his Majesties officers whom it may concerne to take care that noe custodiam should be granted of the said lands without their particular and speciall order, mentioning the said former orders. Wee further find that by the instructions sent vnto William Forth, Henry Bellingham, and Francis Sing, Esquires, Commissioners appointed for setting of lands in the said county of Lowth for the year beginning the first day of May 1662, direction is given in the fourth instruction that they were not to sett any lands in the said county whereof the former proprietors were then in possession, and which were putt out of charge by the Court of Exchequer since his Majesties happie restoration. Notwithstanding which, wee find another instruction added therovnto, in the end of the said instructions after the signinge by the Councill (vizt.), that the said Commissioners were to sett vnto the Lord Masserene 3,700 acres of lands in his Majesties hands named in the schedule therewith sent vnto them, in which schedull wee find the lands now in controversy to be contained. Wee further find, by indenture made the 5th day of August 1662, betwene the said Commissioners and the Lord Masserene, among other things which is certified by his Majesties Auditor Generall to be returned into his office att the intire yearly rent of two hundred and sixteen pounds eleven shillings and sixpence sterling. Wee further find, by a copy of an order of the said late Lords Justices attested by Sir George Carr, Knight, that the Lord Viscount Masserene was to have 3,826 [acres] of lands in said county of Lowth to answere and satisfie his deficiency of 2,295l. 16s. 8d., with this proviso, that the said order should not extend to the dispossessing of any person who by any late letter or order from his Majestie hath been restored to the possession of any of the said lands, untill the matter were further examined and otherwise determined. Wee further finde that by reporte made by the Right Honorable the Lord Conway, Sir John Temple, and Sir Paul Davis, Knight, vnto the late Lords Justices, bearing date the 28th of June 1662, they certify that it was made appeare vnto them by certificate from John Petty, Deputy Surveyor Generall, that there were severall deficiencies due vnto severall persons, which the said Lord Masserene alledges to have purchased from them being in all 2,216l. 0s. 4d., which, att 600l. for each 1,000 acres, amounted vnto 3,700 acres; (and that they were of opinion) to the end his Majesties comand, both by his gracious letters of the 18th of December in the 12th year of his reigne and the Act of Settlement confirminge the same, and their Lordships order pursuant to the said letters, might receive due observacion, that, if it might stand with their Lordships pleasure, the Lord Masserene might have the benefit of their Lordships order for such proportion of land in custodiam in the county of Lowth, according to their Lordships order of the 16th of March 1660, as may answere the said deficiencies, att such rent as any other would giue untill his right should be determined by the Commissioners. Wee further finde that vpon a petition of the said Sir Christopher Aylmer's answere, replication, and rejoinder therovnto, concerning the premisses before your Grace and the Councill, the said cause was adjudged to be proper to be determined by the Commissioners appointed for executing his Majesties gracious Declaration and instruction, and was by your Graces and the Councill's Order of the first of October 1662 dismissed, and the said Sir Christopher left to make his application to the Commissioners, if he should thinke fitt; all which wee humbly certifie and submit to your Graces further consideration. Dated July 16 1663.

"JO. BYSSHE.

"RICH. KENNEDY."

"Dublin Castle, 18 July 1663.

"Let this certificate, with all things relatinge to the matter therein mentioned, be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councill Board, where the same

shall be taken into consideracion, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

"Severall Lords and gentlemen and others who obtained decrees in the Honorable his Majesties Courte of Claymes, vpon the accompt and ground of their innocency.—To his Grace James, Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant Generall and Generall Governour of Ireland.

"That your petitioners haneing already (by the hands and mediacion of the Honorable his Majesties Commissioners of the said Courte) presented a petition to your Grace to be freed from the heavy costs and charges of strikinge the respective lands out of charge in his Majesties Courte of Exchequer, and fearinge the severall Quit rents payable out of their estates may be leavyed whilst your Grace is considering of these great affaires; your petitioners humbly desire that your Grace wilbe fauourably pleased to issue order as may respitte the said rents till the next terme, dureing which intervale of time your petitioners humbly hope that the reasonableness of their request will find a remedy from your Graces justice and fauour herein. And they will ever pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, the 20 July 1663.

"Let this petition be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councill Board, where the same shalbe taken in consideracion, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

John Spencer, Colonel.—"That the lands in the annexed certificate of his Majesties Surveyor Generall were sett forth to Donnogh Dwyer and Mary, his wife, for part of Colonel FitzPatrickkes estate claimed by the said Donnogh in the late Courte of Claymes att Athlone; that Colonel FitzPatrickke is since his Majesties happie restoration restored to his estate, with that part claymed by the foresaid Dwyer, who could make out noe title to it; that the said lands are thereby come to his Majesties hands and dispose. May it therefore please your Grace to grant your petitioner a custodiam of the premisses, during his Majesties pleasure, att a rent not exceeding the Quit rent. And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 7 July 1663.

"If it shall appeare vnto our very good Lord, the Lord Cheife Baron, and the rest of the Barrons of his Majesties Courte of Exchequer, that the lands mentioned in the annexed certificate are in his Majesties dispose, and not already granted to any other, they are to cause a custodiam thereof to issue vnto the petitioners, to continue during his Majesties pleasure, att such rent as they shall thinke fitt.

"ORMONDE.

"COUNTY OF GALLWAY.

| Date of the assignment. | The name of the person to whom lands are assigned, with the date of the decree. | Lands assigned. | Acres in each parcel. | — | — |
|-------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| | | Monte, 2 quarters. | 352 | Killconell Barony, Killian parish. | Edmond Mc Fardraugh O'Kelly, the same Edmond Mc Connor O'Kelly and Edmond Mc Fardraugh O'Kelly. |
| 21th of May 1656. | Donnogh Dwyer and Mary Dwyer, alias Butler, his wife; and of Ellice, Margaret, and Elin Butler, daughters and coheyrss of Thomas Butler of Poulartowne, county of Limrick, by decree the 2d of March, 1655. | Castloblin, one cartoun. | 116 | | Clanrickard, 4 parts; Richard Martin, 3 part; Edmond Mc Connor O'Kelly 1 part inheritance. |
| | | In Gorthulman and Gortnere, two cartouns next to the rest of his plot. | 667 | | Edmond Mc Fardraugh O'Kelly. |
| 8 Qualifications | Abby land of Killconuell. | | 112 | Killconell parish. | John Donnellan Esquire. |
| | In Captaugh and Dondocan alias Dondocan, one quarter and 1. | | 347 | Cloin me Nownen 1 Barrony, Kilderrill parish. | Lorzhin Kelly; John and Lorzhin Doney, Esquires; and |
| | | | | Parish of Tinquin, county Gallway. | John Doney, rent; Richard Martin, Lawyer. |

Brodrick, Surveyor.

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Elizabeth Warren, widow.—Restoration of estate in co. Meath forfeited on execution of her husband.—20 July 1663.

Walter Staplehill, "Clerke of his Majesties store in Athlone."

"That in the yeare 1646 your petitioner being then with his shipp, burthen 150 tunns, in the port of Dublin ready loaden and bound for the Canaries, was by your Grace and the then Parliament of Ireland comanded to transport Captain Theodorus Schowte and others, Commissioners for the great concerns of this Kingdome in England, to the losse of his intended voyage, and was at length remanded to Dublin with Collonel Chidley Cote and other officers and moneys, after which by storme he lost his shipp and whole cargo vpon the barr of Dublin, to his vtter vndoing, haueing neuer receaued any satisfaction from the Parliament for losses (but what your Grace did bestow one him as by the certificate vnder the Maior of Dublin's hand may appeare herevnto annexed); now for as much as your petitioner, haueing a wife and great charge of children and relations to maintaine, hath ever since by reason of his losse lived verie hardlie and is still in a meane condicon, haueing not else but his imployment to provide for his charge; and whereas one John Kellen, being related to your petitioner by reason of his loyalty and former service in his Majesties army in Collonel Willoughbies regiment, was deprived of all manner of subsistants and wholly depends on your petitioners reliefe; your petitioner therefore most humbly beseecheth your Grace wilbe pleased to grant an order for the said John Kellen to be mustered in the Right Honorable the Lord President of Connaughts troope, there being a vacancy for five men to be added to that troope, for the better support and the lessening of your petitioners burthen, and he shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 20 July 1663.

"Wee refer this petition to Lieutenant Gerge Hopkins to admitt John Kellen therein named into our very good Lord President of Connaught's troope, if there [be] a vacencie, or in the next that shall happen, if he shall find him fit to serve his Majestie, the said John Kellen appearing well mounted and armed; whereof the Muster Master is to take notice.

"ORMONDE."

Richard Halse.—

"May it please your Grace,

In obedience to your order of the 16th of this instant June within written, I humbly certify that att the last assizes and generall gaole delivery held for the county of Killkeny, the petitioner was convicted of a burglary comitted by him in the said county and received sentence of death accordingly; but your Grace, haueing pleased to grant a generall order for his revivall, expressing your intencions of pardon to him; did in due observance thereof reprove him untill I might understand your Graces further pleasure concerning him, the said fact appeareing vpon the evidence to be comitted immediately after his escape from the gaole of Wexford, and, as was conceived, to enable him the better to compleat his said escape, and the petitioner being represented to me as a sincere penitent, according to the annexed certificate of my Lord Baron, before whom he received his former tryall, and giving some further evidence thereof by the discovery of his confederates, which I hope may be servicable to the country, I humbly submit it to your Graces consideracion, the 25th June 1663.

"Ro. Booth."

"Dublin Castle, 20 July 1663.

"Lett this petition and the papers annexed be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councell Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideracion, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Elizabeth Brough, widow of Lieutenant Martin Brough.—

"That your petitioners said husband served as Serjeant to the Earl of Strafford's guard of halberters, and after the rebellion served in his Majesties army in England, as Lieutenant vnder the command of Sir Francis Butler, untill his Majesties army was destroyed in England; that after he came over he[re] againe to his family, where since he hath served as a horseman in the troope comand[ed] by Major Meredith, and now by the Honorable the Lord Barkly, where about five weekes since [he] died and had left behind your petitioner and three very small children and noe support in the least measure to support them, but the small arrears lately due to your petitioners said husband as a horseman in the said troope, without satisfaction of which your petitioner and her

children are vndoubtedly like to perish. The premisses tenderly considered, may it therefore please your Grace, out of your wonted Graces favor and mercie to widdowes or orphans and distressed soules, to comiserate the sad and wanting condicon of the widdow and fatherlesse, now objects of pity and compassion before your Grace, and to order her satisfaccion for her said husbands areares justly due to her as may appeare by the certificates herevnto annexed, and the speedy satisfaccion of which will yett releive and refresh the wearied and wanting bowells of a poore helpless widdow and her three small orphans. Granted, she shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 25 Junij 1663.

"If the areares which the petitioner doth mention to haue been due to her husband, the aboue named Martin Brough, as one of the horse troope aboue mencioned, be within the rule prescribed for satisfaccion, the Muster Master Generall is to state the same and prepare a warrant for payment thereof and present it vnto vs for our signature.

"ORMONDE."

The officers and soldiers of the Earl of Ortery's troop. —"That your petitioners, being cast into the most remote and barren part of the county of Kerry, in the barrony of Glanorought, and assigned therein satisfaccion for their areares, found the burthen of his Majesties Quit rent soe heavy and vnsupportable that it necessitated them to make their humble address to his sacred Majestic for reliefe; who therevpon was graciously pleased to direct his comand to the (then) Lords Justices, requiring them to reduce the said Quit rent, which their Lordships were pleased accordingly to doe, as appeare by the annexed order; but before your petitioners could reape any benefit of the said order and strike out of charge (in his Majesties Court of Exchequer) the former rent, your Grace did happily arrive in this Kingdome; soe that your petitioners doe still continue in charge for their former rent, to the vtter ruin of them and their families, who must necessarily give vpp those lands as not being worth his Majesties full Quit rent as is mencioned in the said order, if not releived by your Grace. May it therefore please your Grace to take into your consideracion the equity and justice of the said annexed order, and to confirme soe much of it as concerns the reducemēt of your petitioners Quit rent of the lands first assigned vnto them, and in regard your petitioners are informed that your Grace doth lay a clayme to the land in the barrony of Dunkeron mencioned in the said order, which were given to your petitioners to suply and make vpp your said petitioners number of profitable acres, they most humbly submit their pretencions in those lands to your Grace, and shall readily comply with your Graces pleasure therein. And they shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 21 July 1663.

"Lett this petition and the annexed order be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councell Board, where the same shall be taken into consideracion, and such further order given therevpon as shall be thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Oliver South, of Drogheda.—Recovery of debt from Francis Ownsworth of Lieutenant-Colonel Hill's troop. 21 July 1663.

Ulick FitzMorres, Captain.—Certificate on petition for arrears.—21 July 1663.

William Burley, Esquire.—Recovery of debt from Cornet Pawlett Phillips.—22 July 1663.

James Nangle, prisoner in the gaol of Longford.—

"That your petitioner hath formerly petitioned your Grace, setting forth that hee stood comitted vnder sentence of death for a certaine felony by him supposed to be comitted; that your Grace was then pleased to order that your petitioner should be reprived untill this last assizes; and that the judge of the assizes who pronounced the sentence should make a reporte whether your petitioner was an object of his Majesties mercy. Pursuant to which order, the said Judge of assize made his reporte vnto your Grace that he could not conceive him an object of his Majesties mercy by the reason he had not a certificate from the gentlemen of the country for his demeanor or good service. Your petitioner further sheweth that this last assizes held for the county of Longford before Robert Griffith, Esquire, one of his Majesties serijants at law, vppon a report of the Justices of the Peace of the said county of your petitioners suffering land in innocency, and that he is an object of his Majesties mercy, he the said Robert Griffith, then Judge of assize, did further reprove your petitioners untill the next assizes then to be executed according the former sentence pronounced against him except that your peti-

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tioner doe then produce his Majesties pardon. May it therefore please your Grace, out of your wonted clemency towards the poore distressed, to commiserate your petitioners condicon, and to give order that the said Sergeant Griffith doe make a report vnto your Grace of the desire of the Justices of the Peace of the said county, and that your Grace doe likewise grant vnto your petitioner his Majesties gracious pardon. And he shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 4 Junij 1663.

"Wee pray Mr. Sergeant Griffith to certify vs what he knoweth of this matter, together with his opinion of the petitioners request concerneing the pardon by him desired.

"ORMONDE."

"In obedience to your Graces order of the fourth instant, whereby I am prayed to certify your Grace what I doe know touching the matter of the annexed petition, together with my opinion touch[ing] the petitioners request concerneing the pardon by him desired: I doe finde that the petitioner, James Nangle, the last Summer Assizes and general gaole delivery held for the county of Longford, was convicted before Mr. Justice Booth, then Judge of Assizes, for horse stealing, and had judgement of death then pronounced against him. But execution therevpon was by the said judges order deferred for ten dayes only. Att the last Assizes vpon delivery of the gaole there, I found the petitioner in the calendar amongst the rest of the prisoners, and noe other order for the respiting the execution then for ten dayes as aforesaid; wherevpon I asked the Sherriffe wherefore hee had delayed the prisoners execution, who then produced vnto me an order with Mr. Robert Booth's hand subscribed thereto, bearing date the 18th day of October 1663, directed to the Sherriffe, signifying that by your Graces directions the prisoner was to be reprieved untill further order, and therevpon hee still continues reprieved. And as touching the cryme for which he stands convicted, and how the evidence appeared against him vpon his tryall, I cannot certify your Grace, in regard he received his tryall before another judge; and touching the petitioners merit and how farr he is an object of mercy, I have received noe other knowledge or information therein then what is contained in the annexed certificate. All which is humbly submit[t]ed to your Graces consideration.

"Ro. GRIFFITH."

"Dated 13 Junij 1663."

"Dublin Castle, 21 July 1663.

"Let this petition and the severall annexed papers be presented vnto vs att our next sitting at the Councell Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideration, and such further order given therevpon as shall be thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

"Dublin Castle, 29 July 1663.

"Vpon consideration of the within certificate and the annexed papers (which were this day read att the Councell Board) wee are pleased to extend his Majesties mercy to the within named James Nangle, and doe require his Majesties Attorney and Solicitor Generall, or either of them, to draw vp a fiant containing his Majesties pardon vnto the said James Nangle for the offence in the said certificate and annexed petition mencioned, with such clauses as in like cases are usual, and the same fairly engrossed in parchment vnder their or one of their hands, to send vs to be further passed as appertaineth. For soe doing this shall be a sufficient warrant.

"ORMONDE."

Elizabeth Gale, relict of Alexander Gale.—Arrears due to her late husband as soldier in Captain Richard Pover's company.—20 July 1663.

John Ball, of Kilkenny, Merchant.—"Moste humble sheweth unto your Grace that your poore petitioner from time to time trusted the severall persons in the schedule hereunto annexed, being then all souldiers under command, with clothes and other wearing apparel which they and euery of them respectively and faithfully promised to pay unto your petitioner out of his or their respective pay received after buying such cloth from your petitioner. Now so it is, may it please your Grace, that severall of the said persons since their being indebted vnto your petitioner received severall monthes pay at severall times, and also others removed themselves farr remote from your petitioner where hee cannot heare of them, and likewise many of them were discharged of the army and otherwise employed, whereby your petitioners can haue noe manner of remedy against them, which is to your petitioners utter

ruine if not relived by your Grace. May it therefore please your Grace to grant an order to the chief officer commanding them or any of them to pay unto your petitioner out of their pay what is due unto your petitioner from them or any of them, and not to bee paid unto the said persons before your petitioner bee paid. And, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 24 July 1663.

"The petitioner producing the bills of the severall souldiers indebted to him, and certificates from the officers under whose command the said souldiers did or doe now serue of what is owing by them respectuely, the Deputy Muster Master is thereupon to state the arrears of such souldiers since February, 1660, and certify unto Sir Daniell Bellingham, Knight, Deputy Receiver Generall, how much will remaine due to each of them after the price of their clothes is deducted, who is vpon such certificate to stopp so much as shall appear due to the petitioner out of the souldiers arrears that are disbanded, and for those that are now in the army hee is to stopp a proportion of their growing pay not exceeding a third parte of euery monthes pay for the petitioners satisfaccion, and pay the same to him or such as hee shall appoint to receive it accordingly.

"ORMONDE."

"The names of such persons as are indebted to John Ball; Richard Palmer, Richard Gibbs, Miles Jackman, Andrew Over, Robert Ifcey, Richard Gibbs, John Hill, William Price, William Allen, Miles Adkinson, Miles Jackman, John Husband, Theo. Pacey, William Barker, John Knight, Faustin Collins, Richard Palmer, George Grimes, John Husbards."

John Chaffin, prisoner in the Castle of Catherlogh.—"Most humbly sheweth unto your Grace that your petitioner being about sixty yeares of age and his wife about sixty two, haucing many infirmities attending him incident to that age, your petitioner therefore most humbly prayeth your Grace that his wife and daughter and a servant may haue liberty to come to him and abide with him to supply him in his necessity and declining age, and also grant unto your poore sickly petitioner licence to goe at convenient times with a guard or keeper abroad. And he will pray.

"Dublin Castle, 23 July 1663.

"Wee are pleased to grant the petitioners request, that his wife, daughter, and a servant may haue liberty to come to him and abide with him to supply him with necessaries; and also that the petitioner shall haue liberty to goe abroad at convenient times with a guard or keepers, whereof the officer in whose custody hee remains is to take notice and conforne accordingly.

"ORMONDE."

Denis Dunn.—"That your petitioner faithfully serued in your Graces own troope of horse in this Kingdome for severall yeares, and continued therein with all fidelity untill you Graces last departure from the Government here, which appears by the annexed certificates of Major Harman and Captain Brenn then and now officers under your Grace, that hee suffered very much for severall yeares since for his loyalty to his Majestie and duty to your Grace, and therefore humbly prays your Grace to grant order that the petitioner may bee mustered in the Right Honorable the Earle of Kildares troop of horse. And hee shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 23th July 1663.

"If the petitioner bee a Protestant, we recommend him to our very good Lord, the Earle of Kildare, to hee enlisted in his lordships troop vpon the first vacancie therein, hee appearing well mounted and armed, whereof the Munster Master Generall or his Deputy is to take notice.

"ORMONDE."

Sir Richard Lane, Knight and Baronet.—Custodian of lands in Galway, Roscommon, and Longford counties.—24 July 1663.

John Calway, Robert Upfield, and William Evans, disbanded souldiers of Lord Donegall's troop.—Arrears.—23 July 1663.

Richard Littell.—Recall of outstanding warrant obtained by Captain George Cressy, under which petitioner was to receive amount due by Hugh Cressy, and issue of a separate warrant for payment of the amount.—23 July 1663.

John Barbor, "whose petition is entred in the first booke of petitions, page 496 :—

"May it please your Grace,

"In obedience to your order within written, I humbly certify that at last assizes and general gaole delivery held at Wicklow, the petitioner together [with] one Miles Smith and others were indited before

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mee for the trayterous coynynge of false and conterfeitt mony, and vpon the evidence the said Smith was found guilty of the treason, and the petitioner guilty of onely misprison of treason in uttering the said mony knowing it to be false; wherevpon he had judgement to forfeit all his goods and chattels and the profit of his hands during his life, and perpetuall imprisonment, but the said petitioner haueing since made some discoveries of one Lam and other his confederates in England, as I am informed, which haue been presented to your Grace by the vnder Sherriffe of the said county, I humbly submitt it to your Graces consideration if he hath thereby rendered himselfe worthy of his Majesties mercy and your Graces fauour. This 26th day of June 1663.

"Ro. Booth."

"Dublin Castle, 20 July 1663.

"Let this petition and the certificate be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councill Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideration, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

"Dublin Castle, 29 July 1663.

"Vpon consideration of the annexed certificate of Mr. Justice Booth, dated the 26th of June last, before whom John Barbour, therein named received his tryall, made in pursuance of our order of reference of the 18th of May last, wee are pleased to extend his Majesties mercy vnto the said John Barbour for the offence in the said certificate mentioned, and wee require his Majesties Attorney and Solicitor Generall or either of them to draw vp a fiant in dne forme of law, conteyning his Majesties gracious pardon vnto the said John Barbour for the offence aforesaid, inserting therein all such clauses as in cases of like nature are vsuall, and the same fairly engrossed in parchment vnder their or either of their hands to send vnto vs to bee further passed as apperteyneth. For doing whereof this shalbe a sufficient warrant.

"ORMONDE."

"Jeoffery Malbone, Yeoman of the Wardrobe and his Majestie's Howse Keeper in the Castle of Dublin.—

"That whereas the said employment hath been since his Majesties happie restauration conferred vpon your petitioner, and ever since he hath faithfully and honestly discharged his trust and duty therein. But soe it is (may it please your Grace) that your petitioner is by his Majesties said letters patentes to enjoy such benefitts, perquisites, and advantages as any other your petitioners predecessors ever heretofore he[d]d or enjoyed, and of right belonging to the said employment ought to enjoye, and for as much as your petitioner is debarred of many of the said perquisites and advantages belonging to him as the annexed certificates may att large manifest to be due, which wilbe averred vpon oath if therevnto required. May it therefore please your Grace to grant your order to Sir Paul Davis, Knight, his Majesties principall Secretary of State, to take the petitioners allegations into consideration, and to state to your Grace the just case of your petitioner. And he shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 23 July 1663.

"Wee [pray] Sir Paul Davis, Knight, his Majesties principall Secretary of State, to consider of the petition and certify vnto vs what he shall finde concerning the matters therein mencioned, with his opinion therevpon.

"ORMONDE."

Cassandra Hill.—"That your petitioner was the child of one Thomas Hill, Baker-Generall to his late Majesties army in Ireland, who in his lifetime disbursed and laid out severall summes of money and provisions towards maintenance of that army, which summes, amounting to aboue five hundred pounds, are not yet paid, and that the said Hill did leaue and bequeath by his last will a considerable estate in goods and chattels to the value of one thousand pounds and upwards to your petitioner. But so it is, may it please your Grace, that about fourteen yeares last past, your petitioners mother married with one Richard Thompson, vpon which intermarriage it was agreed that the said Richard Thompson should secure unto the petitioner the sume of one thousand and five hundred pounds sterling, and for satisfaction thereof made over all his goods and chattells unto your petitioner, in satisfaction of the portion left by her father. But so it is, may it please your Grace, the said Richard Thompson haueing a hand in the late unhappy plot for which hee lately suffered, by reason thereof the estate of the said Thompson being onely forfeited,

notwithstanding the Sheriffs of Dublin, Killdare, Wicklowe, Meath, and Longford haue seized vpon the goods and chattells made over unto the petitioner in satisfacion of her said portion, heeing all the estate and maintenance your petitioner bath, so that the petitioner is likely to perish if not relieved by your Grace. Forasmuch therefore as the said goods and chattells being made over unto your petitioner for valuable consideration before conviction, doe therefore of right belong to your petitioner; and for that your petitioner is noe way able to contend with the said sherriffs on any other that haue good [sic] the said estate in possession. The petitioner therefore most humbly prayeth your Grace will be pleased to order that the said goods and chattells may bee restored unto your petitioner towards her releife. And, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 23th July 1663.

"We refer this matter unto our very good Lord the Lord Chief Barron, and the rest of the Barrons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, to examine the truth of the petitioners allegations, and therevpon to give such order therein as shall be just and according to lawe.

"ORMONDE."

"The Trustees appointed to manage the securities of the Commissioned Officers who serued his Majestie before the 5th of June 1649:—

"That in the list of causes now posted vp to bee heard before his Majesties Commissioners of the Court of Claimes there are vpwards of fourescore from all parts of the Kingdome, in whose claimes the petitioners are much concerned. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Grace's letter to the said Commissioners, directing that the persons named in the annexed list may be struck out, and some other persons more deservuing his Majesties fauour put vpon the list in stead of them. And your petitioners shall pray, etc.

"A List of such persons as the Trustees of the Commissioned Officers who serued his Majestie before the 5th of June 1649 desire may bee struck out of the list of causes now posted vp to bee heard before the Commissioners of the Court of Claimes: William Dobbin, of Waterford; John Ferrall, of Eskar, county Longford; Francis Ferrall of Mormyn [county of Longford]; James Haley, of Limerick; Sir Oliuer French his Lady; Patrick, her sonne; Francis Browne; Mrs. Ann Darcy; Anthony her son.

"A list of persons desired to bee putt vpon the list of causes now posted vp to be heard before the Commissioners of the Court of Claimes in stead of those who are to be struck out of the said list vpon the desire of the trustees of the '49 Officers: Philip O'Reyley, grandson to Philip McMulmore O'Reyley; Sir George Preston; James Mortimer, and Ellinor his wife; Hercules Langford; Rosse Geoghegan, sonne to Conly Geoghegan, of Donore, in the county of Westmeath; Elizabeth Kelly alias Osbalston; James Buttlar, of Killokehan; William Buttlar, of Castletowne, and Ellis Buttlar, of the same; Charles McCarty, Carrickeverry; Maurice Dillon, of Lisdossan; Alice Hovenden alias Bowen, with her husband.

"After our very hearty commendations: Haueing receiued the inclosed petition, with the list thereunto annexed from the Trustees of the Commissioned Officers of the Army that serued his Majestie in this Kingdome before the fifth of June 1649, wee send the same unto you, and lett you know that wee thinke fitt and desire that the claimes of the persons named in that list bee left out of your list of causes for hearing, and that the claimes of the persons in the other list herein closed, who are more deservuing of his Majesties Grace and fauour, bee inlisted in their steads: and so wee bid you very heartily farewell. From his Majesties Castle of Dublin, the 25th day of July 1663. Your very loueing freind,

"ORMONDE."

"To our trusty and welbeloued the Commissioners appointed by his Majestie for executing the Act for the Settlement of this Kingdome of Ireland."

Edmond Butler, Captain.—

"May it please your Grace,

"In pursuance of your Graces order of reference vnto vs directed on the within petition of Captain Edmond Butler, wee haue considered of the severall matters therein contained, and finde that by an order of the late Lords Justices of this Kingdome, bearing date the 28th day of June 1661, two partes of the tythes of the parish of Rossera being impropriate, two partes of Lateragh being impropriate, Killenasc entirely impropriate, in the county of Tipperary, being formerly sett att the intire rent of 30*l*. sterling; the tythes of

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Castle Dermott, in the county of Kildare, being formerly sett att the rent of 11*l.* sterling, were granted (among other tythes) in custodiam to Major Thomas Harman, to and for the vse of the said Captain Butler, for one yeare from the first day of May 1661, att the rent of 30*l.* sterling, besides 104*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* allowed to the petitioner of the rent formerly reserved on the said tythes, as by the annexed certificate of the Deputy Auditor Generall may appeare. Wee further find by certifi[ca]te from the Right Reverend Father in God, Edward [Worth], Lord Bishop of Killalow, that the first mentioned tythes in the county of Tipperary and diocese of Killalow are the right of incumbents and accordingly lyable to pay their first fruites and twenty partes, and that the same haue been and are accordingly enjoyed; wee likewise finde by certificate from the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas [Price], Lord Bishop of Kildare, that two partes of the last mentioned tythes in the county of Kildare did belong to the Bishopricke of Kildare and the other parte to the sequestrator thereof; that his Lordship paid the subsidy and first fruite for the same, being sett the said yeare for 60*l.* sterling, and that the said Captain Butler [*sic*] any parte thereof. Soe as if your Grace shall see thinke fitt to order the said Captain Butler may haue your Graces and the Counsells Order [*sic*] the privity seale for discharging the said rent of 30*l.* reserved on the said custodiam, in lieu of the losse he had by not enjoying the said tythes. All which wee humbly certify and submitt to your Graces further consideration. Dated June 29th, 1663.

"ANGLESEY. JO. BISSE."

"Dublin Castle, 29 Junij 1663."

"Lett the within petition and the certificate bee read att our next sitting att the Counsell Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt."

"ORMONDE."

Henry Pritty, Colonel.—"In most humble manner sheweth unto your Grace that your petitioner, haneing some debts for the payment of which hee feared hee might bee pressed vpon sooner than hee could out of his small estate raise the same, did, for the gaining some little respite of time, as hee hoped hee might, embarke himselfe in a small vessell intending for a time to transport himselfe out of this Kingdome; the innocencie and harmlesnesse of which undertaking hee hopes your Grace (nothing to the contrary appearing against him) will be fully satisfied of; that the said vessell beeing put into Gallway, to refresh the passengers and take in some new supplies of provision, your petitioner was secured by the Governour, where hee still remains in restraint. The premisses considered, and for as much as your petitioner hath diuers claymants for the lands hee holds coming on this instant moneth of July to a tryall, which if your petitioners restraint should be continued might proue exceedingly to his detriment. Hee humbly prays your Grace, in tender commiseration of his long imprisonment and his urgent occasions that require his personall attendance, to giue order for his enlargement. And hee shall pray, etc."

"Dublin Castle, 25 July 1663."

"Vpon consideration of this petition wee thinke fitt that the petitioner, Colonel Henry Pritty, bee enlarged from his present restraint in the towne of Gallway, hee first giueing boude with sufficient sureties to Colonel John Spencer, for his Majesties vse, of the penalty of one thousand pounds sterling, with condition that the said Henry Pritty shall forthwith after his enlargement repaire to this citie and not departe from hence without our lycence in writing first had and obtained in that behalfe; whereof the said Governour is to take notice and proceed herein accordingly."

"ORMONDE."

Richard Delarocke.—"That hee being imprisoned vpon suspicion of haneing a hand in the late horrid Plott, though noe wayes guilty thereof, but on the contrary was active in his Majesties happy restitution, and haneing noe aversion to the established government in Church or State, that thereupon the petitioners goods to the valew [of] one hundred pounds were seized vpon by the persons following; to witt, one white horse, price foure pounds, by Corporall Butler of his Graces troope; three horses, price eleven pounds, with a sword and belt taken by one Hayes and Rowden, Corporalls of the regiment of Guards; fifty bullocks, twelue cowes, one mare, and one garron, valew eighty and five pound, [taken] by the Sheriffe of the county of Meath. Hee therefore humbly prayeth your Grace to giue order that the said horse and other cattle and goods may be restored vnto him. And he shall pray, etc."

"Dublin Castle, 25 July 1663."

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"Wee are pleased that the petitioners [*sic*] and cattle aboue mentioned, not exceeding the valew of 100*l.* sterling, be delivered vnto him, hee first giueing bond with sufficient security of the penaltie of 200*l.* sterling to the Clarke of the Councell, for his Majesties vse, that the said goods and cattle shall be forthcoming and delivered to the Sheriffe of the county of Meath and the other persons mentioned in the said petition to haue seized on the same, if hereafter it shall appeare that they doe or shall belong to his Majesty; whereof all his Majesties Officers and others who haue any of the said goods or cattle are to take notice, and on certificate of the said Clarke of the Councell of the petitioners giueing such security as aforesaid, to deliver the petitioner such of the said goods and cattle as every or any of them haue."

ORMONDE."

Edmond Byrne.—"That your petitioner, to manifest him as a dependant to you, and your ancestors, as of right ought to be, found, in the beginning of the Rebellion, one letters pattents of your Grace's which hee preserved vntill delivered to Sir William Flower; and alsoe did straine himselfe in preserving your Grace's woods in the tyme of the vsurped power, and did for your Commissioners discover parte of your estate, relying allwayes vpon the restoration of his Majesty and your Grace's to be by Godes blessing restored to your owne right and interest; and to that intent consented that the litle estate of his owne in the barrony of Foart called Killecole and Iragh, both containing onely 224 acres of profitable and vnprofitable [land], by survey might be in custodie of your Grace's Commissioners. And further sheweth that your petitioner never claymed for any compensation in Connaght, Clare, or elsewhere, but prostrated himselfe att your Grace's feete, not doubting but that you wilbe pleased to restore your petitioner to the premisses, and that your Commissioners and agents can informe your Grace of your petitioners integrities, cure, and constancie. The petitioner therefore humble prayeth that your Grace may be pleased, of your wonted clemencie, takinge into consideration the petitioners sadd condicon, to restore him to the premisses by paying the chifery thereout reserved; and the rather that the petitioner is destitute of any place by reason of his last farme held formerly from your Commissioners is now taken within the Deere Parke. And your petitioner shall pray, etc."

"Dublin Castle, 23 July 1663."

"The Commissioners for management of our particular affaires are to take this petition into their consideration, and to certify vs what they shall conceive fitt to be don therevpon."

"ORMONDE."

Leonard Chambers, Philip Highgate, and Thomas Wesnam, disbanded soldiers of Lord Mount Alexander's troope.—Arrears.—23 July 1663.

Sir Morris Hurly:—"May it please your Grace,

"In obedience to your Graces commands, wee haue considered of the matters in the within petition contained, and doe find that by a final settlement by the pretended Commissioners att Loughreagh, dated the 12th of June 1657, the lands of Clonbigin in the petition mentioned, being parte of the mannor of Aglirim in the county of Gallway, belonging to your Grace, was (among other lands) sett out to petitioner as parte satisfaccion of his estate formerly enjoyed; and that the said mannor being seized vpon by vs for your Graces vse, the said lands of Clonbigin, parcell of the said mannor, was sett vnto the petitioner att the yeare[ly] rent of fourteen pounds sterling, which rent is now in arreare for two yeares ending att Easter last, amounting to the summe of 28*l.* sterling and for the present yeare att 28*l.* Bnt whether your Grace will be pleased to thinke fitt the leauing of the said rent and arreare to be suspended vntill the determination of the petitioners clayme (as is desired), wee humbly submit to your Grace."

"WILLIAM FLOWER."

"THOMAS HARMAN."

"Dated 21th July 1663."

"Dublin Castle, 23 July 1663."

"Vpon consideration of the aboue certificate, wee are pleased and doe hereby order that the leauing of the rent and arreare of rent aboue mentioned hee suspended vntill further order, whereof the Commissioners for management of our estate and all others whome it may concerne are to take notice and to forbear leauing of the same during the tyme aforesaid."

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John Lyndon, Esquire.—Custodiam of lands in Galway and Tipperary.—24 July 1663.

Nicholas Lynch (FitzJohn), late of Galway, merchant.—“That your petitioner, during the late warres of Ireland, liued inoffensiuely, never acted against his Majestie that now is or his Royall father of blessed memory, but alwaies liued inoffensiuely following his occasions vntill his Majesties Kingdome of Ireland was overpowered by the late vsurped power; by which means your petitioner, his wife and children and family, were necessitated to withdraw to the realme of France, where he kept his residence since 1651, untill understanding of his Majesties severall letters and declarations whereby all his Majesties banished subjects were invited to returne to their severall former places of aboad, there to trade as formerly, to the increase of his Majesties revenue, yet, notwithstanding, the petitioner is debarred from the enjoyment of his freedome and liberty formerly enjoyed by him in the towne of Galloway, and is not admitted to reside or trade in the said towne, to his great losse and utter ruine, if not relieved by your Grace, your petitioner being not in condition to returne with his family to France. Wherefore your petitioner humbly prayeth your Grace to giue order that hee may be admitted, with his wife, servants, and family, to trade and traffyck with the same advantages as formerly by selling in grosse and by retaile as others of the now inhabitants of the said towne. And hee will ever pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 23 July 1663.

“Wee referre the matter contained in this petition to the Vice President of the Province of Connaght to admitt the petitioner to liue and trade in Galloway by wholesale, if hee shall so thinke fitt, but not by retaile.

“ORMONDE.”

Paul Weys.—“That your petitioner being of his Majesties army when hee submitted and laid down armes with the Irish party to the vsurped power, by articles then concluded on were to be indemnified for all offences by them committed vpon any person before their said submission. Now so it is, may it please your Grace, that your petitioner is accused of some actions of his during his being in armes against the said vsurped powers, and is bound over to appeare the next Assises at Maryborough in the Queens County, where your petitioner expects noe favour unless relieved by your Grace. May it therefore please your Grace to giue orders that the proceedings against the petitioner may not be heard by the Judges for the next circuit untill such time as an Act of Indempnity doe passe for his Majesties subjects of this Kingdome. And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 27 July 1663.

“Wee pray the next going Judge of Assise for the Queens County before whom the petitioner is to come to a tryall to consider as well what articles the petitioner can produce as what shall bee laid to his charge, and thereupon to certify vnto vs the whole matter on both sides as it shall appeare unto him, with his opinion what is fitt to bee done thereupon.

“ORMONDE.”

John Tailleur and Mary Tailleur, widow.—Leave for Captain George Smith to attend at Court of Claims on trial of petitioner's claim.—27 July 1668.

John Johnson, of St. Thomas Street, Dublin, Innkeeper.—“That there is due and owing vnto your petitioner from severall of the souldiers belonging to the Right Honorable the Earle of Meath his troop for their quarter the summe of thirty one pounds three shillings nine pence, as by the particular thereof hereunto annexed and bills of acknowledgment under their hands and ready to be produced may appeare. That your petitioner is informed that one Edward Buttler, Clerke unto the said troop, hath gotten and stopped out of the pay of the said souldiers the aforesaid soverall summes, albeit hee denieth to make payment thereof vnto your petitioner, to his great damage. Wherefore may it please your Grace to command the said Edward Buttler to make present payment thereof vnto your petitioner, or else to shew cause (if hee can) to the contrary. And your petitioner, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 8 July 1663.

“The aboue named Edward Buttler is required to giue the petitioner satisfaction concerning the matter aboue mentioned, or to make present answere to this petition.

“ORMONDE.”

Sir Richard Lane, Knight and Baronet.—“That in the barony of Rathconrath and county of West Meath there is concealed from his Majestie 7,000 acres of land; that there is also concealed from his Majestie 8,000

acres of land in the barony of Kilkenny West and county aforesaid; that the petitioner doth not know the particular denominations of the said lands so concealed from his Majestie, by reason noe distinct sub-division hath been made of the lands sett forth to adventurers in the said baronies. The petitioner therefore humbly prayeth your Grace to giue order for a survey of the said baronies, and that hee may haue satisfaction for the charge hee shall bee at in the discovery of the said concealed lands by way of survey out of the rents of such lands as hee shall so discover, as also a custodiam of such lands when discovered, to continue during his Majesties pleasure. And hee shall pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 27 July 1663.

“Wee pray our very good Lord the Lord Chief Barron of his Majesties Court of Exchequer and Sir Richard Kennedy, Knight, second Barron of that Court, to consider of this petition and certify vs what they shall conceiue fitt to be done in the petitioners request.

“ORMONDE.”

John Smith, farmer of Inland Excise, Queen's County.—Report on petition for compensation for loss occasioned by portion of that county having been joined to Kilkenny for Excise purposes.—27 July 1663.

William FitzWilliam, servant to Earl of Howth.—Recovery of balance of price of a mare from Cornet Hawley, of the Earl of Shannons troop.—14 July 1663.

Gerald Leynes, late of Knocke, Esquire.—“That your petitioner (being reduced to extreame poverty) hath noe other meanes in the world whereby to subsist, but to make his appeale vnto your Grace for releife. And to the end your Grace might look vpon your petitioners badd condicon, be made bound of late to present a former petition to your Grace humbly imploring the tythes of the rectorie or parish of Laraghcor, in the county of Meath, which he held by lease granted by his late Majestie by Patent vnto those vnder whom the petitioner held, the same being ended the next harvest, but received no answere therevpon. In comiseracion whereof and for that your petitioner hath a clayme depending in the Court of Claymes for his estate and hath noe meanes to prosecute the same: it may please your Grace to giue order that petitioner may haue the benefit of the said rectorie (lying in your Graces deuotion) for the next haruest, paying therevpon [sic] reserved to his Majestie, or to afford him some other livelihood such as to your Grace (in your wonted charity) shall [be] thought fitt vntill he try his qualification in the said Court. And the petitioner will pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 27 July 1663.

“If it shall appeare to our very good Lord the Lord Cheife Baron and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer that the tythes aboue mencioned are in his Majesties dispose and not already granted to any other, they are to cause a custodiam thereof to issue vnto the petitioner, to continue during his Majesties pleasure att such rent as they shall thinke fitt.

“ORMONDE.”

Wentworth, Earl of Roscommon.—“That your petitioner hath a small parcell of land called Cloonekeene, lying in the barony of Kilkenny West and county of Westmeath, which was procured in the late vsurpers time by one Captain John Edmonds to be returned into the Exchequer as lands belonging to the county of Longford, that soe thereby he might gett it sett out as part of his lott as a souldier, what lands lay in the barony of Kilkenny being assigned for adventurers. That, for this reason, your petitioners (namt, Theobald Dillon is (and hath been ever since his Majesties happy restauration) forced to pay subsidies and other country charges for the said lands in both the said counties of Westmeath and Longford, though in the Surveyor Generall's Office the same is returned to be in the county of Westmeath, as indeed it doth. That, notwithstanding this, your petitioners said tenant Theobald Dillon was in the four last subsidies charged for one and the same land in both counties and forced to pay both (if not relieved by your Grace) will be vtter ruin of all tennants your petitioner shall putt vpon the premisses. Your petitioner therefore humbly prayes your Graces order to one Nicholas White, Collector of the subsidies for Longford, to restore vnto the said Theobald Dillon 2*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. forced from him for the four last subsidies (though he had before that paid as much for the same land in the County Westmeath), as alsoe requiring the Commissioners for the County of Longford to cease charging the said lands of Cloonekeene as part of that county. And he shall pray, etc.

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"Dublin Castle, 23 July 1663.

"Lett this petition be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Counsell Board, where the same shall be taken into consideracion, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

William Moore, of Saulestowne.—To be released from the custody of Oliver Welsh, Marshal of the city of Dublin.—27 July 1663.

William Addy, James German, and Richard Hoy, of Athy, innkeepers.—Release from imprisonment for retailing wine and strongwater without licence.—27 July 1663.

James Nangle, prisoner.—"To the Lord Justice of Assize. May it please your Lordship,

"James Nangle, prisoner, convicted of felony before Robertt Booth, Esquire, the last foregoing Judge of Assizes, before your honour att the Assizes held att Longford in July 1662, haueing made his application to vs for our request to your honour in his behalfe and wee haueing likewise considered that the said James, by reason of his youth and ignorance might haue been induced by those persons whom he accused (and cannott he yett found) for selling vnto him the goods for which he was arraigned and found guilty; and being farther sensible of the saddnes of his condicon by lying constantly in a darke dungeon aboue a yeare; and for that wee humbly conceive him to be an object of his Majesties mercy, wee therefore humbly request your honour to report vnto his Grace that the said prisoner is an object of pity and of his Majesties mercy. This att the earnest request of your honours most humble servants,

"ARTHUR FORBES, THOMAS NEWCOMEN,
H. SANKEY, ARTHUR AGHMOOTY,
ANDREW ADAIRK."

". . . May 1663."

Thomas Kent, Serjeant, "of the late Sir Thomas Gifford's company."—Certificate of arrears previously ordered.—28 July 1663.

William Cooper, inhabitant of Waterford.—"That your petitioner, since his Majesties happy restauration, hath intrusted severall of the Right Honorable the Earle of Killdares troop for mans meat and horsemeat to the value of 17l. 8s. 11d.; that vpon your Graces proclamation for bringing in the souldiers tickets and delinering them to the Earle of Anglesey, your petitioner gaue in his notes unto the said Earle's Secretary, in whose hands they now are, to be inserted in the generall account. But your petitioner being a poore man, and in great want of the said money, cannot without great prejudice waite the issue of that businesse as ordered to bee managed. Therefore hee most humbly prays your Grace would bee pleased to grant your order to the Deputy Receiver Generall to deduct the severall summes due unto your petitioner vpon issuing out the next pay to the said troop, and to pay over the same unto your petitioner or whom hee shall appoint. And hee shall pray, etc.

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|----------------------|---|----|----|
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| William Dimond . . | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| William Woodfield . | 3 | 9 | 3 |
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| Michael Lamott . . . | 4 | 4 | 10 |

£17 0 11"

"Dublin Castle, 29 July 1663.

"The petitioner producing the bills of the severall souldiers indebted to him, and certificate from the officer under whose command they did or doe now serve, of what is owing to them respectively, the Deputy Muster Master is therevpon to state the arrears of such souldiers since February 1660, and certify unto Sir Daniell Bellingham, Knight, Deputy Receiver Generall, how much will remaine due to each of them after the price of their clothes is deducted, who is vpon such certificate to stopp so much as shall appeare due to the petitioner out of the arrears of those that are disbanded; and for them that are now in the army hee is to stopp a proportion of their growing pay, not exceeding a third parte of every monthes pay, till the petitioner shall be satisfied and pay the same to him or such as hee shall appoint to receive it accordingly.

"ORMONDE."

Richard Holt, of Drumcarr, county Louth.—Release on bail from imprisonment on charge of participation in the conspiracy.—27 July 1663.

Ellinor Doyle.—Stoppage of felling of timber on lands in Wexford, and retention by the Sherriff of what was already felled, pending trial of petitioner's claim.—7 July 1663.

Joan Ferrall *alias* Buttler, widow.—Custodiam of lands in co. Longford.—16 April 1663.

Charles Agar.—"May it please your Grace,

"In obedience to your Graces order of the 24th November last, whereby I am required to certify your Grace whether the words for which Charles Eggar stands now convicted and attainted in the gaole of Killkenney are treason or not, as alsoe the condicon and quality of the said Charles Eggar, I doe humbly conceive that in regard the indictment against the said Charles was framed vpon the statute of the 28 Henry 8, cap. 7th, and that the words (viz. the King is a basterd and the Queene is a w—) being laide to be spoken maliciously and slanderously to deprive the King and Queene of the dignity, title, and name, of their Royall Estate and by that special law (now in force in this Kingdome) treason; I doe humbly further certify your Grace that, touching the quality and condicon of the said Charles Eggar, I haue received informacion from severall persons of good quality in the county of Killkeny that the said Charles Eggar in the tyme of the late government in this Kingdome did often declare that hee was much vnsatisfied with that government and that he was a person that shewed himselfe very active (according to his power) in his Majesties Restauration, but in regard the proffe against the prisoner was full and pregnant, the jury haueing found him guilty, it was [my] duty to giue judgement according to law. . . . Your [Grace] in regard that my observa[n]ce vpon the whole circumstance of the evidence the[re] appeared to be much of malice in the preservacion, I did conceive it fitt to reprove [him] for some tyme and doe represent him vnto your Grace as a fitt object of his Majesties pardon.

"Dublin Castle, 20 July 1663.

"Lett this petition and the severall papers therevnto annexed be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councell Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideracion and such further order given therevpon as shal be thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Cornelius Donevan, Serjeant in Captain Garrett Moore's foot company at Drogheda, and now prisoner "in the Marsbalsy of the Royall Regiment."—Inquiry and release.—28 July 1663.

John O'Maddin.—Order to Judge of Assize at Galway to try matter between Richard Holcroft and petitioner, relative to possession of lands.—30 June 1663.

Andrew Sturgion.—"That your petitioner hath been vnder restraint these two months in the custody of Captain Phillip Carpenter, Serieant of Armes, for being suspected to haue a hand in the late Plott; and for as much as severall persons on the same account were by your Graces order before Mr. Attorney Generall examined were sett att libertie vpon haile: Now, in regard, may it please your Grace, your petitioner is a very poore man and hath a great charg of five children and his wife being blind, most humbly prays your Graces tender commiseracion of him and them. The premisses most humbly tendered to your Grace, your petitioner being already vndon by the very great charge of being att Captain Carpenter[s] aforesaid, most humbly prays your Grace to grant your order to the Attorney Generall that your petitioner may be examined, and that vpon his report to your Grace your petitioner may be disposed of accordingly either vpon baile or otherwise as to your Grace shall seeme most meete, your petitioner being very confident of his innocency of his haueing anything to do in that horrid act, which if not granted your poore petitioner his wife and children must vnavoidably perish. And he will pray, etc."

"Dublin Castle, 30 July 1663.

"Vpon consideracion of this petition wee pray and require our very good Lord the Lord Baron of Santry, Lord Cheife Justice of his Majesties Courte of Cheife Place, to take recognizance of the petitioner, Andrew Sturgion, with sufficient security of the penalty of 500l. sterling, with condicon that he shall personally appeare in the said court, the first day of the next Michaelmas-terme, to answer what shall be objected against him and not to depart without lycence of the said court. And vpon certificate from his Lordship of the petitioners entering into such recognizance as aforesaid, the Serjeant att Armes in whose custody he remains is to sett him att liberty, paying his fees.

"ORMONDE."

Doctor Thomas Bladen.—"That your petitioner hath been minister of St. Johns, Dublin, these two yeares and vpwads, and in regard there is noe certain and legall maintenance belonging to the said parish, your petitioner was presented to the rectorie of Kilsuire, in the county of Meath, by his Majesties letters patents. Not-

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withstanding which presentacion, your petitioner is kept out of the said rectory by a pretended right from Mr. Thomas Loftus, the pretended patron, who hath presented Doctor Fuller to the said rectory after your petitioner was presented to it by his Majesty, the said rectorie being in lapse to his Majesty. And whereas the said Doctor Fuller is to be promoted to a bishopricke (as your petitioner is informed) vpon which account alone hee must part with the said rectorie, if had any just title thereto. In consideration hereof your petitioner humbly prays that your petitioner may enjoy the benefit of his Majesties letters pattents as to the said rectory, and that none other by any new letters pattents may be suffered to intervene to the disturbance of your petitioner. And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

"THOMAS BLADEN."

"Dublin Castle, 30 July 1663.

"Wee pray his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin to inquire into the [al]legacions of the petition, and certify vs what he shall find, with his Lordships opinion of the petitioners request.

"ORMONDE."

Michael Jones.—"That your Grace by your order, dated the 30th June 1663, ordered that Sir Luke Bath, Barronett, shall have a custodiam of severall lands in your petitioners possession; vpon which order the Lord Chiefe Baron hath granted custodiam to the [said] Sir Luke, by which your petitioner is like to be outed of the said possession of the said lands, contrary (as he conceiveth) to the course of the Comon Law in these cases, for that your petitioner ought to be served with a scire facias, and admitted to plead thereunto; which the Lord Chiefe Baron denyeth to admit, he conceiving your Grace hath already adjudged the title. Now, for as much as your Grace would not heare or determine anything of title, but said that the proper place for tryall was att the Comon Law where your petitioner hopeth your Grace will give order he may be heard before he be dispossessed of the lands (as other his Majesties subjects have been in like cases), he being possessed thereof for divers yeares past; and that if he should be dispossessed at this vnrasonable tyme of the yeare it would tend to his vtter ruine, haneing not a place where to remove himselfe, wife (who is ready to be layd), or family. May it therefore please your Grace to give order to the Lord Chiefe Baron to suspend giving of any order for possession of the premisses vntill your petitioner be served with a scire facias and admitted to plead thereunto, which is the constant course in such cases; and the rather for that your [petitioner] will give security to pay the rents of the lands payable by the said Sir Lukes custodiam, or what other rents your Grace shall thinke [fit] to his Majesty or whomsoever your Grace shall conceive or the law adudge to same to belonge vnto. And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 30 July 1663.

"Wee pray your very good Lord, the Lord Chiefe Baron of his Majesties Courte of Exchequer, to take this petition into his consideration, and to certify vs the course observed in cases of this nature.

"ORMONDE."

Laurence Masterson.—"Most lamentably showing that your suppliant is a very poore labouring man, burthened with a wife and six small children, and was lately by the false and malicious information of one Mary Browne committed into the gaole of Killmainham for the snipstons stealing of some pewter from her at severall times about seven or eight yeares since; for which fact hee was found guilty vpon her single oath onely without any further prooff. Whereas your poore petitioner is as innocent of the fact as hee that is yet unborne, but onely meere malice, your poore petitioner being a dweller in one towne with her about two yeares, in all which time shee never spoke nor way made the least challenge for the same or for any other misdemeanor. Yet nevertheless your poore petitioner is to be executed next Saturday by meanes of the foresaid malicious and false information, if your Grace bee not speedily and mercifully pleased to relieue him for the future maintenance of his wife and small children, who are ready to famish since his false imprisonment, they haneing noe liuelyhood but what your poore petitioner earned with his daily labour a[n]d sweat. And likewise to bee mercifully pleased for the reasons above said to grant your Graces order for prolonging of the petitioners life, whereby hee may by his daily labour relieue his said distressed charge. And hee and they will euer pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 30 July 1663.

"The Justices before whom the petitioner received his tryall are to certify vnto vs how the matter ap-

peared before them, with their opinion of the request of this petition; and in the meane time the execution of the petitioner is to bee suspended, whereof the Sherriff of the county of Dublin and all others whom it may concerne are required to take notice. And this shall be a warrant.

"ORMONDE."

Dr. Thomas Potter, Dean of Waterford.—Permission to hold in commendam forfeited impropriations near Waterford city.—27 July 1663.

Edward Nicholls and John Partridge, farmers of wine and strong-water licences in the King's and Queen's counties.—Satisfaction from retailers without licence.—30 July 1663.

Francis Pimm, son of John Pimm, formerly of Ormonde's and Lord Berkeley's troop.—Re-admission to troop.—30 July 1663.

Denis Bardy, Thomas Dnplack, and John Lewis, of Lord Conway's troop.—Removal "of respite" placed on pay for absence on leave.—24 July 1663.

Richard Tigh and Daniel Hutchinson, Aldermen.—

"That your suppliants with others are very much concerned in certaine proportions of land that was sett out in the time of the late vsurpation for payments of the debts due for provisions deliuered to the vse of his Majestie's army in the time that your Grace had the command and Government of this kingdome, before the sixteenth of September 1643, or in reprints for the said lands. Now, forasmuch as your suppliants are informed that your Grace doth intend that some further provision shall be for settling and securing the estates of the Adventurers and souldiers; and forasmuch as the provisions for which your suppliants are concerned were all brought from beyond the seas and were more vsfull to his Majesties army than money, beeing delivered at moderate rates, and the Adventurers all or many of them had their lands at cheaper rates, and many persons that possesse them have bought them at lesse then halfe the value that your suppliants lands were sett out at: May it therefore please your Grace to take into consideration the annexed paper and to take order that the same, with such corrections and amendments as your Grace shall thinke fit, may bee inserted in or added unto some such bill as your Grace shall be pleased to transmit to his Majesty to bee past into a law. And your suppliants will ever pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 30 July 1663.

"Lett this petition and the paper annexed be presented vnto vs at our next sitting at the Conncell Boord, where the same shall bee taken into consideration, and such further order given thereupon as shall be thought fit.

"ORMONDE."

Report by Richard Barry and the Earl of Anglesey on claim of Susanna Jones for arrears due to her late husband, Thomas Jones, private in the Lord Augher's troop.—10-29 July 1663.

Sir John Bourke, of Derimac Laghny, Knight.—Custodiam of petitioner's estate now in possession of Lord Kingstowne, Major Robert Ormsby, and others.—1 August 1663.

Henry, Earl of Drogheda.—Particulars of lands in possession of Sir Robert Reynolds, for grant to petitioner.—1 August 1663.

Captain Robt, Adjutant to his Majestys Guards in England.—"That whereas, in pursuance of his Majesties letters, the coppie whereof is hereunto annexed, your Grace was pleased to refer vnto his Majesties learned Conncell the consideration of granting your petitioner the practise and exercise of a lottery called the Royall Oake within this Kingdome, and forasmuch as Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor Generall, by their report to your Grace, the copy whereof is hereunto annexed, certified their opinion that the granting vnto your petitioner the practise and exercise of the said Lottery was warranted by his Majesties said letters, vpon which your Grace was pleased to grant your petitioner onely a licence for the practice of the same. Hee therefore humbly prays that your Grace would be pleased to direct your warrant to his Majesties learned Conncell, to the intent that your petitioner and his assignes may have a patent, under the Great Seale of this Kingdome, of the said lottery called the Royall Oake for some certaine yeares as your Grace shall thinke fit and bee shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 1 August 1663.

"His Majesties Attorney and Solicitor Generall, on our order of reference to them of the 14th of Aprill last, haneing, the second of May last, certified vs their opinion that the granting to the petitioner the practise and exercise of the lottery within mentioned is warranted by his Majesties letters vnto vs of the 19th of

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September last, and that the petitioner and his assigns in pursuance of the said letters might by our order be authorized and empowered to use and exercise the said lottery in any place within this Kingdom, with a prohibition therein to all others from exercising thereof, he paying five shillings sterling weekly to the church wardens of every parish wherein he should exercise the lottery, for the use of the poor of such parish, during the time hee should exercise the same therein; and wee haueing given our order according to the certificate of the said Attorney and Solicitor, wee now pray them to take further consideration of his Majesties said letters (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed), and to certify vs whether they conceive that wee are thereby sufficiently authorized and warranted to give order for passing such a patent to the petitioner and his assigns as by the within petition is desired.

"ORMONDE."

"May it please your Grace.

"We haue considered of this your Graces order and of his Majesties letters of the 19th of September last, and humbly certify your Grace that wee conceaue your Grace is by his Majesties said letters sufficiently authorized to give order for passing such a patent to the petitioner and his assigns as is desired, and wee humbly conceive your Grace may cause to be inserted in the said letters patents such clauses and provisoes as your Grace shall thinke fitt and reasonable. All which we humbly submit to your Graces consideration, 10th August 1663.

"WILLIAM DOMVILLE.
JO. TEMPLE."

"Dublin Castle, 25 August 1663.

"His Majesties Attorney and Solicitor Generall are to certify vs what clauses and provisoes they shall conceive fitt to be inserted in the letters patents in their forgoing certificate mentioned, and therevpon wee shall give our further order.

"ORMONDE."

Gerald FitzGerald—"That your petitioner and his ancestors were borne att Dunmore, in the county of Kildare, and that hee served his apprenticeship with a goldsmith in the city of Dublin and continued here vnto the Cessation tyme; and trading at that tyme failing very much in this city, your petitioner wanted employment, and therefore removed from hence to Gallway, [in] which hee hath peaceably remained ever since, constantly labouring in his vocation for the support of him selfe, his wife, and family. But soe it is that your petitioners wife dyed lately and left to your petitioner the care of eight small children, all of them daily depending upon the labour and industry of your petitioner. But the inhabitants of the said towne of Gallway, envyeing your petitioners because he is a stranger, doo very much molest and trouble your petitioner, and will not permit him to live in the said towne without an especiall order from your Grace; and forasmuch as your petitioner was ever a peaceable person and likewise att all tymes loyall and faithfull to his Majesties interest in this nation, for which he hath many tymes sadly suffered since he came to the said towne of Gallway, notwithstanding that vpon all occasions he hath paid to the vtmost of his ability all such taxes as were imposed vpon him. Wherefore hee humbly supplicateth your Grace, the premisses tenderly considered, that you would vouchsafe to grant him an order to abide and remaine in the said towne of Gallway (hee behauncing as becometh) that hee may peaceably and without molestacon follow his calling for the support of himselfe and eight small children. And hee shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 13th July 1663.

"Referred to Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knight, Vice President of the Province of Connaught, to doe in this matter what [he] shall conceive fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Sir Richard Lane, Knight and Baronet—"That Francis Farrell, of Mornyn, in the county of Longford, being transplanted into Connaught had assigned unto him the lands undernamed, and being now restored to his former estate as an innocent Papist, the said vndernamed lands are in his Majesties disposall; whereof the petitioner humbly desires your Grace will be pleased to give order he may haue a custodiam during his Majesties [pleasure] at a moderate rent. And, etc.

"In the parish of Killglasse, barrony of Ballintobber and county of Roscomon, Roan, one quarter; Muckenagh, one quarter; Killwillin, 2 quarters; Tully, halfe a quarter.

"Dublin Castle, 3rd August 1663.

"If it shall appeare vnto our very good Lord, the Lord Cheife Baron and the [rest] of the Barons of his

Majesties Courte of Exchequer, that the lands above mentioned are in his Majesties dispose wee pray and require them to cause a custodiam thereof to issue to the petitioner vnder the seal of that court, during his Majesties pleasure, att such rent as they shall thinke fitt, haueing consideration of the petitioners' discovery.

"ORMONDE."

John Jackman, soldier in Colonel Mark Trevor's troop.—Arrears.—7 July 1663.

Luke Dowdall, son and heir of Lawrence Dowdall, late of Athlunmy, in the county of Meath, Esquire, deceased.—"That your petitioners said father, being transplanted into Connaught amongst others, had assigned him by the Commissioners there the towne and lands of Milton-fallon and other lands thereabouts, which lands were soone after extended vpon a statute staple att the suite of one Burr, of Dublin, merchant, for a debt of £600 owed him by your petitioners said father before the warr and possession thereof given him accordingly, which lands are yet vnder the extent. But now soe it is (may it please your Grace) that your petitioner is informed that one Sir John Devillee hath lately gott a grant thereof from his Majestie, and that an injunction is issued or to issue out of the Exchequer for to put him in possession thereof, wherein your petitioner doth conceaue that he is much wronged, and that the same was granted by misinformation and contrary to the rules and government att present in this country. And forasmuch as your petitioners clayme is not yett heard or adjudged in the courte of claymes, he humbly prayes your Grace to grant your order vnto the Lord Cheife Baron to stop and recall the said injunction. And he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 1st August 1663.

"Wee pray our very good Lord, the Lord Cheife Baron of his Majesties Courte of Exchequer, to consider of this petition, and certify vs what his Lordshipp shall conceive fitt to be don therevpon.

"ORMONDE."

Richard Odbier, of the Earl of Drogheda's troop.—Restoration of horse withheld by William Whitedale, one of the Sheriffs of Dublin city.—1 August 1663.

James Tully—"That your petitioner on the 26th of December last was taken for a priest in this city and comitted to the Marshallee, where he still continues prisoner to his great damage, haueing [no] manner of subsistance nor way to relevee himselfe. That your Grace may be pleased to give order for the petitioners enlargement vpon baile or prescribe a way for his present subsistants, whereby hee may not perish in the Marshallsie. And will pray, etc.

"Dublin, 3 August 1663.

"Lett this petition bee presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councell Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideration, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Richard Hopkins and Thomas Cooper, under sentence of death for burglary.—Report recommending their pardon.—4th August 1663.

William Jones, a disbanded soldier of Sir Arthur Gore's company.—Arrears.—29 July 1663.

John Hallam, Captain, in behalf of himself and the inhabitants of the barony of Ballyboy.—That the Commissioners of Subsidies may not charge the barony for more than a moiety of the land, formerly a common, but recently returned as profitable, the remainder being included in Ballyrowen barony.—3 August 1663.

Alexander Fargusson.—Re-admission to Earl of Meath's troop.—1 August 1663.

Thomas Finglas—"That your petitioner is the right heire and next of blood vnto Lieutenant Colonel John Finglas, whose losse and behavior in his Majesties service needs noe other testimony then your Grace his knowledge of him, in relation to whose deserts your petitioner humbly prayeth that hee may be provided for in the Act intended to passe in fauour of such of his Majesties subjects as deserved well in his Majesties service both for the said estate [of] Lieutenant Colonel Finglas as alsoe for the lands fallen vpon your petitioner by the death of his elder brother Roger Finglas. And he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 3 August 1663.

"Lett this petition bee presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councell Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Henry Warren, Esquire.—"That Peter Sarsfield, late of Tully, in the county of Kildare, Esquire, being outlawed by reason of the late Rebellion in Ireland, his late Majesty by letters patents vnder the Great Seale of the Court of Exchequer of Ireland vnder a certaine rent did

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grant vnto your petitioner the custody of the said Peters estate for soe longe tyme as the same should remaine in his Majesties hands, the benefit of which grant your petitioner never enioyed nor durst clayme during the Usurpers tyme. That immediately vpon his Majesties happy restauration that now is, vpon your Grace his report of your petitioners demeanour and sufferings, hee was pleased by his letters of the 19th July 1660 to require the Lord Lieutenant or other Cheife Gouvernour of Ireland to cause an effectuall grant for 21 yeares to be made vnto your petitioner of the same lands and vnder the same rent vnder the Great Seale of Ireland; in pursuance whereof your supliant was at the charge of passinge the same vnto the fiant, but understanding that Patrickke Sarsfield, the son and heire of the said Peter, was like to recover the said lands vpon a settlement made vpon his marriage before the said Rebellion, your petitioner would proceed noe further untill he saw the successe of the said Patrickkes clayme. Now, so it is that the Court of Claymes hath decreed the lands aforesaid to be forfeited and the same to be in his Majesties disposall. May it therefore please your Grace to afford vnto your petitioner the benefit of his Majestie his said letters in his behalfe ready to be produced and to give order to his Majesties learned Councill for drawing vpp a fiant to that effect. And he will pray, etc.

"HENRY WARREN."

"Dublin Castle, 4 August 1663.

"The aboue named Patrickke Sarsfield is required, within ten daies after sight or notice hereof, to shew cause (if any he can) why the petitioners request should not be granted.

"ORMONDE."

William Skelton.—"That your petitioner is confined vpon suspicion of being concerned in the late Plot, of which he is altogether innocent. Hee therefore humbly beseecheth your Grace that he may be released vpon baile as others in the like case. And he will pray.

"WILLIAM SKELTON."

"Dublin Castle, 5 August 1663.

"Vpon consideration of this petition wee pray and require our very good Lord, the Lord Baron of Santry, Lord Cheife Justice of his Majesties Court of Cheife Place, to take recognizance of the petitioner, William Skelton, with sufficient security of the penalty of 500l. sterling, with condition that he shall personally appear in the said Court, the first day of the next Michaelmas terme, to answer what shall be objected against him, and not to depart without lincense of the said Court. And vpon certificate from his Lordship of the petitioners entering into such recognizance as aforesaid, the petitioner is to bee att liberty to follow his occasions.

"ORMONDE."

Sir Theophilus Jones, Knight.—"That Patrickke Sarsfield, Esquire, late of Tully, in the county of Killdare, did, by vertue of his Majesties letters bearing date the 29th of March 1661, (granted vpon misinformation as now appeares,) obtaine the possession of the towne and lands of Rosberry and severall other lands in the county of Killdare which were formerly in his Majesties hands; and by vertue alsoe of the said letters there was reserved to his Majestie on the said lands [sic] were strucke out of charge in his Majesties Courte of Exchequer, to the lessening of his Majesties revenew; that the said Patrickke Sarsfield on the first of August 1663, vpon a full hearing before his Majesties Commissioners appointed for the execucion of the Act of Settlement, was adjudged a nocent person; that the said Patrickke Sarsfield being soe adjudged a nocent person the said Roseberry and other the lands strucke out of charge as aforesaid doe stand vested in his Majestie from the 23th of October, 1641. Your petitioner therefore humbly prayes, for the better improvement and increase of his Majesties revenew, to be admitted and preferred tenant from May last to the said towne and lands of Roseberry, and other the lands soe strucke out of charge as aforesaid, at such rents as to your Grace shall seeme meete, and that your Grace would be pleased to give order to the Lord Cheife Barrou of his Majesties Courte of Exchequer to cause a custodian to that effect to be passed to the petitioner vnder the seale of his Majesties Court of Exchequer to haue and to hold to the petitioner att the said rent during his Majesties pleasure. And hee shall pray, etc.

"THEOPHILUS JONES."

"Dublin Castle, 4th August 1663.

"The within named Patrickke Sarsfield is required, within ten dayes after sight or notice hereof, to shew cause (if any hee can) why the petitioners request by this petition should not be granted.

Francis Knight and William Taylor.—Tenancy of

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lands of Burrisbewle in recompense for improvements there, under lease from Henry Marton, who had only a mortgagee's interest.—4 August 1663.

William Taylor, farmer of wine and aquavite licences, co. Sligo.—Satisfaction from distillers and retailers without lincense.—4 August 1663.

Richard Halse, under sentence of death for burglary in Kilkenny county.—Report recommending him for pardon, on condition of giving evidence against his confederates.—20 July 1663.

Garret Werren, a disbanded private of Colonel Howard's troop.—Arrears.—1st August 1663.

Edmond Douchan.—Custodian of lands in Galway.—5 August 1663.

Ulick Blake.—Custodian of lands in Connaght, pending proceedings for restoration of his own lands.—4 August 1663.

Richard Floyd, Plaintiff; Richard Philipp, Defendant.—Affidavit of Service of Order.—4 August 1663.

Francis Rynard, formerly Corporal in Captain Rudocke's company and Serjeant in Captain Maye's.—Pension and arrears.—6 August 1663.

William Grantham, formerly of Sir Francis Hamilton's troop.—To compel John Charlton, clerk of the troop, to transmit petitioners arrears as ordered.—28 July 1663.

Thomas Walcott, prisoner in custody of Philip Carpenter.—Permission to attend in court during trial of matter between James Hally and petitioner.—6 August 1663.

Richard Hopkins and Thomas Cooper, imprisoned at Kiltmainham for burglary.—Grant of pardon "in forma pauperis".—5 August 1663.

Henry Jones.—"That your petitioner being by the Decree of the Court of Claymes dispossessed of his farme neere this city during the tyme of his late restraint, he was forced to become a sojourner in this city with his family, and sell of almost all of his stocke att suche disadvantageous rates as the markett would afford; by reason of which your petitioner is at present destitute of any way of livelyhood or subsistence for himselfe or family. The premises considered, and for as much as your petitioner is desirous to betake himselfe to a merchant trade by sea and to goe himselfe in person, if your Grace shall thiuke [fit] to lincense him therevnto, hee humbly prayes your Grace will, in tender consideration of his great charge and present destitute condicon, grant him your lycence to travel to any parte of his Majesties dominions or elsewhere beyond the seas about his lawfull occasions, and will order for the cancelling the bonds and recognizances in which he stands obliged, with security to appeare within ten dayes when therevnto required. And he, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 6 August 1663.

"Lett this petition bee presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councill Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Thomas Bourke.—Custodian of lands in Mayo and Galway counties.—1st August 1663.

John Michell, corporal in Sir Henry Tichborn's troop.—Certificate of arrears.—6 August 1663.

Thomas Waterhouse, Alderman.—Replication to answer of Edward Smith, of the Battle-Axe Guard, concerning recovery of debt.—1 August 1663.

John Smith, formerly "master gunsmith to his Majesties trayne of Artillery here in Ireland."—Payment for work done.—14 May 1663.

Jasper Farmer.—Recovery of debt from Lieutenant Richard Smith of Sir Francis Foulke's company.—5 August 1663.

John Duckenfeld.—Delivery of bond, and passport to England.—4 August 1663.

John Callaway, Robert Upfeild, and William Evans, of the Earl of Donegal's troop.—Certificate on arrears.—6 August 1663.

Richard Berty, Captain.—Arrears, and attachment of Captain Salt, on whom assignment for same had been made, for embezzling his Majesty's revenue.—6 August 1663.

Ralph Harrison.—Replication to answer of Richard Philipps, relative to recovery of debts.—8 August 1663.

Robert Kennedy, and others, feoffees in trust for Mathew Foord, an infant.—Leave to execute decrees against Major Muschamp.—11 August 1663.

Trustees for managing the security of the Commissioners Officers who served in Ireland before 1649.

"That your petitioners find vpon the list of causes now vp for a hearing the name of Thomas Wyse, of

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Waterford, who by his clayme layes challenge to one hundred and one houses in that city. That Francis Wyse, vnder whom the claymant doth challenge, was an eminent and active Nuntio-man and a violent prosecutor of the warre and oposer of the Peace, as is very well knowne to many persons of quality. That the said Thomas Wyse haueing obtained his Majesties letter to alter his clayme hath vpon vntre suggestions prevailed to haue a new clayme admitted by which hee claymes a remainder not mencioned in his two former claymes. They therefore humbly beseech your Grace to interpose with his Majesties Commissioners for execution of the Act of Settlement to expunge the said Wyse out of list, your petitioners haueing [e]very reason to suspect that the ffeoffement vpon which the said Wyse layes his last clayme is fraudulent ; which cannot possibly be detected in soe short a tyme as is allowed your petitioners to prepare for a hearing of that cause. And your petitioners shall pray, etc.

" Commissioners of claymes concerning the [16]49 trustees :

" After our very hearty comendacions. The inclosed petition haueing beene presented vnto vs by the Trustees for managing of the security of the commissioned officers before 1649, wee send the same vnto you and desire you will take consideration thereof and doe there vpon as you shall conceive just. And soe wee bid you heartily farewell from his Majesties [Castle] of Dublin, the 10th of August 1663.

" Your very loving freind,

" ORMONDE."

Francis Willoughby, Collonel.—" That about 200 acres of land lying and being in the parish of Clandalkin in the county of Dublin, are forfeited to and vested in the Kings Majestie, but are concealed, and by reason thereof yield his Majestie noe rent or profit and are not in charge in his Majesties Court of Exchequer, as your petitioner is ready to make appeare vpon record. Your petitioner therefore humbly prays your Grace to grant him a custodiam of the said lands during his Majesties pleasure, reserving to his Majestie the vsual Quit rent soe that the same may be an encouragement to your petitioner for the said discovery. And, etc.

" Dublin Castle, 11 August 1663.

" If it shall appeare to our very good [Lord], the Lord Chiefe Baron, and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, that the lands above mentioned are not in charge, but in his Majesties disposall and not granted to any other, they are to issue a custodiam thereof to the petitioner during his Majesties pleasure at such rent as they shall thinke fitt.

" ORMONDE."

Patrick Longe, Lieutenant to Captain Nicholas Bayley in behalf of himself, James Bryant his servant, Corporal Dover, Thomas English, Robert Williams, and Edward Porter, of the same company, garrisoned in Galloway.—Removal of "respites" placed on pay.—10 August 1663.

Charles Wheeler, Colonel. — Arrears. — 8 August 1663.

John Viscount Massereene.—Continuance of possession of lands forming portion of his custodiam in the counties of Louth and Kildare.—10 August 1663.

Richard Hopkins and Thomas Cooper, prisoners convicted of burglary. — Report recommending them to mercy.—11 August 1660.

Adam Peate, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Richard Delves, Esquire. — Custodiam of lands in Galway.—6 August 1663.

Thomas Kent, Serjeant in the late Sir Thomas Gifford's company. — Certificate on debts and arrears.—10 August 1663.

Barbara Thompson *alias* Hill, widow :—" That your petitioners late husband, by reason of his haueing a hand in the late unhappy Plott for which hee hath suffered, hath left your petitioner in a very lowe and sadd condicon, all his estate both reall and personall being seised vpon and made away from your petitioner and her child by Sherrills and others. And for as much as your petitioner is an innocent poore Protestant and altogether guiltlesse of any thing relating to her said late husbands offence for which hee suffered as aforesaid, shee is inforced to make her humble address unto your Grace that your Grace will be pleased to take her most sadd and perishing condicon into your pious commiseracion, your petitioner humbly hoping that neither his Majestie nor your Grace doth intend your poore perishing petitioner and her child should famish through the offence of her said husband. And therefore shee most humbly prayeth your Grace will be pleased to pity the widdow and fatherlesse, and to

grant such order for your petitioners speedy reliefe out of her said husbands esute by which shee may be supported and preserved as may be most suitable to your great wisdom and Christian charity. And your petitioner shall, etc.

" Dublin Castle, 11th August 1663.

" Lett this petition bee presented to vs at our next sitting at the Councell Board, where the same shall be taken into consideracion, and such further order giuen thereupon as shall [be thought] fitt.

" ORMONDE."

Sir John Boys, Knight, Lieutenant Governor of the Fort of Duncannon. — Direction to the Constable of Passage to haue the collection made which was ordered for support of the soldiers in Duncannon.—11 August 1663.

Cassandra Hill.—That her case be again referred to the Lord Chiefe Baron or Attorney General, etc.—11 August 1663.

Daniel Redman, Colonel. — Arrears. — 12 August 1663.

Thomas Blackiston.—Issue of *caveats* relative to disposition of lands held by petitioner under custodiam and lease.—28 April 1663.

Frances, Viscountess Dillon of Costello.—" That the lands in the annexed schedule mentioned, part of Thomas Lord Viscount Dillon of Costello his estate, were by the late usurper giuen to the Lord Viscount Gallmoy, Collonel FitzPatrick, and others, vpon the transplatation into Connaght, and are now giuen vp by judgement of the Court of Claines, whereby the said Lord Viscount and the rest are adjudged innocents and to bee restored to their estates. Wherefore, in pursuance of his Majesties gracious intentions and his severall orders and of the proviso in the Act of Settlement in the said Lord Dillon's behalfe, shee humbly prayeth your Grace to giue order that noe custodiam of the said lands or of any parte of the said Lord Dillons Estate bee granted to any person, and that the said Lord Dillon or his agent may haue a custodiam of the said lands so giuen vp or left by the judgment of innocence until his Lordship be restored to the rest of his estate. And shee, etc.

" Dublin Castle, 11th August 1663.

" If it shall appeare unto our very good Lord, the Lord Chief Barron, and the rest of the Barrons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, that the lands in the annexed list mentioned are in his Majesties dispose, and not already granted to any other, they are to grant a custodiam thereof, as by the petitioner is desired, during his Majesties pleasure, at such rent [as they] shall thinke fitt.

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" A list of as much of my Lord Dillon's estate as was in the possession of the Lord Gallmoy, Collonel Fitz Patrick, and others that were restored to their estates. Cloghyre, Bracklagh and Drummagowen, 1 quarter; In Annagh, 1 quarter; Lishnemanyagh, 1 quarter; Fartagh, 1 quarter; Rathroume, 1 quarter; Carroward, 1 quarter and $\frac{1}{2}$; Lishgormine, 1 quarter; Carrowmore, 1 quarter; Carrowbaredagh, 2 quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$; Twocanany and Boagh, 1 quarter; Altabana, 1 quarter; Tuorhamine, 1 quarter; Trinefonanagh and the two mills belonging to it, 1 quarter; Lishmirane, 2 quarters; Shyan, 2 quarters; Caldargh, 1 cartron.

" Collonel FitzPatrick's.

" Urlare and Ruinenany, 1 quarter; Shraghgrane, and Cnockany, 2 quarters; Backfada, $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter; Keallaghane, $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter; Cregagh, 1 quarter; Glandagoe, 1 quarter; Drumsobbagh, 1 quarter; Brosnlagh, 1 quarter; Cregally, $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter; Ruskie, 1 quarter; Carrick, 1 quarter; Carrow Cadhly, 1 quarter; Bollacunga, 1 quarter; Mulayhawny, 1 quarter; Ballymore, 1 quarter; Carrowcroome and Carrowcastell, 2 quarters; Ardriish, 1 quarter."

John Fitz Patrick, Colonel.—That his Majestie haueing taken to consideracion the great sufferings and services of your petitioner and your Graces report therevpon, he was graciously pleased, by His Royall [man]dat beareing [da]te the first of March 1661, to require the Earle of Anglesey his Treasurer of . . . of the rents issues and profits, of the lands, tenements, and here[ditaments] . . . for repprizals and custodiam lands to pay your petitioner . . . restored vnto, and possessed . . . thereof as may appeare . . . his Deputy alleadgeth . . . sett apart for pensions . . . the benefit of the said letter of his Maiestie). His humble request is that your Grace will be pleased to require the said Earle of Anglesey or his Deputy to accompt with your petitioner and to give him assignements for what is and shall be due vnto him

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vntill Michaelmas next, before which tyme he can receive noe rent out of his owne estate nor haue it out of charge. And hee will pray.

"Dublin Castle, 11 August 1663.

"Vpon consideration of this petition we pray and require Sir Daniell Bellingham, Knight, Deputy vice Treasurer and Receiver General, to accompt with the petitioner for what he hath received of the allowance within mentioned and for what thereof doth remaine vnpaid vntill this tyme, and to make certificate thereof vnto vs, and therevpon we shall give such further order as shall be fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Sir Thomas Stanley, Knight.—"That pursuant to a pretended Act of Parliament made at Westminster the 17th day of September 1656, intituled an Act for the better preventing of theft and robbery, your petitioner did, in the year 1658, heeing then Sherriff of the countyes of Waterford and Tipperary, pay for the bringing in and discovery of five Tories and fellows, who were convicted and putt to death, the summe of 50*l*. out of the publique moneys then in his hands, which according to the tenor of the said Act was to be allowed unto him in his accompt vpon the certificate of a judge . . . two Jus[ti]ces of Peace that they were . . . Tories or fellows . . . it is . . . your petitioners . . . the Barons . . . the discovery of one of the said Tories, because it doth appeare unto them that hee was brought in and convicted before a judge, but doe make some scruple in allowing the remaining 40*l*. for the other foure without a special order from your Grace, although it bee certified by justices of the peace that they were convicted as Tories, because they were slaine in the field and not legally convicted in strictnesse of lawe. Now forasmuch as the accounts of your petitioner doe stick in the Exchequer only vpon this point, to his great prejudice, and that hee hath the said Act, certificates, and receipts, ready to bee produced to prone his allegations, and that his disbursements were warranted and had been allowed but for the distractions of that time, and that there was noe other way for the conviction of those Tories who were guilty of murders and robberyes and could not bee taken alive, and that the allowance of your petitioners said disbursements doth fall within the equity of the lawe. Hee therefore humbly prayeth for your Graces order to the said Barrons of the Exchequer to give allowance in his Accompts for the said 40*l*., or that you would refer the same to their consideration to report what in their opinion your Grace in equity may doe therein. And hee shall, etc.

"THOMAS STANLEY,

" . . . 1663.

" . . . Barron of his Majesties . . . in this petition
" . . . finde . . .

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John Thomas, dismissed (during absence) from Earl of Meath's troop.—Re-admission to the troop.—11 August 1663.

Patrick Kirvan, Esq.—Recovery of tenement in Galway from John Bancroft, of Sir Oliver St. George's troop.—10 August 1663.

John Skelton, of Dublin, inn-keeper.—Recovery of debts from troopers.—23 July 1663.

Thomas Flower and John Maddison, disbanded soldiers of Colonel Robert Sand's command.—Arrears.—11 August 1663.

Sir Thomas Wharton, Knight of the Bath.—"That there is in arreare due to your petitioner, as Captain of a company of foote, for ten months comencing February 1660, which your petitioner is contented for lessening his Majesties charge to take halfe pay. And therefore prays your Graces order to the Muster Master General to state his said arreares and to draw vp a warrant for payment of the moyety accordingly. And, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 23 July 1663.

"The Muster Master General or his Deputy is to stato the 10 months arreare aboue mencioned, and certify vnto vs to how much one moyetie thereof doth amount.

"ORMONDE."

"May it please your Grace,

"I find that there is due and in arreare vnto Sir Thomas Wharton, Knight of the Bath, as Captain of a foot company of his Majesties army in this Kingdome from the 21th of October 1661 to the 27th of July 1662. [ac]cording to the Kallender account and present establishment, the sum of 103*l*. 4*s*., a moyety whereof amounts to 51*l*. 12*s*., which I humbly certify. . . 1663.

"RICHARD BARRY."

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"Dublin Castle, 12 August 1663.
"The Muster Master General is to prepare a warrant for the payment of the sum of 51*l*. 12*s*. to the petitioner, in full satisfaction of the aboue mencioned sum of 103*l*. four shillings, according to the petitioners offer, and to present the same vnto vs for our signature.

"ORMONDE."

Charles Wheeler, Colonel.—Certificate on arrears.—12 August 1663.

Richard Phillips.—Recovery of debt from Captain Garret Moore.—6 August 1663.

John Herne.—Custodiam of lands in co. Galway.—11 August 1663.

Edward Gofort, formerly trumpeter to Sir Thomas Armstrong, late Quarter-Master General of the Horse.—Arrears.—1 August 1663.

Hoyle Walsh, Colonel.—Restoration of fusee detained in the storehouse.—13 August 1663.

Sir Richard Lane, Knight and Baronet.—Custodiam of lands in county Roscommon, in lieu of lands restored to former owners, for which he had obtained an order of custodiam.—14 August 1663.

Ralph Tillman, City of Limerick, Tailor.—Recovery of debts from Lord Augier's and Lord Grandison's troops.—14 August 1663.

William Bourke, Colonel.—Custodiam of lands formerly held by John FitzGerald.—13 August 1663.

Geffry Browne, John Browne, and Richard Dillon.—Completion of order for custodiam of lands in Mayo, Galway, and Roscommon counties.—12 August 1663.

Mary Coningham, wife of William Coningham, a prisoner.—Release of her husband on bail, on condition of his not going further than a mile from Dublin.—15 August 1663.

Robert Thompson, a disbanded soldier in Sir Arthur Demy's company.—Arrears.—11 August 1663.

Henry Nicholl.—Replication to answer of Richard Phillips, as to recovery of debt.—6 August 1663.

Philip Gelagh, Brien Farrell, and William McGilchristy, prisoners charged with illicit distilling.—Discharge from custody, the desired satisfaction being given.—6 August 1663.

Abraham Hoar, prisoner in the city Marshalsea, Dublin.—Discharge from custody.—15 July 1663.

Daniel Hutchinson.—Exclusion of lands of Tully, co. Kildare, held by petitioner as assignee of Michael Casteele, from any grant to Henry Warren or others claiming same.—17 August 1663.

Garrett Forstall and Thomas Herford, "poore Priests."

"That your poore petitioners are close prisoners att Killkenney this halfe a yeare past, being fyned the last assizes past for a supposed vnlawfull assembly att Callen on the 17th of March last; and for that distressed petitioners are very infirme in their health and soe poore as they are noe way able to pay the said fynes imposed on them: May it therefore please your Grace to commiserate your supliants sadd condicon and to order that they may be sett att libertie, they haueing allwayes demeaned themselves faithfull and loyal to his Majestic, and that the sooner for that the assizes is to be kept att Killkeny the 17th of this instant August. Which granted, and etc.

"Dublin Castle, 14 August 1663.

"Lett this Peticion be presented vnto vs att our next sitting att the Councell Board, where the same shalbe taken into consideration, and such further order given therevpon as shall bee thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Henry Bell.—Admission to Earl of Meath's troop, stationed at Birr.—16 August 1663.

William Dunbarvien, Corporal in Lord Shannon's troop.—Dismissal and arrears.—7 August 1663.

Mathev Cary, farmer of wine and strongwater licences, co. Meath.—Satisfaction from retailers without licence.—13 August 1663.

Daniel Treswell, Colonel.—Custodiam of lands in co. Kildare, formerly the property of John and Stephen Laffen.—19 August 1663.

Mabel Blakny *alias* Bagnall, widow.—Custodiam of lands in co. Dublin, which formed her marriage portion.—7 July 1663.

John Fitz Patrick, Collonel.—

"May it please your Grace,
"In obedience to your Graces order of the 11th of this instant to mee directed, I have accompted with Collonel John Fitz Patrickke from the first of August 1661 (att which tyme his allowance of 150*l*. per mensem did begin) to the first of August instant, amounting to 3,600*l*., whereof hee hath received 2,000*l*. sterling; and soe there remaines vnpaid to him of the said allowance

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for the tyme aforesaid the summ of 1,600*l.*; which I humbly certify and submit to your Grace. August 14th 1663.

"DANIEL BELLINGHAM,
"Deputy Receiver Generall."
"Dublin Castle, 18 August 1663.

"Vpon consideration of the above certificate of Sir Daniell Bellingham, Knight, Deputy Vice Treasurer and Receiver Generall, made in the pursuance of our order of reference given on the petition of Collonel John Fitz Patricke, the 11th of this month, herevnto annexed, whereby it doth appeare that there is due to the said Collonel, of his allowance of 150*l.* per mensem above mentioned vnto the first day of this said month, the summ of 1,600*l.*, wee pray and require our very good Lord Arthur, Earle of Anglessey, his Majesty's Vice Treasurer and Receiver Generall, or his said Deputy, out of such his Majesty's Treasure as now is or first shall come under his charge of the rents mentioned in his Majesties letters of the first of March 1661, to pay the said Collonel Fitz Patricke the said summ of 1,600*l.*, or to give him solvent assignements for the same vpon the branches of his Majesties revenue mencioned in the said letters. And for [so] doing, this, with the acceptance of the said Collonel, shalbe to the said Vice Treasurer and the Commissioners of his accompts a sufficient warrant and discharge.

"ORMONDE."

Sir Arthur Forbes, on behalfe of himself and his troop,—

"That your petitioner formerly petitioning to your Grace to have an assignement of 158*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* charged vpon Captain George McGee, collector of your Graces mony in the county of Westmeath, to be changed in regard the said George had received the whole mony from the country and absented himselfe, your Grace was pleased to refer the same to the Earle of Anglessey, his Majesties Vice-Treasurer, to examine the petitioners allegations and to report what was fitt to be done therein. That before the said Earle made the said reporte he went for England, see that nothing was done thereupon; by meanes thereof the troope are reduced to very great necessities. The premisses considered, may it please your Grace to referre the consideration of the said petition to Sir Daniell Bellingham, and to order him forthwith to give your petitioner cther solvent assignements for the same, or else to report to your Grace what he thinke fitt. And etc.

"Dublin Castle, 11 August 1663.

"Wee pray Sir Daniell Bellingham, Knight, Deputy Vice-Treasurer and Receiver Generall, to consider of this petition, and to certify vs what he shall conceive fitt to be don in the matter therein mencioned.

"ORMONDE."

John Pyne.—Recovery of debt from Captain R. Smith, of Sir [Francis] Foulke's company.—17 Aug. 1663.

Richard Jones, Esquire.—"That vpon a petition preferred to his sacred Majestie by your petitioner, concerning satisfaccion for the great charge and travell in his late Majesties service undergon by Roger, late Lord Viscount Ranelagh, Lord President of Conmaght, the petitioners grandfather deceased, particularly mentioned in his said petition, his Majestie, by his gracious letters of the 24th of July last, directed and delivered to your Grace with the said petition inclosed therein, hath signified his royall will and pleasure that your Grace examine the allegations of the said petition, and that if the same appeare true that your Grace make certificate thereof unto his Majestie and propose some way unto his Majestie for the speedy satisfaccion of the petitioner, as by his said petition is desired. The petitioner therefore humbly prayeth that your Grace will be pleased to put the matter in such a way as your Grace shall thinke fitt, whereby the petitioners allegations may be examined, and that thereupon your Grace wilbe pleased to certify and propose his Majestie according to his Majesties letters. And hee shall, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 17 August 1663.

"Let the Clerke of the Conncell present this petition, together with his Majesties letters therein mentioned and hereunto annexed, unto us at our next sitting at the Conncell Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given thereupon as shall be thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

John Comerford.—"That whereas the petitioner hath been about nyne years past dispossesse[d] of his estate by the late vsurped power and forced to live in Conmaght, where he got noe lands nor decree for lands but lived there in a distressed condicion with his wife

and poore family, till, upon his Majesties restauracion, he came from thence with his family to Leinster for to be relieved among his freinds; and whereas the towne and lands of Ballymacaghny, in the county of Kilkenny, being of his ancient inheritance and allotted and distributed among divers souldiers, the said souldiers about two years past got the lands newly admeasured and divided for to know the particulars of each ones lott; and vpon that new admeasurement it appeared that [there] were about 200 acres of the lands of the said towne that was over and above the said lotts and not disposed off, being severall parcells of mountaine lands known by severall denominacions, namely, Bollyrran, Monemearne, Knockederon, Cahellgoll, Bauchahy, and Curleigh; and therevpon some of the said souldiers pitying the petitioners distressed condicion sent for him, and with their good liking and consent he the said petitioner intred to the said parcells of mountaine lands and built cabins thereon and lived there without interruption. The premisses considered, and for that the petitioner for want of meanes is not able to prosecute his clayme, and if he should be driven from thence he hath noe place of residence, and for that the said parcells of land are concealed and above all the letts, it may therefore please your Grace and the said Conncell, in the comiseracion of the petitioners distressed condicion, to give order that for his present reliefe a custodiam may be granted to him of these lands at a smal rent to his Majestie in regard they are but coarse mountaine lands. And he will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 17th August 1663.

"If it shall appeare vnto our very [good] Lord, the Lord Cheife Baron, and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, that the lands within mencioned are in his Majesties dispose and not already granted to any other, wee pray and require them to cause a custodiam thereof to issue vnto the petitioner to continue during his Majesties pleasure att such rent as they shall [thinke fitt].

"[ORM]ONDE."

Abraham Strange.—Restoration of interest in a "Burgess Plott" in Arklow.—15 August 1663.

Florence Sullivan.—Permission to remain in the Life-Guard, and benefit of muster.—3 August 1663.

John Dillon, of co. Meath.—Discharge from custody, the desired satisfaccion being made for retailing wine, etc. without licence.—19 August 1663.

George Russell, farmer of wine and strongwater licences, co. Westmeath.—Satisfaccion from retailers without licence.—20 August 1663.

Richard Nolan, farmer of wine and strongwater licences, barony of Killmaine, co. Mayo.—Satisfaccion from retailers without licence.—22 August 1663.

Frizwead Leigh.—"That in pursuance of your Graces former orders, the Sherriffes of the countyes of Meath and Westmeath have returned inventories of all the personall estate lately belonging to Alexander Jepson, attainted and executed for treason, and now in his Majesties dispose; and for as much as your Grace hath been pleased, in comiseracion of the petitioners great sufferings in loosening her husband in his Majesties service and all her estate therevpon seized by the vsurping powers then in being, to condiscend that the petitioner should partake of his Majesties gracious favour as to obtaine a grant of the said personall estate in such measure as your Grace shall thinke fitt. Her most humble suite vnto your Grace is that you would be pleased to referre this matter vnto his Majesties Attorney and Solicitor Generall, or either of them, to certify your Grace what legal way the said personall estate conteyned in the annexed inventories may be conveyed to the petitioner that shee may enjoy the fruites thereof in such measure and proportion as to [your] Grace in your wisdoms shalbe thought fitt. And shee will pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 19 August 1663.

"Wee pray and require his Majesties Attorney and Solicitor Generall, or either of them, to informe themselves [and] certify vnto vs their opinion in what manner we may [extend] our gr[acious] favour as to the granting the goods and chatties . . . Alexander Jepson's and now in his [Majesty's] hands" as wee shall fitt. Vpon returne . . . order therein.

"ORMONDE."

Richard Booker, of Newcastle, in Staffordshire.—"That your petitioner about one yeare since delivered vnto the Castle of Dublin to his Majesties use to the value of 80*l.* sterling in ironmongers ware; and haueing attended here five months, or thereabouts, hoping to receive the said money, haueing had severall promises

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from Captain Payne to be paid out of the first money which came to his hands for his Majesties vse, and as yett nothing don for your petitioner therein, to his very great damage by his long stay from his wife and family in England, and hee being now old and weak. The premisses considered, may it therefore please your Grace to take your petitioners suffering condicion into consideration, and order that the said money may be forthwith paid him, the same being the greatest part of his estate. And he will pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 17 August 1663.

“Captaine John Payne is to certify vs what he knoweth of this matter, and thereupon wee shall give our further direction.

“ORMONDE.”

Edward Nicholls and George Partridge, sub-farmers of wine and strong water licences in the King's and Queen's counties.—Satisfaction from retailers without licence.—22 August 1663.

John Archell, Esquire.—Payment of expenses incurred in collecting pole money in the King's county.—22 August 1663.

Luke Dowdall, Esquire, son of Lawrence Dowdall, of Athlumney, deceased.—Certificate on petition relative to disposal of lands in co. Roscommon, the custodiam of which had been granted in mistake to Sir John Devellier.—22 August 1663.

Joshua Hobart, of Ross.—“That your petitioner being noe way conscious to himselfe of any crime against his Majesties peace and good Government, haueing been allwayes obediently submisive therevnto by a quiet and peaceable deportment towards all his Majesties leidge people, vtterly detesting the late horrid conspiracy against his Majesties authority and your Grace his Majesties representative in this realme, your petitioner being noe wayes privy to it or soe much as acquainted with it, till after the publique discovery of it by apprehension of their bodies made it knowne; yett your petitioner, being rendered to your Grace as suspected, hath been made a close prisoner in Sergeant Pigott's custody by the space of ele[n]even weekes last past, and there still remains in a daily decay of his health, where for the preservation of his life he had sold what he had saleable, soe that now he hath nothing left to keepe himselfe from starveing in prison or to relieve his already ruined family att home. Which deplorable condicion he humbly submits to your Graces fauourable consideration for reliefe. Your poore petitioner is alsoe of late given to understand that he is represented to your Grace as soe dangerous and factions a person that he may [not] expect his libertie in this kingdome as former[ly] he hath enjoyed, in consideration whereof hee humbly begges (with submission to your Graces wisdom) that your Grace would discharge [him] of imprisonment; and if your Grace shall soe thinke fit to grant him your honourable licence to depart with his family out of this kingdome to some other part of the world where he might provide in some measure for their necessary supply, which in this land he is not able to doe. And he will give security in a monethes tyme att furthest, if weather and shipping present, accordingly to remove, before winter makes the sea vnpassable for soe long a voyage as your petitioner intends. And if your Grace shall not thinke fit to condescend to this request, yett your poore petitioner humbly begges of your Graces clemency that the rigor of his close imprisonment might be abjatted and that he might give [security] att what . . . thing that is or may be . . .

“Dublin Castle, 25 August 1663.

“His Majesties Attorney Generall is [to] informe himselfe concerning the cause of the petitioners restraint and certify vs thereof, with his opinion what he shall conceive fit to be done vpon this petition.

“ORMONDE.”

John Fighan, Teige Maden, D. Cleary, and John Laly.—Answer to petition of Edward Nicholls and John Partridge, sub-farmers of wine and strong water licences in the King's and Queen's counties, relative to retailing without licence.—24 August 1663.

James Hurst, Sergeant in Colonel Garret Moore's company.—Release from imprisonment in “the Marshallsie of the Royal regiment.”—25 August 1663.

John Barbor, a condemned prisoner.—That his pardon already granted be passed in *forma pauperis*.—22 August 1663.

Officers and soldiers late of Lord Roberts' company.—Arrears.—15 August 1663.

Thomas Browne, prisoner in the city of Dublin Marshalsea.—Release, and perruission to leave the country.—25 August 1660.

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William Vincent, prisoner in Birr gaole.—Pardon, passed in *forma pauperis*.—29 May 1663.

William Roe Lynch, Patrick Moore Lynch, Edward Shorte, William Kelly, John Kelly, Henry Stacke, and Edmond Lynch.—Answer to Owen Vaughan and George Bushell, relative to retailing wine, etc., without licence.—29 August 1663.

John Brett, Colonel, on behalfe of himself, officers and servants disbanded.—Arrears.—25 August 1663.

William Purcell, of the Graige, in the Queen's county.—Discharge from custody for retailing wine, etc. without licence, the desired satisfaction being made.—26 August 1663.

James Margetson, Archbishop of Dublin.—“That, vpon a former petition, your Grace was fauourably pleased, by your order bearing date the 13th of July last, and hereunto annexed, to grant a custodiam of certaine lands held of the See of Dublin for a year from the first day [sic] last, after the rate of three pence per acre, and alsoe to grant by and in the said order that your petitioner should pay after the same rate only for those which he enjoyed the last year, 1662, and for those lands he did not enjoy that he should not pay anything; and for that end your Grace was pleased to refer the ascertainment of the rent according to the rate aforesaid to his Majesties Auditor Generall. Now, your petitioner being contented to assigne to the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishopp of Corke, the said custodiam for the present year, may it please your Grace to confirme vnto your petitioner the intended benefit of the second clause in the said order, in ordering and requiring the Lord Cheife Baron, and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, to reduce the rent reserved vpon the custodiam granted to your petitioner for the year 1662, to the rate of three pence per acre for what lands he did enjoy, and to order that he may be exempted from payment of anything for what he did not enjoy, notwithstanding any other or greater rent reserved by the said custodiam, and to order his Majesties Auditor Generall to ascertaine the said [rent] accordingly. And, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 22 August 1663.

“Wee are pleased and doe hereby order the Lord Cheife Baron, and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, to reduce the rent in the custodiam mentioned (which is wholly respitted durning pleasure) vnto the [rate] of threepence per acre. For lands which he did not enjoy he is not to pay anything. We require his Majesties Auditor Generall to ascertaine the rent accordingly, and the former rent to be respitted in the meane tyme.

“ORMONDE.”

Michael Boyle, Bishop of Cork.—Custodiam of lands, in connection with the Archbishopric of Dublin.—22 August 1663.

John Burges, Henry Curreen, Miles Goodwin, William Jourdain, Christopher Bishopp, and David Williams, disbanded soldiers of Sir Robert Byron's company.—Arrears.—26 August 1663.

James Grace.—Permission to proceed against John Locke, of the Guard, in connexion with possession of land at Colmanstown, in the county of Dublin.—25 August 1663.

Charles Meredith, Cornett.—Arrears due for service in Earl of Donegal's troop.—27 August 1663.

Thomas Hooper, a disbanded soldier of Earl of Drogheda's troop.—Arrears.—18 August 1663.

Henry Rotchford, of Kilbride, Esquire.—Recovery of a fowling piece seized by some of Colonel Howard's troop.—28 August 1663.

Sir Richard Lane, Baronet.—Custodiam of lands in counties of Galway, Roscommon, and Mayo.—22 August 1663.

Thomas Coffy.—“Whereas his sacred Majestic that now is, hath, in his Princely zeale and for the advancement of religion and incouragement of the clergie in the kingdome of Ireland, been graciously pleased to grant that all improprie retories, vicarages, and tythes as are vested in the Crowne by the attainer of any person or persons convicted of Rebellion, and not to be restored to their former estates, should be conferred on the present incumbents to which the[y] belongeth as may appeare by His Majesties letter hereunto annexed. And whereas a third part of the tythes, great and small, in the territory of Fercall, in the King's countie, doe belong to the respective heires of Lucan for ever, but are now forfeited to his Majestic by the attainer of the present heire thereof, namely, Patrick Sarsfield, of late declared nacent; and that the petitioner is now resident incumbent of Fercall aforesaid and hath noe other spirituall promotion but the vicariall tythes of

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the same. He most humbly prayeth your Grace may be pleased to confirme him the benefit of his Majesties said letter by investing the petitioner in the said forfeited tythes. And, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 28 August 1663.

"Lett this petition and the annexed copy of his Majesties letters bee presented unto vs att our next sitting att the Councell Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given therevpon as shalbe thought fitt.

"ORMONDE."

William Fitzgerald, Esquire.—"That whereas your petitioner hath not long since [been] declared Innocent by his Majesties Commissioners appointed for putting in execution the Act for Settlement of Ireland, and pursuant thereunto was restored as an Innocent Papist to his estate; and whereas much of your petitioners estate was in hands and possession of Jepson and Thompson, who of late were executed for the late horrid Plott; and [the S]heriffes of the severall counties where their estates lay having seised vpon what estates they had, both in stocke . . . [fo]r the vse of his Majestie, your petitioner is like to . . . the said Act of Settlement affords to . . . the arrears of rent that are due to . . . for their enjoyment of his said est[ate] since the putting in his clayne before the Commissioners vnlesse herein relieved by your Grace. Now, forasmuch as it hath alwayes been expressed by his Majestie as his real intention, as well as [by] the word of the said Act of Settlement, that noe Innocent should be prejudiced in nor obstructed from the enjoyment of his full and just right, vpon any account whatsoever, your petitioners humble request is that your Grace would be pleased (in consideration of the great expence he hath bene att in the Courte of Claymes before the said Commissioners) to grant your order to the severall Sherriffes of the severall counties of Eastmeath and Westmeath, wherein their said stocke hath been seized on, and where your petitioners said estate lyeth which they have hitherto enjoyed, to pay unto your petitioner or his assignes what arrears [are] due unto your petitioner untill May last out of the said lands of your petitioners that were in their possession. And, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 25 August 1663.

"Wee pray his Majesties Attorney Generall to consider of this petition, and to certify vs what he shall conceive fitt to be done therevpon.

"ORMONDE."

John Mitchell.—Certificate respecting allowance for collection of Pole-money in King's County.—28 August 1663.

William Talbott.—"That whereas your petitioner being outlawed of High Treason did in Easter Terme last gratis render his [body] in his Majesties Court of Cheife Place and was committed to the Marshalsey of the Four Courts; and afterwards being brought to the barr of the said Court and demanded what he could say for himselfe why execution should not be awarded against him, he pleaded to the inditement whereupon the said outlawery was groundd; and his plea being accepted and entred of record and councill assigned him according to law, he became an humble suiter under the said Court to be bailed, and his Majesties Attorney generall denying to consent thereunto, was not bailed. Forasmuch as your petitioner by his long imprisonment hath contracted severall diseases and is like to perish and starve for want of meanes; hee therefore most humbly prayeth your Grace to be pleased to give order for bailing your petitioner to enable him to prosecute the said plea. And, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 26 August 1663.

"Wee pray your very good Lord, the Lord Baron of Santry, Lord Cheife Justice of His Majesties Court of Cheife Place, to consider of this petition, and to certify vs what his Lordship shall conceive fitt to be done therevpon.

"ORMONDE."

Christopher Arndell, Captain, formerly of Colonel Edmond Wyndham's regiment.—Office of landwaiter under the Commissioners of Customs.—23 August 1663.

Ann, Marchioness of Clauncarde.—"That the petitioner, being adjudged Innocent by the Court of Claymes, is provided for, by the Act of Settlement, to haue the rents and profitts of the land claimed by and decreed for her, since the exhibiting of her clayme to the said Court of Claymes. That, among otherlands, the castle, towne, and lands of Cloghnover, lying in the barrony of Clare, in the county of Galway, was claymed by the petitioner in October, 1662, and to her as an Innocent decreed; that the last Allhallantide and May rent of the said castle, towne, and lands of Cloghnover, amount-

ing to one hundred pounds sterling, was had, taken, and received by William Flanigan, Daniell Morish, William Darkins, and Thomas Rellish, who, being troopers of Sir Oliver St. George's troope, cannot, without your Graces lycence, be sued by the petitioner. Shce doth therefore humbly pray your Grace to be pleased to give order that the petitioner be at libertie to sue the said William Flanigan, Daniell Morish, William Darkins, and Thomas Rellish. And, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 29 August 1663.

"The persons aboue named, against whom the petitioner doth complaine, are required to give the petitioner satisfaction concerning the matter aboue mentioned as farr as the same doth concerne every of them respectively, or within tenn dayes after sight or notice hereof to shew vs sufficient cause why the petitioner should not bee att libertie to take her remedy against them by due course of law.

"ORMONDE."

John Mandivill, of Ballybridges, co. Meath, employed by Sir Theophilus Jones to serve processes in the counties of Meath, Louth, and Kildare.—Recovery of horses from Cornet Randal Moore taken from petitioner to obstruct him in the discharge of his duty.—3 September 1663.

William Malone, of Trim, inn-keeper.—Discharge from custody of pusuivant on compounding with Mathew Cary, of Navan.—25 August 1663.

James Symkins, London, pewterer.—Recovery of debt from John Seawell of the Guard of Battelaxes.—2 September 1663.

Edward Gofort, a disbanded trumpeter of Sir Thomas Armstrong's troop.—Arrears.—26 August 1663.

Conly Kegan, in custody for contempt.—Leave to put in his answer to petition of Edward Nicolls and John Partridge, and remission of supposed contempt for delay in answering same.—2 September 1663.

Joshua Hobart, of Rosse.—"That the petitioner hath already twelue weekes been a close prisoner, in which tyme he hath sold and spent what he had saleable in the world; he hath a family of small children in the country, destitute of reliefe, and is himselfe vterly reduced to a perishing and starveing condicon in prison; yett is not guilty of any crime against his Majesties peace and good government, and hath formerly to your Grace humbly declared his ignorance and his abhorrence of the late traiterous conspiracy in this kingdome and begged your Graces reliefe from his present miserys, who, in compassion to your petitioner, did the last week refer it to his Majesties Attorny Generall to informe your Grace of the petitioner[s] case, who hath signified to your petitioners friends that he hath accordingly made it knowne to your Grace; and your petitioner hearing of your Graces intended progress into the country, and your petitioner being without all hope of helpe but only in your Graces favour and further pleasure herein signified: Wherevpon he humbly begs that your Grace would either thinke fitt to restore [him] to his former libertie, or that he might be admitted to give security to answere whatever is or may be objected against him; or otherwise, if your [Grace] shall be pleased to grant him your favourable leave, in one monthes tyme to remove himselfe and his family into so[m]e other part of the world, where he might through God's blesseinge in some measure supply the wants of his ruined family, etc.

"Dublin Castle, 3 September 1663.

"The petitioner gining bond to the Clerke of the Councell, to his Majesties vse, of the penalty of five hundred pounds with sufficient security, conditioned that he shall within one month after he shall be discharged out of the custody of the Serjeant att Armes, where he now remaines, (vynd and weather serveing,) depart [out] of this kingdome, after his departure [discharge] as aforesaid, [shall] personally appeare before vs or other Cheife Governour or Governours here for the tyme being; and after such his appearance shall not depart without speciall licence of vs or other Cheife Governour or Governours aforesaid; and vpon certificate of the said Clerke of the Councell of the petitioners . . . the said Sargeant att Armes is to sett him att [liberty, he paying the] fees.

"ORMONDE"

John Hodiern, a disbanded soldier of Lord Colconey's troop.—Arrears.—27 August 1663.

Mary Cox, widow.—Recovery of debts from soldiers of Lord Shannon and Sir Henry Tichborne's troops.—1 September 1663.

John Bambricke.—Discharge from custody, the desired satisfaction being made to Edward Nicholls and John Partridge.—1 September 1663.

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William Flood, a disbanded soldier.—Arrears due for service in Sir Nicholas Purdon and Shannon's troops.—3 September 1663.

James Brackenbury, a disbanded soldier of Lord Collooney's troop.—Arrears.—22 August 1663.

Thomas Tirrell.—Restoration of fusée seized by Quarter Master Aghamote, of Sir Arthur Forbes' troop, on search for arms in Mullingar; and licence to keep a fowling-piece.—29 August.

Margaret Waddy, widow.—Payment of her late husband's arrears for service in Earl of Kildare's troop.—26 August 1663.

James Roch, Captain.—Certificate on petition relative to clauses, etc., for insertion in Letters Patent.—4 September 1663.

Daniel Redman, Captain, for himself and two servants.—Arrears for service in command of troop, previously to his being superseded by Captain Berty.—4 September 1663.

Thomas Richardson.—Leave to implead Richard Phillips, Deputy Muster Master, for obtaining from the 1649 Commissioners a demise of lands near Finglas, thereby ignoring right of petitioner from whom he had leased same.—31 August 1663.

John Boswell.—“That your suppliant being honored in being appointed your Grace's Receiver of 360*l*. in the county of Wicklo, as part of the 30,000*l*. granted to your Grace by Act of Parliament, paid thereof the sum of 355*l*. to Sir Daniell Bellingham, or his order, by your Grace's appointment; and being demanded the remainder by the Clarke of Sir Henry Tichborn's troop, who pretended an assignment for the said [sum] offered to pay him the summe due vpon sight in Dublin, where the mony was disposed for that vse, to be paid to Sir Daniell Bellingham, desiring the deduction of 20*s*. returned by the High Constable of barrony of Newcastle as insolvent there, which was by the Act to be re-aplotted by the Commissioners, and ten shillings due by persons removed from one barrony to another since the applotment, which with small trouble would haue bene paid; which sum of thirty shillings your petitioner is not himselfe lyable to pay, haueing not received it. Notwithstanding, one John Machell and Thomas Southwicke, with two others of the said troop (whose names are yett vnkowne to your Grace's petitioner), vpon your petitioners being in Dublin, came in a forcible manner to your petitioners habitation, and refusing to shew any orders or to tell their names, but vseing opprobrious language against your petitioner, to the terror of your petitioners wife and family, forcibly distrained six bullockes and a cow of your petitioners goods, and drew them to Wickelo, where they haue detained them for the said remaineing summe of five pounds. Forasmuch therefore as such distraining of your petitioner is received to be contrary to the knowne lawes of this kingdom, whereby wee enjoy the effects of his Majesties blessed Government, your petitioner being not accomptant to the said persons, yett offering to the clerke of the said troop the whole monys received by him, as aforesaid, which would complete the said 360*l*., except the said [sum] which alsoe in a little tyme would haue bene gotten in, your Grace's petitioner most humbly implores your Grace's justice on the said John Machell and Thomas Southwicke, with their associates when knowne, as [by] your Grace for the prevention of the like illegal actions for the future shall be thought fitt, [and that you will be gracious]ly pleased to permitt your petitioner to take his remedy [at law against] the said persons. And, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 7 September 1663.

“We pray Sir Henry Tichborne, knight, Marshall of his Majesties army, to examine the matter within mentioned, and to compose the difference by consent if [he] can, or else to certify vs the state thereof, and therevpon we shall give such further order as shall be fitt.

“ORMONDE.”

Sir Ullicke Bourke, Knight and Barronet.—“That your petitioner, in obedience to your Graces proclamation, makes noe vse of any fire armes. He humbly prayeth that your Grace may licence him to imploy a fowler for his owne vse.

“Dublin Castle, 8 September, 1663.

“Wee are pleased to grant the petitioner licence to imploy a fowler for his owne vse as is aboue desired, whereof all persons whom it may concerne are to take notice.

“ORMONDE.”

Christopher Arundell, formerly captain in Colonel Edmond Wyndham's regiment.—Office of landwaiter at Drogheda, under Commissioners of Customs.—8 September 1663

Thomas Jenkinson, a disbanded soldier of Sir Arthur Forbes' troop.—Arrears.—3 September 1663.

Edward Braxton, formerly of the army in Ireland, who was wounded at the seige of Rathjaines while serving in Ormonde's Life-Guard.—Employment as waiter under Commissioners of Customs, or admission into Lord Colooney's troop.—7 September 1663.

George Rawdon, Esquire.—Custodiam of lands of Lispopell, co. Dublin, and revocation of custodiam granted to Mrs. Jane Barnewell.—9 September 1663.

Thomas Brunerton, soldier.—Pay for service from date of discharge to time of being newly mustered.—8 September 1663.

Replication of Henry Warren, Esquire, plaintiff, to the answer of Patrick Sarsfield, Esquire, defendant.—“The said repliant, saueing to himselfe all benefit of exceptions that may be taken to defendants answere, by way of replication saith in all things as in and by his petition he hath sett forth; and further replying saith that the estate of Peter Sarsfield, father to the said defendant, was forfeited to his late Majesty by the said Peters outlawry, and the remainder in taile by the defendants nocoency dureing his naturall life. And this repliant saith that in case the defendant hath surreptitiously obtained any pardon or letters patents from his Majesty of the premisses in question, yett the same are declared to be voide in law by the Act of the 17 Caroli, as the repliant is advised by his conncell, and the defendant ought not to have any benefit by them; and this repliant further saith that since the said pardon and letters patents obtained (if any such there be), the defendant hath waived all benefit thereof and putt in his clayme before the Commissioners and insisted vpon his innocency onely, and is by the Court of Claymes adiudged nocent, and by the Act of Settlement all such judgments are declared to be effectual to all intents and specially against the partie soe adiudged and are confirmed by the said Act to be as final settlements; soe as this repliant doth humbly conceaue and is advised by his Conncell that the defendant is absolutely barred and concluded from pleading any matter or clause in the said Act against his Majesty, it being declared by the said Act that such judgements shalbe fynall against all persons whatsoever, anything in the said Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and further this repliant saith that vpon this repliant's lease a valuable rent is to be reserved to his Majesty, whereas now his Majesty is not answered any rent at all; and therefore this repliant humbly prayeth your Grace to afford him the benefit of his Majesties said letters, as in and by his petition he hath formerly prayed, whereby his Majesties revenew may be the better advanced and his first command to you performed without that, that [any] matter or thing, or matteriall in the said answere contained . . . matters, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 8 [September] 1663.

“The Clerke of the Council is to prese[n]t vnto vs att our next sitting att] the Councill Board, the petition, answere and replication . . . s annexed, concerning this matter where the sam[e] shall be taken into consideration [and such] further order given therevpon as shalbe tho[ught] fitt.”

[“ORMONDE.”]

Frizweed Leigh, widow.—“May it please your Grace, I haue considered of the matter vnto mee referred concerning the petitioner, and I humbly certify your Grace that I conceive your Grace may issue a warrant to some of his Majesties Councill for drawing a fiant to be passed vnder the Great Scale for granting all and singular the said goods and chattles in specie as is desired, and I humbly conceive it wilbe necessary that a clause be inserted in the said Patent of Exoneracion to the Sherriffe vpon his accompt in the Exchequer. All which I humbly submitt to your Graces consideration.—24 August 1663.

“WILLIAM DOMVILE.”

“Dublin Castle, 8 September 1663.

“Vpon consideration of the above certificate of his Majesties Attorney Generall, wee are pleased and doe order and require that the said Attorney or his Majesties Sollicitor Generall forthwith draw vpp a fiant in due forme of law, containinge a grant from his Majesty vnto the petitioner of all and singular the goods and chattles in specie mencioned in the within petition, which did lately belonge to Alexander Jepson attainted and executed for treason, inserting in the said grant such a clause of exoneracion as in the said certificate is mencioned, and such other clauses as in like cases are vsuall, and the same fairly ingrossed in parchment vnder their or one of their hands to send vnto vs to be further passed as appertaineth.

“ORMONDE.”

James Dillon.—“That your petitioner haueing, in pursuance of the decree of the late commissioners for adjudication of claymes and qualificacion of the Irish in Connaght, assigned vnto him a porcion of lands in the county of Mayo of the estate and inheritance of Thomas, Lord Dillon, Viscount Costello . . . after the assignement made vnto your petitioner thereof . . . vertue of severall executions issued out of the . . . behalfe of the Lord Viscount Ranellagh . . . hath noe manner of satisfaction for . . . [whe]reof he hath been dispossessed in the tyme of the late vsurped government. That the said Lord Viscount Dillon cominge to a tryall before the Right Honorable the Commissioners for executing the Act for the Settlement of Ireland, vpon his proviso in the said Act the said lands formerly assigned vnto your petitioner were by the judgement of that Court decreed vnto the said Lord Dillon without any previous reprizall vnto your petitioner, or any other transplanted person. See it is, may it please your Grace, that one Laurence Cruise, the son of Christopher Cruise, late of the Nale and Cruicestowne, in the counties of Meath and Dublin, who had a considerable porcion of your petitioners former estate assigned vnto him in Connaght, hath been lately adidged an innocent by the said Commissioners of the Court of Claymes and restored to the most part of those lands for which his father, Christopher Cruise, hath gotten the lands assigned vnto him in Connaght. The premisses considered, and inasmuch as the transplanted persons who are dispossessed of the Lord Viscount Dillons estate are to be reprized of the first lands that shall [come] into his Majesties hands, your petitioner humbly prayeth that your Grace may be pleased to order that the petitioner may have a custodiam of the lands mentioned in the schedule herevnto annexed, being formerly assigned vnto the said Christopher Cruise and the said Laurence his son, being restored as aforesaid; and the rather that your petitioners father, Lucas Dillon, hath lived under the government of the late Lord Marquesse of Clanrickard vntill he died about the beginning of the late Rebellion in Ireland, your petitioner being then an infant; which granted your [petitioner will] pray, etc. A schedule of the lands . . . the halfe Barrony of Killga . . . Cloondalee *alias* . . . one quarter 150 [acres] Ballyhowne one . . . Carrownganue . . .

“Dublin Castle, 9 September 1663.

“If it shall appeare vnto our very good, Lord, the Lord Cheife Baron and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, by certificate that the within named Laurence Cruise is possesst of his former estate, and that the lands within mentioned are in his Majesties dispose and not already granted to any other, wee pray and require their Lordships to cause a custodiam of the said lands to issue vnto the petitioner to continue during his Majesties pleasure att such rent as they shall thinke fitt.

“ORMONDE.”

Richard Smith, Tailor.—Recovery of money due by B. Piercy Smyth, Wm. Cocke, Thomas Wilson, Francis Bleades, Matthew Workeman, Thomas Hanlery, Miles Pollard, Wm. Cole, belonging to the army.—21 August 1663.

Edward Dinham, Doctor.—Payment of arrears as previously ordered.—9 September 1663.

Mark Browne, of Galway, merchant.—“That your suppliant haueing alwayes been well affected towards the English interest, government, and nation, hath in pursuance thereof manifest[ed] his dutifull obedience to his sacred Majesty by bringing faithfully the Customes of the towne of Galloway the pronoune thereof to your Graces disposition, notwithstanding the contrivances of all malevolent oposers, and by rendering . . . [ser]vices to the vtmost of his power to forw[ard] . . . desires, as may appeare by the . . . mnor and other sufficient evidences . . . [expe]lled out of the said towne (where hee enjoyed a competent estate) and alsoe an estate in the country, and never had yett satisfaction for either of them: being soe deprived of his livelyhood by the late vsurped powers and forced to leade a retired sad life in the country, in leiw of driving considerable trade, to the increase of his Majesties revenue and customes. May it therefore please your Grace to grant him speciall licence to live within the said towne together with his family and servants, and to exercise his trade as he did before. And, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 8 September 1663.

“Lett the petitioner apply himself to our very good Lord, the Lord President, or, in his Lordships absence, to the Vice President of the Province of Connaght, to whome wee referre it, to doe in this matter as either of them shall thinke fitt.

“ORMONDE.”

John Lyndon.—Custodiam of lands in counties of Galway and Kilkenny, in exchange for one of lands in Kerry.—9 September 1663.

Ralph Wallis, to stay Theobald Dillon, son and heir of Sir Luke Dillon, of the co. Roscommon, from entering into possession of his estate, pending consideration of petitioner's claim against him.—8 September 1663.

Piers Butler, Baron Dunboyne.—Custodiam of chief rents, etc., of lands in counties of Meath and Tipperary, restored to ancient proprietors and formerly held as of the manors of Dunboyne and Killeynane; also rents arising from lands which were petitioner's ancient inheritance, and are now at his Majesty's disposal.—9 September 1663. [MS. torn.]

Richard Elton, a reduced member of the army.—Re-admission to Earl of Anglesey's troop.—9 September 1663.

William Dodson.—“That haueing seene the copy of a scurrilous paper styled answere of Major Arthur Dillon to the unjust bill of complaint of your petitioner, which petitioner cannot esteeme worth answering; and for as much as the said Arthur Dillon, which your petitioner affirme[s] and none but the said Major could deny, is indebted a considerable summe for arrears of rent due from him for certaine lands by him held in the county of Monaghan, the moyty of the full rents, arrears of rents, and proffitt of which lands are, by his Majestie writt of sequestration out of the Chancery, seized and sequestred, and, by order of the said Courte, directed to be paid to the petitioner or his order; the shewing of which order to the said Major, although it raised his passion vnto the height of an abuse, yett your petitioner noe wayes declining your Graces justice, but vnwilling to give your Grace trouble with soe frivolous a matter, and for that the said Major intends nothing more then to delay payment of his rent due. Your petitioner therefore thinks f'it onely to renew his peticion, most humbly praying as former[ly] that your Grace wilbe favourably pleased to give licence [tha't] you[r] [petitioner may] take his remedy att law against the said Maj[or] Dillon for th[at] abuse offered. And, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 8 September 1663.

“Vpon consideration of this peticion, wee are pleased to leave the petitioner att libertie to take his remedy against the aboue named Major Arthur Dillon by due course of law.

“ORMONDE.”

George Russell.—Custodiam of lands in Mayo.—1 September 1663.

Richard Berty, Captain.—Certificate from Commissioners of Customs on petition relative to non-payment of rent for farming of excise of Wicklow, Kildare, and Kilkenny counties by Captain Salt, and recommending that he be proceeded against.—3 September 1663.

John Avery, of Dublin, gentleman.—Appointment as Warehousekeeper, Custom House, Dublin.—8 September 1663.

Peter Holmes and Bridget Holmes, *alias* Usher, Administrators of the last will and testament of Robert Vsher, the elder, late of Crumlin, gentleman.—“That your suppliants, as administrators vnto Robert Vsher aforesaid, are iustly intituled to an arreare of rent amounting to one hundred and sixty pounds sterling and vpwards, due out of the certaine howses and Tennis Court in St. John's Lane, Dublin, of which said howses and Tennis Court one Josias Beale and Barbara Beale *alias* Goulding, his wife, and Alice Goulding, Administrators of Richard Goulding, of the said city of Dublin, merchant, are now possesst by vertue of a decree obtained from the Commissioners of the Court of Claymes. Now forasmuch as the said Josias Beale is a member of his Majesties army and stands vpon that privilege, soe that your suppliants cannot implead him in any of his Majesties Courts of Justice for the said arreares without leave first obtained from your Grace in that behalfe. May it therefore please your Grace to give order that the [said] Josias Beale, etc., may be required forthwith to . . . [your suppliants the said arreares; otherwise that your suppliants may be li-cenced to take] their legal remedy against the said Beale by due course [of law for the] restoring of their said arreares.

“Dublin Castle, 12 October 1663.

“Josias Beale above mentioned is required to give the petitioners satisfaction for the arreares of rent aboue expressed, or within tenne dayes after sight or notice hereof to shew cause (if any he can) why the petitioners should not haue libertie to take their remedy by law, notwithstanding his military capacity.

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John Leland and Michael Tisdall.—“That his Majesties manners in the county of Dublin (to witt) the manners of Newcastle, Esker, and Cromlin are att present and for divers yeares past have been voyd of a Seneschall, (who as often as a vacancy happened was appointed by his Majesties letters patents, and is now in his Majesties dispose) for want of whom the Kings rents and other rights and profitts due to his Majestie out of the said manners are concealed (if not altogether lost) to his Majesties prejudice. May it please your Grace to conferr the office of Seneschall of the said manners on your petitioners and the longer liver of them in such manner as it was granted to former Seneschalls, sufferers by the late Rebellion in this Kingdome. And, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 9 September 1663.
“His Majesties Attorney and Sollicitor Generall, or either of them, are hereby required forthwith to draw vp a fiant in due form of law containinge [a grant] from his Majestie, his heires and successors, of the office within mencioned unto the petitioners and the longer liver of them, in such manner as the said office hath been formerly granted to others and as by their petition is desired, inserting therein all such clauses as in like cases are vsuall, and the same fairely ingrossed in parchement to send vnto vs to be further passed as appertaineth.

“ORMONDE.”
James Cary, Clerk.—Presentation to incobyncey of Dunboynne, in lieu of Dr. John Gerner, with right to vicarial tithes.—21 Oct. 1663.

Dame Anne Develier, in behalf of her husband, Sir John Develier, Knight.—Custodiam of lands in counties of Wexford and Rosecommon.—21 October 1663.

Sir Arthur Forbes, on behalf of his troop.—“That by the assignement of Sir Daniell Bellingham, Knight, Deputy Receiver Generall, your petitioners troop was assigned, in parte of three monthes pay determining in Aprill last, vpon Captaine George Magee, Receiver of your Graces money in the county of Westmeath, the summe of 158*l*. 2*s*. 7*d*., vpon which assignement your petitioner received only 75*l*. That since the said Magee absenting himselfe ther's noe hope for receipt of the residue. Wherefore your petitioner doth humbly pray that a solvent assignment may be given by Sir Daniell Bellingham, or his Deputy, for reliefe of your petitioners troop. And hee shall pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 21 October 1663.
“Wee referr this petition to Sir Daniell Bellingham, Knight, Deputy Receiver Generall, to informe himselfe concerning the petitioners, allegations, and certify unto us what hee shall finde and conceine fitt to bee done for the petitioner's reliefe.

“ORMONDE.”
Theobald, Viscount Bourke of Mayo, one of the 36 persons named in the Declaration of Charles II. for restoration to their estates.—Permission to enjoy portions of his old estates in Mayo now at his Majesty's disposal.—21 October 1663.

Dame Eleanor O'Neill, wife of Sir Henry O'Neill, Knight.—“That his Majestie, out of the sence hee had of the said Sir Henry his condition, was graciously pleased to signify his pleasure to your Grace, by his royall letters of the 26th of August, that the said Sir Henry should bee restored at least unto that parte of his estate in the hands of the Lord Massareen which shall appaere to bee overplus to his Lordships Adventure in the Barrony of Massareen; and that the pention of eight hundred pounds per annum formerly allowed to the said Sir Henry should bee continued to bee paid unto him as by his Majesties said letters herewith presented to your Grace more att large appareth. Wherefore and inasmuch as the said Sir Henry by his Counceill hath already and is still ready to make appaere that the said Lord Massareen, by the former admeasurment, hath 5,437 acres overplus of his Adventure in the said Barrony of Massareen, and that much more will appaere if the lands bee newly admeasured, which the said Sir Henry humbly offereth to bee at the charge of. Shee humbly prayeth your Grace to give order for restoring the said Sir Henry to so much of his estate in the said barrony as the said Lord Massareen hath overplus there and that your Grace will be pleased to issue warrant for payment of what is already due of the said pention pursuant to his Majesties letter, her husband and shee being reduced to a sadd condition by the great expence of this snite and the recovery of much of the lands in Connaght by the Earle of Clarickard and others, which shee humbly prayeth your Grace to consider of. And shee will pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 20 October 1663.
“Lett this petition and his Majesties letters therein mentioned bee presented vnto vs att our next sitting at

the Counceill Board, where the same shall bee, taken into consideration, and such further order giuen therevpon as shall be thought fitt.

“ORMONDE.”
Sir John Bourke, Knight.—Custodiam of lands of Lord Galmoy in Connaght and Clare, notwithstanding order for same granted to Sir William Aston and Sir William Davis.—22 October 1663.

Thomas, Lord Viscount Dillon of Costellow and Galeng.—“That whereas your petitioner was lately decreed to bee restored to his estate, but is made lyable to so high a quitt rent payable to his Majesties Exchequer as the whole value of the estate will hardly answere that charge; whereas hee humbly conceiveth his Majestie did intend hee should hould his estate free from any new charge, wherein hee hopeth his Majestie will declare his royall pleasure. Wherefore hee humbly prayeth your Grace to giue order to the Lord Chief Barron, and other the Barrons and Officers of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, not to issue processe for the quitt rents aforesaid till further order, that hee may haue competent time to make his humble addresse to his Majestie. And hee will pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 22 October 1663.
“Vpon consideration of this petition, wee thinke fitt and doe order that they levying of the quitt rent aboue mentioned bee respited untill the end of the next Hillary terme whereof as well the Barrons as all his Majesties Officers of the Court of the Exchequer whom it may concerne are to take notice and to forbear issuing any processe for the said quitt rent during the said time.

“ORMONDE.”
Kimbroe Phiphoe, widow.—“That in March, 1662, your petitioner exhibited a petition to your Grace, setting forth that in the late rebellion severall houses and walls about St. Mary's Abby were demolished in drawing the lines and making bullworkes and her grounds opened, etc., in consideration whereof your Grace granted her three hundred pounds out of the arrears of the Poll money of the clergy. That shee hath not received any part of the said money; prays your Grace to order her some other and more certaine way of payment of the said money. And shee will pray, etc.

“Dublin Castle, 22 October 1663.
“Lett this petition bee presented unto us at our next sitting at the Counceill Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order giuen thereupon as shall be thought fitt.

“ORMONDE.”
John Jackman.—Arrears.—21 October 1663.
Theobald, Earl of Carlingford.—To stay process for quitt-rent on his restored lands, to enable him to address his Majesty for an abatement.—26 October 1663.

Laurence Thornton, Captain.—Arrears due to himself and his son for service as supernumeraries in Sir Theophilus Jones's troop.—29 June 1663.

James Travers.—Leave for Lieutenant Nicholas Hovenden, of Colonel Buller's company stationed at Clonmel, to attend as witness for petitioner at Dublin.—2 November 1663.

Samuel Corbett, a released prisoner bound to appear at Cork in six days.—Discharge of his bonds, or that he be bound to appear in Wexford county instead of at Cork.—9 November 1663.

William Constable, Captain, Plaintiff; Lieutenant Col. John Bowmer, defendant.—Affidavit of service of order on defendant.—16 November 1663.

Mary Griffith, widow.—Recovery of rent for a house in Wicklow from Thomas Nest, of Sir Henry Tichborne's troop, or possession of same.—1 December 1663.

Erasmus Smyth, Esquire.—That your petitioner often appeared before your Grace vpon your orders for hearing and examining the matter of fact in difference betweene Sir John Stephens, Knight, and your petitioner, according to the tenor of his Majesties letters; but your Grace's judgement in the case hath hitherto been suspended by the pleadings of Sir John's counceill that your petitioner was not in his proper place, which was likewise my Lord Chancellors judgement before your Grace and vpon your Grace's order of reference where the pleadings of Sir John's counceill was the same that it was most proper to be heard and determined by his Majesties Commissioners att the Court of Claymes, which then your petitioner by his counceill declined, because the said Commissioners hath often refused to adjudge such cases before the tyme of Innocency was past; but that being efflux, that your petitioner might not further trouble your Grace, he made his application to the said Commissioners to be restored to his possessions, pursuant to the Act of Settlement, but Sir John Stephens by his counceill, contrary to their former pleadings before your Grace, insisted that it was before

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your Grace vpon his Majesties reference by his letters. Wherevpon the said Commissioners considering it was before your Grace, they declared that it was not fit for them to meddle with it without a reference from your Grace. Therefore may it please your Grace, the premisses considered, to heare and determine the said reference, or else to grant your Grace's order of reference to his Majesties said Commissioners to examine the matter referred to your Grace by his Majesties letter in behalfe of your petitioner; that the allegations therein being proved they may be impowered to restore your petitioner to his possessions, notwithstanding the patent, which his Majestie hath ordered to be revoked vpon the prooffe. And he shall pray, etc.

"ERASMUS SMYTH."

"Dublin Castle, 5 December 1663.

"This matter in the presence of both parties and their counsell haueing been judged proper for the determination of his Majesties Commissioners for putting in execution the Act of Settlement, wee leave the same to be determined by the said Commissioners according to the power by the Act given vnto them.

"ORMONDE."

Shane O'Shanaghane, convicted of manslaughter.—Pardon.—28 August 1663.

Ambrose Bodkin.—Permission to reside and trade in Galway, notwithstanding his being a Papist.—23 November 1663.

Isabel Lackie.—"That your supliant doth humbly render your Grace hearty thanks for your Graces great mercy extended unto her poore husband in giueing him so long a time of repentance for those his great offences which hee hath committed, that your suppliants husband by reason of the late distractions hee hath undergone is not as yet restored to his former understanding, whereby to haue a thorough feeling of his sadd condition which at present he is in. The premisses considered, your supliant humbly prayeth that your Grace would either bee pleased in commiseration to the sadd condition of your supliant's husband to spare his life vpon security giuen to remove out of his Majestie's dominions and not to returne againe without lycence, or otherwise that your Grace would bee pleased to mitigate the severity of the sentence against him, and would bee pleased to bestow the body of her poor husband when deceased whole and intire vpon your supliant, whereby hee might receive a Christian buriall. And shee shall pray, etc.

"Dublin Castle, the 12th December 1663.

"Vpon consideration of the within petition, wee are pleased so far to extend his Majesties mercie [unto] the petitioners husband, that the sentence giuen against him shall not bee further putt in execution than [as to] his life only and that all the other parts thereof bee forborne, and his body deliuered whole and intire to the petitioner or any other of his relations to bee interred; whereof wee require the Sherriffs of this cittie to take notice and obserue the same accordingly.

"ORMONDE."

1663-4.

William Cliffe and Robert Hunte.—Valuation of portions of the "lands of the church towne of Castleknock," held by petitioner, and which were included in the "New Deer Park, Dublin."—12 January 1663-4.

Nicholas Bodkin.—"That he lived in Galloway and traded by great, but was put out of the towne for being a Papist, to the prejudice of his Majesties revenue of Customs. Prays order to live in the said towne and trade by the great.

"Dublin Castle, 24 March 1663-4.

"Wee pray Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knight, Vice President of the Province of Connaught, to consider of [this] petition and to doe as he shall find cause in the matter therein mentioned.

"ORMONDE."

Sir George Lane, Knight, his Grace's Secretary, and Secretary for the affairs of the Army.—"Humbly sheweth that your petitioner hath ever since the 27th of July 1662 (the tyme of your Graces returne to the gouernment of this Kingdome) taken great paines and been at charges concerning the publike affaires of this Kingdome and of the Army, and other things for his Majesties service, about which hee hath been and daily is at continuall labour, by writinge letters and warrants, and hath also been at charges in providing and fitting roomes and other necessaries for his office, for all which hee hath not yet received any satisfaction or allowance, although Mathew Lock, Esquire, who preceded your petitioner as Secretary to the Army had twenty shillings per diem allowed him, and five shillings per diem for his clerk, dureing the tyme hee had that

employment. The petitioner therefore humbly prayeth your Grace to take consideration thereof, and to bee pleased to giue order that hee may receaue such satisfaction as to your Graces wisdom shall hee thought fit.

"Dublin Castle, 11 January 1663-4.

"Referred vnto our very good Lord, the Lord Cheife Baron of his Majesties Courte of Exchequer, Sir Paul Davys, Knight, his Majesties principall Secretary of State, and Sir James Ware, Knight, his Majesties Auditor Generall (all of his Majesties privy Councell) to consider of this petition, and of the petitioners paines and charges about the businesse therein mentioned, and to certify vs and the Councell what they sha[ll] conceiue reasonable to bee allowed to the petitioner for the same, that therevpon [our fur]ther order may bee given as shall appeare fitt.

"ORMONDE."

Jenkin Hopkins.—Re-appointment as landwaite by the Commissioners of Customs at Bullock or elsewhere in the port of Dublin.—9 January 1663-4.

Rice Morgan.—Arrears for service in Colonel Daniel Redman's troop.—7 January 1663-4.

Thomas Gilbert, a prisoner.—Pardon.—28 January 1663-4.

David Mullin, a condemned prisoner.—Pardon.—26 January 1663-4.

Jenkin Hopkins.—Employment of some kind, or to bee enabled to return to his native country.—15 February 1663-4.

George Russell.—Custodiam of lands in Mayo, notwithstanding controversy with Theobald, Viscount Mayo, as to possession of same.—9 March 1663-4.

Nicholas Darcy, the younger.—"That whereas your petitioner, haueing before his Majesties Commissioners appointed for executing the Act for Settlement of Ireland obtained a decree for the remainder of his Grandfathers estate in Ireland, did compound for the possession of the towne and lauds of Lynn and Rathduffe in the county of Westmeath, being a parcell of the said estate with Beatrix Browne, the relict and widow of Dennis Browne, who enjoyed the same for about ten yeares, by cullor of Adventurers interest and for her interest and possession therein soe deriued from the said Dennis did satisfy and pay unto her the sum of fifteene pounds sterling, with an engagement of indemnity for all arrears which your petitioner might pretend vnto, and accordingly possessed the same with the approbacion of Major Charles Boulton, with whom the said Beatrix did agree and give all the interest and pretencion which shee deriued from the said Dennis Browne in all the parcells claymed by Sir Jerom Alexander, Knight. Yett soe it is, that, vpon a suggestion that the said Dennis Browne, first discovered the said land (amongst other lands) to haue been cancelled and out of charge, and that the said Beatrix and her now husband, John Beavans, did give and grant the benefit of the said discovery vnto the said Sir Jerom Alexander, your Grace was pleased to give order vnto the Lord Cheife Barron of his Majesties Court of Exchequer, and the rest of the Barrons of that Court, [to] grant a custodiam of the premisses in Lynn . . . [la]nds vnto the said [Sir Jerom Alexander . . . and] compossion made by the said Beatrix . . . the same; and not knowing that the said Beatrix for all the rest of the lands in your Graces said order mencioned did agree and compound with the said Charles Boulton, and that hee accordingly possessed and received the profits of the same parcells, soe that your Graces said order was totally groundd vpon this information. In respect whereof and for that your petitioner hath gotten noe other parcell of his Grandfathers estate but the said two villages, and that he hath noe other thing for his subsistence or reliefe, and that, in case they bee in the Kings disposall, your petitioner by his Majesties gracions letters and mandates vnder his signe manall and privy signett is to be thereunto restored, as by the said letters appeareth. Your petitioner therefore humbly prayeth your Grace to bee pleased to give order for quieting your petitioners possession in the premisses vtill evicted by an Adventurer or soldier; and likewise to give order vnto the said Lord Cheife Barron, and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties said Courte of Exchequer, to forebare granting any custodiam of the said parcells vnto the said Jerom Alexander or any other vpon any such information.

"Dublin Castle, 27 February 1663.

"Lett this petition bee shewed to Sir Jerom Alexander, who is to make answer in writinge therevnto; and in the meane tyme and vtill wee shall . . . answer give our further order the custodiam . . .

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ordered to be granted unto the said [Sir Jerom Alexander] be stayd, whereof the Barrons [and all others hi]s Majesties officers whom it may [concerne are to take notice.

[“ORMONDE.”]

1664.

Nicholas Bayly and James Read.—To stay the granting to Theobald, Earl of Carlingford of lands in co. Louth held by petitioners under patent; and the hearing of their petition without prejudice from the Earl's demurrer.—29 March 1664.—Demurrer annexed.

Mathew Cary, gentleman, farmer of wine and strong-water licences in Meath.—Satisfaction from retailers without licence.—21 April 1664.

Sir Richard Lane, plaintiff; John Slater and William Antrobus, defendants.—Affidavit of service of order on defendants.—21 April 1664. [MS. torn.]

Nicholas Bolton.—To stay grant of lands in Meath to Sir Theophilus Jones in order to give petitioner time to prove his right of inheritance.—14 April 1664. [MS. torn.]

Edmond Galliard, Ensign.—Report recommending that Charles Belfore shall be left at liberty to proceed at law against petitioner.—10 April 1664.

Ann Sherlocke *alias* FitzGerald, widow.—“That the towne and lands of Darr, in the county of Kildare, were long before the Rebellion, vpon valuable consideration, settled vpon the petitioner, as a jointure during her life, vpon her intermarriage with Christopher Sherlocke, Esquire, father of Sir John Sherlocke, Knight, deceased, and [she] enjoyed the same accordingly till shee was expelled by the late vsurped power and shee inforced to transplant into Connaght and to accept of a decree of an inconsiderable parcell of the Lord Viscount Dillon of Costello his estate in the County of Roscommon, in lieu of her said jointure, which hath been since evicted by the Commissioners for putting in execution the Act of Settlement. Yett in regard such as accept decrees [f]or lands in Connaght or Clare in lieu of their former estates were postponed and not admitted to the tryall of their qualifications, your poore petitioner is att present left without remedy and destitute of all livelihood for the suportment of her selfe and distressed charge, and must inevitably perish vnlesse your Grace in mercy doe commiserate her; and for that her said jointure is now in his Majesties hands vndisposed of either to Adventurers, souldiers, or others, shee humbly prayeth that your Grace will be charitably pleased to plead the cause of the distressed widow and fatherlesse, and out of your wonted goodness either to restore her to her said jointure or to afford her competent maintenaunce as to your Grace will be thought fitt vntill her qualification be tryed, soe that shee and her languishing charge perish not for want.

“Dublin Castle, . . . [April], 1664.

“We shall not give any such order for the restoration of the] petitioner to her jointure as is desired . . . Barro]ns of his Majesties Court of Exchequer . . . the lands above mentioned be in his Majesties disposal or not already granted in custodiam to any other, and if soe then to grant her a custodiam thereof during his Majesties pleasure att such rent as they shall think fitt.

“ORMONDE.”

Richard Nicholls, innkeeper, Kilcullen.—Recovery of debts due for quartering soldiers of the Life-Guards.—21 April 1664.

Thomas Wandesford.—Certificate on petition for payment of arrears, in lieu of insolvent assignment for saine on quit-rents of Cork.—1 April 1664.

Benjamin Crofts.—Recovery of debts from soldiers.—24 April 1664.

“The horsemen attending in Dublin for orders.—That there is two monthes pay due to your petitioners ending the 27 of March last, and whereas they are att great charges and expence in this city and cannot be trusted for any manner of accomodacion for man or horse without ready money, in respect their continuance here is vncertaine; that they are not able to waite till the warrants for the army be issued. They therefore most humbly beseech your Grace to grant your order to Sir Daniell Bellingham, Knight, that your petitioners may forthwith receive their pay in the futuro monthly, as others doe who quarters in this city, during their continuance vpon the said duty.

“Dublin Castle, 26 April 1664.

“Wee pray and require [our very good Lord, the Lord] Treasurer and Receiver Generall of Ireland . . . [forthw]ith to pay unto the petitioners . . . mentioned,

and to continue . . . them with the rest . . . continuance v[pon] the said duty].

[“ORMONDE.”]

Teige Bryan, Colonel.—“That your petitioner served his Majesty vnder your Graces command in this kingdom since he was capable to bear armes vntill forced beyond sea into Flanders, where he had opportunity to render his service to his Majesty, wherein he faithfully served and zealously continued vntill his Majesties happy restauration, as may appeare by your Graces certificate. Since which time your petitioner, out of his constant and good affection to his Majesties service, cheerfully and voluntarily went in the first expedicion to Tangier, where he continued in his Majesties service during the Earle of Peterboroughs Government there; and being since returned into his native country, patiently attending his Majesties gracious favour in order to his restauration to his ancestors estate, is reduced to a low condicon and extremity for want of subsistence, and having discovered certaine concealements of lands hereafter mentioned (viz.) Lishineally, Arklone, Clonacrossy, Clonmiedue, Drom, and Barna, all lying in the county of Galloway in the halfe barony of Ballymoy and the parish of Boynagh being all small parcells in the hands of late transplanters restored to their estates, your petitioner therefore humbly prayeth that hee may have a custodiam of the said premisses for his present subsistence during his Majesties and your Graces pleasure.

“Dublin Castle, 26 April 1664.

[If it shall appeare] vnto our very good Lord, the Lord Cheife Barr[on] and the rest of the] Barrons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer [that the lands above mentioned are in his Majesties dispose, and [not granted to any] other, they are to cause a custodiam [thereof to be issued to the] petitioner, to continue during his [Majesties pleasure at such] rent as they shall thinke fitt.

“ORMONDE.”

Sir Robert Nugent, Baronet.—“That your petitioner liveth in remote partes in the province of Connaght, and in his travells feareth to be sett vpon by highway robbers, being without your Graces licence to carry any fire armes for his better defence. May it therefore please your Grace to grant vnto your petitioner your gracious passe for him and one servant to travell with his fire armes for his better security in according future inconvenience.

“Dublin Castle, 26 April 1664.

“Vpon consideracion of this petition wee are pleased to licence the petitioner to travell with fire armes for his defence, whereof all his Majesties officers and others whom it may concerne are to take notice.

“ORMONDE.”

Samuell Bull, agent for the Adventurers.—“That your petitioner lately obtained an order from your Grace and the Councell, bearing date the 25th of February last, requiring Colonel William Legg his agent, thereto sufficiently instructed and authorised, forthwith to appeare and answer your petitioners complaint on the behalfe of the Adventurers, which order was served on Mr. James Jones, agent for the said Collonell William Legg, the first day of this instant month of March, as may appeare by the annexed affidavit. Now, see it is, may it please your Grace that the said James Jones hath not onely hitherto omitted to appeare and answer to the complain[t] . . . [but] hath taken forth a warrant for . . . order to the passeing a Patent to the] . . . in the county of . . . security. M[ay] it therefore please your Grace] . . . effectually order to . . . all other Patents of the like nature, vntill the said Collonell Legg or his agent hath appeared and answered, in obedience to the aforesaid order, and vntill your Grace have fully heard the Adventurers by their Councell concerning the grants endeavoured to be passed by the said Collonell Legg, Charles Lord Viscount FitzHarding, and Sir Theophilus Jones, Knight.

“Dublin Castle, 26 April 1664.

“Wee pray his Majesties Attorney Generall to consider of this petition and to certify vs what he shall conceive fitt to be done therevpon.

“ORMONDE.”

Edward Simpson.—Praying for execution, within the Regalities of Tipperary, of judgment had in Dublin against Bryan Reynolds.—26 April 1664.

James Dorby, a disbanded serjeant of Captain Robert Drey's Company.—Arrears.—26 April 1664.

John Arthur.—Replication to answer of Cornet Francis Robinson, relative to recovery of debt.—26 April 1664.

Dominick Kervan, Captain.—“That hee served his Majestic as sea Captain since the year 1652, yett is

MARQUESS
OF
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kept out of some houses and tennements in Gallway; that he hath brought over his family from Nants in France (where hee was well settled) to Gallway; is desirous to live and trade in the towne; [prays] your Graces licence to live and trade in Gallway or else[where] in the Kingdome.

"[Dublin] Castle, 26 Aprill 1664.

"[Wee are pleased to order that the petitioner may live and trade in the towne [of Gallway, as desired, without lett or hindrance; whereof [we require the Sheriffs and] the Mayor of that towne, and all others [concerned, to take notice and] to permitt him to live and trade there [he behaving himself as be]cometh a loyall subject.

"ORMONDE."

Replication of Sir Timothy Tirrell, Knight, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, to the answer of Mathew Harrison.—The repliants deny the defendant's answer, and assert that they have legal right to the lands mentioned in the petition and answer. [MS. decayed.]

On a future occasion I hope to lay before the Commission an account of other Petitions, addressed to the Duke of Ormonde, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as well as to his distinguished son, Thomas, Earl of Ossory, who acted for a time as his Deputy in the Irish Government.

Villa Nova,
Blackrock, Dublin,
11 November, 1880.

JOHN T. GILBERT.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

(Concluding Notice.)

In my last report upon the Earl of Denbigh's manuscripts I gave my reasons for believing that the interesting news letters of the reign of William III.* from which I made copious extracts were written for the information of Dykevelt, and were addressed to him under the name of M. Jean Frederick Molwat, Marchand, à la Haye. That address is on the first of the letters, and as most of them were endorsed in the same handwriting as others in Lord Denbigh's collection which are addressed to Dykevelt in his own name, I regarded that circumstance as a strong reason for believing that the merchant Molwat and the statesman Dykevelt were one and the same person. I was confirmed in that belief by a letter written by Sir William Trumbull to Dykevelt, in which, referring to a previous communication, he says that he had addressed it "à Mons^r Jean "Frederick, à la Haye, come vous m'aviez ordonné à "Londres." It was possible that Jean Frederick and Jean Frederick Molwat might be different persons, though hardly probable. Since then, however, I have come upon another letter of Sir William Trumbull's which leaves no doubt of the identity of the two Jean Fredericks. He writes in a postscript, "Je ne vous envoie pas celle, "cy par le paquet de Mons^r l'Embassad^r d'Hollande "pour des certain raisons dont je vous feray part une "autre fois; mais je me sert de l'adresse que m'aviez "donné à Londres pour Mons^r Jean Frederick Molwat, "&c." Extracts from both the letters to which I have just alluded will be found in my present report,† and I am happy to say that some additional letters of the same series have been found which Lord Denbigh has kindly permitted me to use.

Belonging to the same period are several letters addressed to Dykevelt, and later on there is a series of interesting letters addressed to Isabel Countess of Denbigh, amongst which are some from Lord Bolingbroke and the second Lady Bolingbroke. All are interesting whether they relate to political or social matters, and in the latter case they are occasionally illustrative of the manners of the time.

LETTERS TO LORD FEILDING.

A letter signed "Lurgelschem," to Viscount Feilding, Strashbourg, 27 August 1631, on his safe arrival at Genoa, and sending him news as to some military movements.

Jacob Westeley to the same, Maestricht, 15 Oct., O. S., 1632, asking Lord Feilding to use his influence with the Lord Treasurer, to obtain him "some fortune in y^e Kinges owne services."

The Marquess St Germain to the same. Turin, 4 March 1635. Complimentary.

Victor Amadeus, Vercell, 15 Feb. 1636, to the same, professing his satisfaction that his subjects should be employed in the King of England's service.

John Reeve, London, 17 June 1638, to the same, informing him of the result of his interview with secretaries Windebank and Cooke, upon despatches of Lord Feilding's relating to passages in his conduct as ambassador in Italy which had caused the King and Queen displeasure.

Part of a letter from John Reeve to Lord Feilding, dated "London, the 18 of October st. vet., 1637." "The King would needs see the picture intended for the Queen, which he did highly commend, but the Queene is the most pleased in the world, and so much overjoy'd at it (as your mother tells mee, for I was going to bring the horse to court whilst shee came in to see the picture in your mother's chamber), as she gave orders that immediately there should be a frame made and she would have it hung upp. In which interim I caus'd the horse to bee brought into the park, where my Lord Chamberlaine and your mother came first to see him, and after hee view'd him with a great deale of admiration hee swore a hundred times that hee was the best horse that ever was in England, saying that hee was a coursier of Naples, and worth 20 gennetts, and that if a merchant had brought him over and offer'd to sell him hee would willingly have given 300 pound for him. Immediately after the King came, and after hee had touch'd him in every part and sawe him walke and trot, hee did extremely admire him, and swore above 20 times y^e by God he was the finest and the bravest horse that ever hee sawe in his life, saying likewise, that hee was noe gennet, but a coursier, and better then any gennet, and going upp the parke stayes he say'd (that every body might heare him), By God there had not come so brave a horse into England in his memory, and Mr. Church telling him that he was bigger than any of those the King of Morocco had sent him, the King answered that they were not to bee compared with this; and my Lord Chamberlaine, rapping out halfe a dozen oaths, sayd that he was worth them all. The King gave order that the horse should be deliver'd to Mons^r Fontane, commanded Mr. Hamilton that an especial care should bee had of him, and for the groom he would take him into his consideration. So Mr. Church and I accompanied him to the Mewes, where immediately Mons^r Fonten^e order'd a groom and place for him, and instead of Gonzaga calls him Bay-Feilding. Mr. Church says that Mons^r Fonten^e is your great servant, and to continue him in his devotion and to advantage the reputation of your present, it were not amiss if you wrote unto him. * * * My lord Duke of Lenox is waiting at Dover for the Queen mother's arrivall there, which the contrary winds have kept her from these teine dayes. She is to bee lodg'd at St. Jameses, and great preparations making for her entertaime^t. As soone as she shall bee landed the King and Queene will meet her at Rochester to accompany her to London."

S. Scudamore to the same. Paris, Aug^t 1st, 1638. Preparations for the Queen's approaching confinement; measures taken for the raising of troops, &c.

Copies of two letters from Charles I. to the French King and Queen, 5 June 1639. Complimentary.

A letter dated 13th Feb^r '47, and endorsed in the handwriting of Basil, Earl of Denbigh. "A letter dated Feb. 1647, which gives an account of divers foreign transactions, & Cardinal Mazarin's civilities of opinion of Prince Rupert." On this point the letter says, "Prince Rupert hath gotten another commission yet to raise 100 horse for his life-guard, whom the Cardinal Mazarine esteemed very much, so that hee expressed lately these formal: C'est un des meilleurs et plus genereux Princes que j'ay cogneu."

A printed document entitled "The Petition of the officers and souldiers in the army under the command of his Excellency S^t Thomas Fairfax, with the severall votes of the Councell of War at Saïron-Walden, concerning the armies going into Ireland; with the names of every officer then present. Together with A Letter from His Excellency to the House of Commons, concerning the said petition. London, printed for Robert White, April 2, 1647."

A letter, dated November 1648, signed in cypher and not addressed, apparently written from some place in Holland. * * * There are within these 12 days past above 4 or 500 gentlemen officers [and] others gon over into England; and there are many more [going]

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* Seventh Report of the Commission, Appendix, p. 197. † Page 18.

* For an account by the same writer of the Queen-mother's arrival see 6th Rep., Appendix 294.

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over; and although as yet I can not learne out their designe, yet I am confident they have some thing of high concernment to act; for the greater ones have had several meetings at Delph, at Sir John Bates quarters, saying there are noe independents to tell tales there: and one Mr. Mustian, of Surry, neere Cobham, that is heere, told me that if once they could heere what newes of the Ile of Weight, off or on, that J. should heere of, a baker's dozen that would dance after C. Rainsborowe. I desire that some eminent gentlemen I formerly named may not slight my advertisement, for the Lord, whose knows how much I long after their safety, and adventure my selfe to find out what I can, knows my herte akes to heere of the desperate resolutions, backt wth damnable oathes, to be their executioners, though they perish with them. One Major Aldsworth and Capt. Turner, and Capt. Porter, that were one of them at Deale Castle, 2 under Sir William Compton at Colchester, told mee they would be hang'd if any one that were either of the Kings guard at Ile of Weight, or of the Councill of War upon Sir Charles Lucas were long lived. I therefore humbly beseech that these gentlemen would have a watchfull eye of themselves, and the Lord protect them from these bloody men."

A list of the members of the House of Commons for the Parl^t to be held at Westminster, "octavo die Maij, Anno regis Domini nostri Caroli Secundi, Angliæ, &c., decimo tertio annoque Domini 1661."

"Bordreau du Compte du Tresor Royal [of France] pour l'annee 1673, rendu par Mr Estienne Johanne^t S^r de Bartillat, commis à la charge dudit Tresor Royal. Au commencement de le estat un vray il y a une apostille ecrite de la main du Roij qu'il ne sera faite aucune autre recepte ny depense que celle conteneue audit Estat, pour justification de la recepte de ce compte led. S^r de Bartillat rapporte l'estat un vray arreste par le Roij en son conseil Royal des Finances D. 5^e jour de Decemb^r 1676." After the several items of income and expenditure are given the account ends thus:—

"Somme totale de la depence du present estat quatre vingt dix neuf millions quatre vingt dix neuf mille quatre vingtsix livres dix huit sols huit deniers. Et la recepte monte a quatre vingt dix huit millions sept cens quatre vingt douze mille cens dix huit livres deux deniers. Partant la despence excede la recepte de la somme de trois cens six mille cinq cens soixante huit livres dix huit sols un denier de la quelle somme ce comptable fera despence en son estat de l'année 1679, fait calculé et arretter en mon conseil Royal des finances tenu a St. Germain en Laye le 5^e jour de Decembre 1676, Signe Louis et plus bas d'Aligre Villeroij et plus bas Poucet et Puport et plus bas Colbert."

Sir Wm. Boswell to Lord Feilding, the Hague, 2^d July 1635. "These Indiau companies goe on prosperously, having since the taking of Parajiba (in the West Indies) reduced other forts and places of importance unto their obedience, for keeping and preservation whereof they are now sending over new forces. Sixe of the East Ind^a ships arrived lately at Amsterdam, esteemed worth 600,000 li. sterling. Three or 4 more are expected shortly from the W. Ind^a laden wth sugar."

From P. Morton to Lord Feilding, Turin, June 21 (n.s.) 1636. "My last unto your lord^{sh} brought with it the news of the Mar^k Toira, his death, which arrived heere at the closing of my letter: hee dyed of a muskett shott in the side, without speaking any word that was heard, after having overseene the planting of a batterie under a small castle called Fontanedo, some three miles from Romagnani, in which were not above fivete men; after som shott of canon they rendred themselves to the discretion of the Duke of Savoy, who exposed them not to the revenge and hott indignation of the French, but shutt them up in places where they might be secure from any such insult, as som were apt enough to have used, nor razed the castle, as was passionately desired from hence, but fortifyeth it & maketh it fitt for a good retraite. His High^{ness} is said to have wept at the news, and Madam heere expressed an extraordinarie passion. His bodie is buried at the Madonna di Monte, but the ceremonies of the funeral were performed at the Jesuites wth as much solemnitie as the condition of the tymes could permit."

From Sir Wm. Boswell to Lord Feilding, the Hague, 18 July 1636. "A gentleman of a very good family in Utrecht (named Renesse), but in service of the Spaniard, having passeport into these Provinces, and getting a riche Doctor of Physick (Van Galen) of that toune by sleight, under pretence of leading him to a patient, attempted to carry him perforce over unto the other side. But failing, and being taken, hath been condemned here (in the Haghe) to dye for it, all things being openly

provided for his execution. But hee hath been reprieved and pardoned, at w^{ch} the States of Holland are much scandaliz'd, and would have severity used; whence there is yet no effect. . . . Piccolomini, an Imperiall Command^r, but in speciall service of the Spaniard, having lodged his forces a long tyme in the land of Juilliers (a neutral country), hath occasioned these States by law of retribution to demand contributions of them equall to what hee received in any kinde, and by accord wth deputies from those states (of Juilliers) came expressly

hether to treat. These, are to have ^m 130 Rixd^{ers} (viz^t 225,000 florins), moitié at Michaelmas, moitié in January next. His Ma^{ties} late proclamation against fishing upon his coast without his speciall leave hath made this people to looke about, being still in a quandre how to proceed for enjoying the freedom they have used in fishing. And for present garde of their herring busses the Directo^{rs} have set forth 16 or 18 ships and fregats, but without com^{mission} (for ought appears) to use hostility or any opposition against His Ma^{ties} shippes."

Same to same, Hague, 4 August 1636, st. no. "There hath beene a shrewd report lately come from England of great misfortunes befallen the East Ind^a Comp^{ny}, as if the Portugese had sunck 5 or 6 of their ships richly laden, surprized Amboyna, and defeated most of their forces, w^{ch} the help of the natives by land, and (as some of these merchants jealousies suggest) of the English by sea; but whether in all or part tiew, the lame carrier must make cleare. The West Ind^a Comp^{ny} have been there 3 weeks, and are still in consultation for establishing their conq^t & aft^r in Brazil by some speedy supply. Few dayes since one of their shippes ready (as reported) to set sayle upon some speciall dessigne was by negligence fired and lost in the Texel."

Same to same, the Hague, 26 Nov. 1636, st. no. "Admiral Dorp contineweth in displeasure, commissaries being appointed for examination of his proceedings for justification whereof he produceth his Journalls, the charge upon him being—(1.) that he did not protect their herring busses from damage; (2.) that he encountered not the Span. Fleece, w^{ch} came into Dunkerque by his neglect; (3.) that to refresh his fleet he led it as far as Bologne, whereby Dunkerque and the coast of Flandres were left free for Admirall Collart and the Dunkerquers under him to come forth, w^{ch} hath since brought so much harme by the losse of 15 or 20 of their merchant ships from Bordeaux, and otherwise upon them yet. But the accusers w^{ch} should confront him being for the most part yet at sea, the buisenes is lay^d by. . . . Mr. Job Harby, a merch^t expresse from his Ma^{ties} to redeme his Jewells, empawned in these p^{ts}, is returned wth about half now S^r d^ays past, y^e rest for above ^m 25 st. lying still fettered

wth some surcharge upon them of Phil. Calandrini's malice or mauvais menage. But so much as Cal had often given up in accom^p as all demandable for their ransom is left in hance in Am^{ster}dam, w^{ch} makes as much as may be for his Ma^{ties} honour in the buisenes. And I hope er' long all will find likewise y^e way home, no other place being prop^r for such incomparable ornam^{ts} of greatnes and honour."

From P. Morton to Lord Feilding, Turin, January 6, 1636-7, n. s. "Mr. Montague hath heere made himself the subject of a generall discourse concerning the change of his religion, by his going to masse as the rest doe, and I heare that since his coming out of England hee hath given account of his conscience to his father, and the reasons of his change."

From Sir William Boswell to Lord Feilding, the Hague, 2^d January 1636-7. "The wynter hitherto hath passed heere wth few publ. occurrences concerning foreigners, the consultation of the States having been espially about their owne domestique affairs; amongst w^{ch} one and a principal q^uest^{ion} hath been how to maintaine th^e expences of their warres, w^{ch} of late have been very exorbitant, or reduce the same unto more moderate termes. Wherein the States of Holland (as principally concerned because their quota to the generality comes unto 58 of the 100) have labour'd long, and been at point of cashiering or refusing to pay all their new comp^{ments} taken on since their last state of warre in 1627, making 22 or ^m 23 men. The Prince of Aur^{re}

(Orange) openly in their assembly hath presented reasons to the contrary, w^{ch} have been second^d by the consell of State & the French ambassad^r to the States G^{ra}ll, alledging respectively—(1.) That in case of such cassation there would be hazard of losing what-

soever they have taken in these 10 or 12 years past, being about 20 good townes and forts; (2) that the Spaniards would hold them to hard and unequal conditions of treaty and pacification; (3) that it is not in the power of one province (as Holland assumeth) to dismiss or to levie any trouppes without joinct consent of y^e rest; (4) that it would cause an open breach of their last treaty wth France, by vertue whereof that King hath declared and entred into open hostility wth Spayne; because upon occasion (if required) they were to come into the field with ^m foot & 5,000 horse effective, w^{ch} they would not be able to performe in case so great a part of their army shall be cashier'd, besides many other reasons to this end w^{ch} have hethereto had little effect, the resolution of these States as yet seeming to stand firme to cashier. The redresse of their sea affaires (w^{ch} of late are fallen into disorder and arriere) hath likewise taken them up a great p^t of their tyme, but is lately set up and ratified anew (for so much as concerns their men of warre) in a standing commission to reside heer at the Haghe wth the Prince of Aur^{re} (Orange) admirall general (as was prescribed and begun the last spring), according to w^{ch} 7 or 8 sayle not long since made towards the coast of Flandres. Upon Saturday ⁷/₇ Janⁱ some of the consell of State deputed by the States G^rall sett forward towards Frise, &c., for redressing (as pretended) disorders and defaults of that Province, as well in the govern^{mt} and cariage of affaires within themselves, as in paym^t of their quota & other respects towards the generality, to be there the 2nd curr^t. They have already written l^{res} into the provinces to furnish the moitié of their Leaguer-money by the 21st of March next, & other are said to be preparing to the officers to have their comp^{tes} compleat by the last of that month. Sr Albertus Joachimi is preparing againe ambassado^r for England, & very like within a month or five weeks will be upon his departure, their Extraordinary Beveren being to return (as their intention is . . . How the French King by l^{res}, and his ambassado^r by speech, hath moved the States G^rall to give the title of Highness (Altesse) in stead of Excell^{re} (as termino troppe volgare) unto the Prince of Orange, yor lrdship will see by the enclosed copies; for w^{ch} the States have given ordre to their greiffer, officers, and publ. ministers to style him accordingly upon all occasions. . . . My Lo. of Arundell's stay heer was not long, having had no other buisenes in this place but to see the Queen. And (1 leare) the 9th pres^t, st. no. his Lord^p came safe to court. The ship wherein his goods were fraughted (amongst w^{ch} are many thousands most excellent pieces of painting & Bookes w^{ch} his Lord^p gathered in his journey) is still at Rotterdam, kept in w^h the ice ever since his Lord^p parted, so great and fixt the frost hath hitherto been in these parts."

A letter from several of Lord Feilding's agents, February 1636-7 (Rome). "Some of the Cardinall of Savoy's gentlemen lately accompanying the Landsgrave of Hesia in masquerade in a coach were met by another filled likewise with mascheradi, the coachman whereof, being one of Card^l Antonies gentlemen, was desired by the Savoyards to retire and give them place, w^{ch} hee refusing, one of the Savoyards gave him a switch over the face. Card^l Antonie's gentleman on the other side dealt many blowes amongst the Savoyards with his whipp, whereof the Lausgrave wanted not his share, till in the end the Savoy^{ds} betooke themselves to certayne broomestaves w^{ch} they happened on neere the place, and began to bastonado the driver, whoe being founde by other of the Card^l Antonie's serv^{ts} so rudely handled, was reliev'd (relieved) by them coming with their swords drawne ag^t the Savoyards, who yielding to the disadvantage of the weapons retired, but return'd againe presently with about 100 in their company, all arm'd with pistols. Card^l Anthony had likewise gather[d] together about 2 or 3 hundred men arm'd, but before they met the Constable Colonna intercepted and took ap the business. The ground of this bandying betwixt the serv^{ts} of these twoe Card^{ls} is thought to proceede from the little correspondence w^{ch} hath pass'd betwene them since the Card^l of Savoy left the protectorshipp of Ffrance. The Emperor's ambassador hath taken an affront donc to his steward as intended purposely to his dishonor, a courtesan cloath'd in mans apparrell being taken out of the coach from him by the Sbirri, and publicly whipp[ed] about Rome, though both the Abm^t and the Card^l of Savoy did desire of the Card^l Barberin his release as a particular favour, and that

amongst divers other courtesans soe habited or publicly seene that way, this only suffered that disgrace."

From Sir W. Boswell to Lord Fielding, the Hague, 11 Octr. 1638. Since my last upon Wednesday last the most remarkable thing we have had in this place is that the Queen Mother, upon Thursday morning between six & seven, departed from Hunslandcrdyck by coach to Vlaeding, thence in a yacht that privately wayted there unto Goeree, & so embarked in a States man of warre, a very slight vessell, without any provisions or accommodation, for England, the wind having been good all the night, and promising no other y^e morning. The very day before her departure herself made publick shew and professions unto many who visited her that her health being better shee begun to take pleasure in the place, and wished some companie there now and then to see her till shee come to the Haghe. Her counsellours likewise spake in the same language, one of her chiefs and nearest to her person having but the Tuesday before tould me many reasons which he bound wth an oath why shee could not stirre out of these parts within 5 or 6 weekes at least, though shee would, but vowed shee had no such intention. My conference having been with him wholly to divert her from such a voyage, as I had often done before both by him and other meanes, though in vayne, as I find by the successe. Upon Wednesday, after dinner, shee sent her coach xpresse for some of the States, and two of them being come between 9 & 10 at night, shee tould them her purpose to England, this being the first overture shee made therof, with some few civilities, which was all, wherewth they were certainly surprized, but no way troubled. Being thus gotten aboard at Goeree the wind turned upon a suddaine so contrary and tempestuous, as they were enforced to land againe & lye in a village not farre from the shore, where I pity to say what entertaynem^t shee had all that night, having neither her bed nor night clothes with her. The next day, Fryday last, shee came back to one Mons^r Heurliet's house in the Isle of the Briell, where shee is yet lodged, wind and weather are so opposite, w^{ch} disorder & trouble shee owes unto her concell^{ts} Coynent and Monsigil, who would so precipitally carry her into England to y^e prejudice of his Mat^{ie} af^{re} and her owne."

Sir William Hamilton to Lord Fielding, Rome, 15 June 1638. "Thee best Spanish gloves I can finde here are not of y^e perfection here as I have seen others in England and yet there lowest price is 3 crownes a payer. I would not buy them till I have further answere from your Ex^{ty} whether it bee y^e pleasure or noe to have at the rate mentioned, or y^e monye imployd in any other commoditye found here. I suppose Spanish gloves are cheaper at Genua."

Draft of a letter, endorsed "2 coppies of letters of his lords^{sh}." Written from Holdenby, in the handwriting of Basil earl of Denbigh, without address. ". . . The King amongst other discourses about passages at the bataille of Naseby, did very much lament 'the losse of a paper booke w^{ch} as his Ma^{ty} was inform'd 'fell into your hands. It is a jorنال of all the remarkable passages that yeere, and of the motion of his 'armys, [by a] servant much with his Ma^{ty} heer, which 'as hee tould me [he] sett the greater value upon because 'hee hee[ar'd] you had given a good character of the ingenuity and truth of all the relations contain'd in that 'booke. His Ma^{ty} did verie much desire itt might be 'restored to him, and the rather because hee conceav'd itt to be of no present concernment to the publique 'affairs. This I thought fitt to give you intimation of, 'and shall desire the favor of an answere from you to 'this particular as soon as you can with convenience, 'being only a point of honor and civility to his Ma^{ty}."

From Lord Halifax to Dykevelt, London, 15 Dec^r 1685. Complimentary.

From the same, without address, but probably to Dykevelt; London, 5 Dec^r, old style, [1685?] "Mes bons amis continuent de m'attaquer. Ils jettent sans cesse des bombes, mais avec si peu d'effet jusques à present que selon les apparences ils seront aussi peu capables de m'emporter d'assaut qu'ils seroient de me reduire à une capitulation. Leur procedé n'est pas inconnu à vostre Ex^{te} tellement qu'il n'est pas necessaire de vous en informer à l'heure qu'il est; je vous diray seulement que leur rage est si mal conduite que je croirois y pouvoir trouver ma seureté mesme quand je ne l'aurois pas par le moyen de mon innocence. Nos affaires à Westminster vont lentement comme il appartient à toutes les grandes assemblies; cependant vous songez un plan qu'il faut faire pour l'année qui vient dans lequel vous aurez si grande part que j'y fond

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mon esperance à l'égard d'une bonne union de toutes les parties intéressées."

From the same to the same, "Dimanche au matin," [1685?] "On m'a dit que V. E. faisoit estat de partir demain. Si cela est il faut que j'aye l'honneur de vous voir aujourd'hui, et puisque il est nécessaire que j'aie cette apres-disner à Hampton Court je souhaite si cela se peut que vous me permettez de venir chez vous en devant que vous allez à l'Eglise ce matin ou à midy quand vous en reviendrez. J'attends vos ordres estant dans l'impatience de vous renouveler les assurances que je suis," &c.

From Lord Ossory, without address. London, 18 Dec^r 1687. Asks for a commission as ensign or lieutenant in the Prince of Orange's army for le Sieur Folville, who had been discharged from the Irish army without fault, but for a cause common to many other honourable men.

From the Earl of Bedford to Dykevelt. Dec^r 25, 1687. Complimentary.

Postscript to a letter, without address or signature. À Paris le 2^e December 1688. "Il ne se presente rien d'y ajouter icy, si non que j'ay appris depuis qu'il doit estre arrivé depuis deux jours à Versailles plusieurs courriers d'Angleterre: qu'on ne dit pas le detail de ce qu'ils ont apporté, si non en general, que les affaires pour le Roy y vont de mal en pis; que le monde l'abandonne jusqu'à ses hommes de chambre, et au regiment Escossois sur lequel il se soit le plus et qu'il a quitte; que S. A. le Prince d'Orange doit estre allé vers le Nord; et que des Francois qui estoient abordés de ce costé là, quoy que marchands, comme on dit icy y auroient tous esté mis à mort par ordre du dit Prince. C'est tout ce que j'en ay ouy dire depuis le depart de l'ordinaire d'hier et tout ce qu'on en sait ou debite icy à Paris. Comme l'ordinaire d'Angleterre n'est point arrivé on qu'on en arrete les lettres on n'en peut rien savoir de certain jusques icy. On raisonne là dessus etragement par de ça, et ne parle que les dernières extremities où les choses iront pour le Roy d'Angleterre, quoy qu'on voye que jusques icy il n'y a eu aucune effusion de sang ni épée tirée. On veut à toutes forces que la partie de la convocation du Parlement soit le plus dangereux pour luy quil pouvoit prendre. On pretend qu'il ne luy en costera pas moins que la teste, qu'on le fera mourir infailiblement avec le Prince de Gales, et que le Prince d'Orange sans s'en mêler n'aura qu'à laisser agir le Parlement pour cela. Que le meilleur parti pour le Roy dans une telle conjuncture estoit de tacher de sortir d'Angleterre avec ce dit Prince de Galles, qu'aussi sa Majesté doit avoir dit qu'il ne voit pas d'autre ressource presente pour ce dit Roy: qu'elle souhaitoit qu'il pust se retirer en France, et qu'en cas là elle feroit son affaire et mettroit le tout pour le tout pour le rétablir. On s'emporte là dessus contre les Hollandois comme s'ils estoient l'unique cause du desastre de ce Roy, et pretend qu'on ira fondre sur eux avec les forces à quoy il ne pourroit que succomber. Aussi ajoutent comme si sa Majesté estoit déjà resoluë de s'accommoder avec l'Empeur à quelque prix que ce soit pour tourner toutes les forces sur les Hollandois et pour assister au besoin le Roy d'Angleterre, ou se precautionner contre les invasions qu'on prévoit de ce costé là. Ce sont là les raisonnemens et les reflexions qu'on entend faire et redoubler au sujet de ces derniers advis de l'estat present des affaires d'Angleterre. D'où on voit de plus en plus qu'on n'y deteste on apprehende rien tant icy que la convocation d'un Parlement libre et du contentement du Roy, et que pour ce sujet on n'oublie et n'oubliera rien pour en dé tourner l'effet si on peut; qu'il y a assez d'apparence qu'on portera plutost le dit Roy si on peut et par la crainte des extremities qu'on luy en fera apprehender à prendre tout autre parti comme celui de se retirer en France et d'y faire transporter le Prince de Galles s'il y a moyen; qu'en tout cas il vaut mieux qu'il souffre les violences qu'on luy pourra faire et qui pourront avoir du retour que de les autoriser luy même par son consentement et par la convocation d'un Parlement. Il ne faut pas doubter non plus qu'on ne se serve par deça de cette conjuncture et du zelo apparent pour la religion et pour rétablir un Roy opprimé comme on parle qu'on ne s'en serve, dis-je, pour diviser ou diminuer si on peut le nombre des ennemis qu'on a attaqués on qu'on prévoit d'avoir sur les bras. Et qu'ainsi dans cette vaine on ne fasse agir divers ressorts auprès des cours de Rome, de Vienne, de Madrid et de Munich, pour y rallentir les mesures et resolutions contre la France et faire proposer sous main des partis et des expédients pour un accommodement sur tout pour les detacher de liaisons et d'engagemens avec les Provinces

Unies et avoir ce champ libre pour ce costé-cy à les accabler si on peut. C'est là dont on peut s'apercevoir de plus en plus et tout ce qui se presente d'ajouter icy pour confirmation plus grande de ce que j'en avois déjà touché.

A letter, without address and the signature illegible, dated "à Londres le 12^e Xbre 88."

" Samedy 2^e la Reyne ne quitta son appartement et alla à cely du Roy disant qu'elle donoit le sien au Prince de Galles son fils qu'elle faisoit revenir estant convaincue que la ville de Londres estoit la plus sur endroit du Royaume, et qu'elle estoit bien fâchée de ne l'avoir pas toujours crû. La verité est que la flotte n'avoit pas voulu le passer, et qu'on avoit dit là si c'est le P. de Galles qui seroit s'en mêler: s'il ne l'eût pas qu'en avons nous affaire. Il revint le soir conduit par milord Douvres. Les gens bien informés ne doutent plus que le Roy ne se fut resolu de s'en fuir, et la Reyne estant allée le lendemain à 9 heures du soir à Somersset, on se disoit à l'oreille on est allé dire adieu. La Reyne esconcha à onze heures, et à 1 heure du matin le 10^e S.M. conduite par M^r de Lauzun et 3 gentilshommes Francois, et accompagnée seulement de 2 Italiennes de ses femmes se mit en une barge au degré privé à Uitehall, et my lord Paterborough portant le jeune enfant en ses bras se mit en une autre avec M^r Powis, M^r Strickland, M^r Labadie la nourrice, et une autre femme partirent. On en sut la nouvelle à 9 heures du matin, et à 10 heures 1 des gents franc^s apporta la nouvelle au Roy que la Reyne estoit arrivée heureusement à Margett s'est embarquée en un vaisseau de guerre Francois qui l'y attendoit.

Cependant le Roy avoit envoyé des ordres le matin à tous les officiers de l'armée de se rendre le lendemain 11^e à Oxbridge par de la Uindsor ou il se trouveroit à 10 heures, mais c'étoit une fausse marche pour deguiser le dessein, et l'on n'en doute point quand l'apres midy S. M. donna ordre de retenir les rites pour le Parlement et de revoquer ceux qui estoient donnez, et surtout en observant quelle grande desertion s'estoit faite le matin, le Nonce du Pape, 50 à 60 prestres, le Chancelier et bien des autres. Le soir depuis 7 heures la cour estant grosse l'observation paroissoit sur les visages et l'on decouvroit en toutes choses la decadence de la majesté et quelques gens se disoient Venez vous voir le Roy pour la dernière fois. Cependant estant moy dans sa chambre entre 9 et 10 pend^t que S. M. étoit allé sonper, et le comte Dumbarton m'ayant demandé Que dites vous detoutes cette consternation? Surquoy je luy repouds, My lord, il me semble que l'affaire est à son terme, mais vous savez bien mieux que moy ou le Roy va demain. Il me dit, M^r, je vous jure par le Dieu vivant, par tout ce qu'il y a de sacré que je ne ay point que le Roy s'en aille, cide plus je ne le saurois croire, car le Roy voudroit il nous abandonner nous autres Cath. Rom. sans nous rien dire. Le Roy ayant soupé M^d. Middleton luy apporta à dix heures des lettres des Seig^rs Deputés à M. le Prince, qui l'assuroient de la bonne disposition de S. A. à traiter, et donnoient plus d'esperance qu'auparavant. Le Roy luy dit Cela est fort bien, my lord, demain à 9 heures je fuyrai réponse à votre office. A 11 heures le Roy lust se coucher, le Duc de Northumberland estant de garde, et le lendemain qui estoit hier 11^e le valat de chambre estant entré à 7 heures du matin como S. M. l'avoit ordonné, alla jusqu'au lit et le trouva decouvert sans personne dedans. On snt pen apres qu'à minuit on environ le Roy sortant par chez Chiffni s'estoit mis dans une barge de louage avec le Ch^r Edw: Hales et un valat de chambre Francois, et avoit pris le meme chemin de Margett on l'aprens que d^m l'assurance l'attendoit. Ontre les gens susnommez, l'ambassadeur de France, et les prestres il ne paroit pas que personne ait esté du secret ni des papistes non plus qui sont dans le dernier abattement et surtout il est clair qu'on ne s'est fié à aucun protestant. J'oubliois à vous dire, Monsieur, qu'à 9 heures du soir, le Roy envoya querir les sceaux, qu'il a emportez. Aussitost on a convoqué les seigneurs, juges, et autres notables, chez le Mayre, on ils ont esté assembles depuis 10 heures jusqu'à 4 du soir, et les seig^rs ayant pris l'autorité en leur mains à l'exclusion des Secret^{es} d'Etat qui n'apposent plus de sceau, ils ont donné les ordres nécessaires, entr' autres d'envoyer à M. le Prince un Comte, un Vicomte, un Baron, un Evêque, pour l'inviter de venir incessamment. Ils ont esté M^r Skelton de la Tour, et l'ont donné à Milord Lucas à garder. On a fait visiter les maisons des Papistes; et divers autres ordres, en consequence de quels My lords Pembrock, Ueymouth, Culpeper, and Ely sont partis ce jour à 9 heures.

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"Cependant les officiers de l'armée s'étant rendus à Oxbridge Mld. Fewersham alors de semaine recut une lettre du Roy dont la copie est icy incluse, surquoy luy au nom de tous les officiers écrivit par un Trompette à M. le Prince que selon les ordres du Roy il n'y avoit plus de guerre, chacun mettoit bas les armes et se retiroit chez soy, et ayant ensuite recommandé aux troupes de ne point faire de desordre chacun s'est retiré; mais des avant le depart un Trompette, Mld. Raynalagh estoit allé au Prince de la part de l'armée pour le prier de la recevoir sous son commandement[ent]. Quelques officiers ont meime leurs corps à S. A. come S^r Jean Lanier. Les autres sont revenus icy. Cependant des midy icy les troupes qui y sont ayant mis bas les armes les ont reprises au nom de M. le Prince, dont le nom retentit avec joye et transport. Cette nuit et encore à cet instant le peuple est à bruler les chapelles Papistes, celle de S^t James comprise. Ce qu'il y a de divin si j'ose dire ainsi en cette heureuse expedition c'est qu'il n'y a pas un seul et unique Anglois Protestant qui n'ait embrassé la venue de M. le Prince come son salut, et toute l'armée entiere seroit allée à S. A. des la semaine passée et Dimanche et Lundi si Mld. Fewersham ne les avoit retenu en disant M^{rs} il ne s'agit point de se battre contre le P. d'Orange, les comm^{es} sont alles traiter de paix, vous l'aurez à toute heure seulement au nom de Dieu demeurez au quartier jusqu'à ce tems là.

"Quoy que j'aye esté long ce n'est pas le cart des choses merveilleuses que je vous aurois pu écrire. Monsieur, je n'aprehend pas de vous avoir ennuyé, vous, Monsieur, qui avez si utilement, et heureusement[ent] jetté les semences de cet evenement[ent], il y a 18 mois de quoy vous devez bien estre content et la Hollande. Je le seray beaucoup, Monsieur, et bien glorieux si je vous puis temoigner le cordial respect que je vous porte, et si vous me voulez honorer de vos commandemens, que je recevray et executeray avec le plus grand devoument, qui suis, Monsieur, votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur." The signature has been written over and is illegible.

Lord Mulgrave to Dykevelt, London, Jan^r 28, 1689.

"J'ai recen avec beaucoup de plaisir la response que votre Excellence m'a fait; car ne doutant pas de la moindre chose que vous me dites, je ne ferois pas scrupule de vous avouer que j'attendois quelque chose solide d'un Roy si juste et si favorable et d'une amitié si considerable comme le votre vous scaurois mieux que mois les vacances qui se feront, et que tout le monde attend icy avec impatience; et si c'est quelque petite merite d'avoir toujours abstenu de me joindre aux cabales mesme de mes amies, ou de faire le moindre pas contre mes ennemis a cause qu'ils sembloient estre sous la protection de sa Majesté, que je tiendrois toujours sacré, je ne puis flatter un peu et croire que je dois attendre de sa bonté d'estre preferé aux autres qui ont fait justement le contraire. Cependant une personne qui seroit dans les mesme circonstances comme mois pourroit enraîner fort raisonnablement les artifices de la Cour. Mais j'ai telle opinion de la fermeté du Roy qui scait mieux que personne comment j'agie ou au moins ai voulu agir s'il auroit voulu se communiquer d'avantage qu'il me semble une faute d'avoir de la defiance ou de lui, ou de milord Portland, et de vous à la service de quels je suis entièrement devoués. Encore je vous assure que c'est de vous autres que j'attendois protection avec quelque sorte de justice à cause que je pretend toujours d'avoir autant de soin de maintenir la bonne correspondance entre les deux nations que les autres prennent de fomentier la jalousie. Enfin ils ont leurs mesures et j'ai les miens tout opposé, qui semblent pourtant estre plus convenable au service du Roy, et à un estat si troublé comme le nostre, car il n'y a pas une nation au monde horsmis celui ci (je le dis avec honte) qui auroit plus de peur des amies mesme necessaires que des deux Roys qui sont en train de la ruiner, et si unie pour ce dessein seulement. Pour dire la verité je suis si remplie d'estonnement et de l'indignation que j'ai de la peine à ne contenir."

From the same to the same. London, 6 Feb. 1690
"... Avec la liberté que vous est accoustumé de m'accorder, je vous supplie donc d'attirer au moins du Roy une chose qui m'a promis solennellement, c'est à dire qui me fera savoir l'obstacle en cas qu'il y en a quel'un; car autrement je suis peustêtre déchiré en secret, et je consent à ne vouloir plus pretendre en cas que je ne me justifie entièrement, et par là il peut meun juger de ces sortes de calumnies. Il est vray que si j'avois affaire à un autre que lui je ne m'étonnerois de rien, et je ne chercherois plus la raison d'un procédé si extraordinaire. Les Princes ne me sont pas si inconnues que cela. Mais j'avoue que le grand préjudice dans

laquelle je suis à son esgard et la confiance qui m'a donné la permission de prendre en lui mesme aux dessus d'une dependance servile de quelque autre que ce soit me fait avec respect attendre de lui autant de grace que cela m'a fait de préjudice apres les autres.

"Apres tout, Monsieur, permettes mois de m'excuser un peu sur toute cest opportunité. Je ne laisse pas de prévoir la fatigue qui ne sera necessaire de souffrir pour tacher un peu de reparer la negligence des autres, où encore il y a fort peu à gagner excepté l'envie et la haine, et il me fasche beaucoup de pouvoir dire que le plus des services que je rendrois me mettra plus en lutte à beaucoup des dangers. Mais non obstant tout cela voicy ce qui emporte aux dessus les autres reflexions, que je puis conter au moins dix affaires dans le Parlement pour lesquelles j'ai agi selon ma petite force autant que je pouvois faire pour ma vie propre, et vous sçavez autant que personne de quelle importance ces affaires estoit, et quoy que le zele où si je l'ose dire l'inclination personnelle m'a porté à cela il y a de quoy se moquer pour les ennemis de l'estat et de mois par consequence quand ils me reprochent de tous cela, et malignement se resjouisse de faire appercevoir comme ils s'imaginent une petite tache dans le caractère du Roy. Pour rire un peu apres tant de sérieux vous m'est témoin que je fais mon possible pour oster cest tache mais quelquefois cela le rend plus grand, car plus mon zele est opinionastre en l'envie que j'ai de lui servir, ce sera encore plus estrange d'estre toujours oublié."

From the same to the same, July 6 (1691). "... Il n'y a plus moyen de garder le silence qu'il faut rompre enfin pour vous assurer des mes tres-humbles remerciements et de la resolution que j'ai pris de continuer toujours de mesme à rendre tous les petites services desquelles je suis capable non obstant qu'on en use à mon esgard tout autrement qu'avec le reste du monde, de quoy j'avoue d'estre un peu estonné à cause qu'on n'est pas accoustumé à abandonner les autres comme cela. Si de temps en temps vous voulez bien faire sentir cela un peu, j'ose dire un peu hardiment que ce ne sera pas contre ses interets puisque il y va de son autorité de ne pas negliger tous à fait les services ni de laisser prevaloir quoy que ce soit contre ses fideles creatures qui peustêtre n'aura pas tant des ennemis qu'à cause de cela mesme, ce que je pourrois mieux faire voir si vous me feriez la grace d'expliquer un peu ce que vous n'avez touché que legèrement dans votre dernière."

From the same to the same. "Queen Street, Mars S. ... Je n'ose presque exprimer ce qui appartient à mon affaire de peur que je ne paroisse blamer un procédé que je dois toujours respecter, quoy qu'il est contre le véritable interest du Roy aussi bien que le mien. Cependant, my lord Portland m'ayant fait l'honneur de me venir parler sur tout cela le soir avant son depart avec quelque sorte de proposition comme un espee de reconnaissance de la part du Roy, je me croyois obligé par raison aussi bien que par respect de ne le pas mesprizer et d'écrire une asses long à lui touchant tout cela que je lui ai prié de montrer au Roy, et de le communiquer à personne qu'à vous seulement, pour laquelle liberté je vous demande ici pardon et vous prie d'ajouter ce qui depend de vous au soin que mi lord Portland a promis de prendre de mes pretentions et lui demander à voir la lettre que je lui ai écrit sur cela afin que vous puissiez parler aussi au Roy selon qui le juge à propos. Mais asteur (à cette heure) il est necessaire pour excuser tout cela dans un temps comme celui-ci que je vous dis franchement les motifs que me paroissent asses forts. Le premier que le Roy ayant fait beaucoup des graces à des personnes fort et publiquement opposé à ses interets, si au mesme temps il fait un affront public à un autre qui a eu l'honneur de faire tout le contraire, et d'avoir renssit aussi dans cest dernière session en disputant contre les autres mesmes, je vous laisse à considerer ce qu'on pensera et mesm ce qu'on fera aussi à l'avenir. Le second est que le Roy mesm avoue tout cela, et doit estre au dessus la petite peine qui ne scauroit s'empêcher de sentir, genereux comme il est, de se croire redevable à un pauvre homme comme mois, et sachant tout le temps que je suis un objet de risée seulement pour l'amour de lui et de son service, ce qui est vray au pied de la lettre car le monde est fort comme cela, et puis qui s'est moqué de mois le premier un Roy ne manquera jamais d'estre suivie de la sorte. Il depend de lui asteur de mettre fin à cela par un seule depeche ou de me laisser demeurer en peine si long temps que ce qui fera apres n'aura point de grace ni tant d'effet."

Sir William Trumbull to Dykevelt, Paris, 14 December 1685. "... A la première visite que j'ay rendu à Mons^r de Croissy quoy qu'on n'y attendoit que

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des compliments, je n'avois garde pourtant de la laisser échapper sans lui ouvrir les ordres du Roy mon maitre sur cette affaire, et l'intérêt particulier qu'il y prenoit, et de lui faire savoir l'estime et le cas que mon maitre faisoit de S. A. [the Prince of Orange] et de l'alliance prochaine qui est entre eux. La dessus il disoit que le Roi son maitre avoit écrit sur cet affaire à Mons^r Barillon, et qu'il ne doutoit point que ce qu'il en communiqueroit au Roy mon maitre ne lui satisfait de la sorte qu'il n'y prist aucun intérêt dorénavant. Mais comme je lui demandois si c'estoit la réponse que j'envoyerois au Roy mon maitre il me repartit que non, et en suite reprit la parole et me dit qu'il avoit souvent parlé sur cette affaire tant à Mons^r l'Embassad^r d'Hollande qu'à Mons^r L'Envoyé de Brandebourg, et qu'il ne pouvoit pas dire autre chose que ce qu'il leur avoit déjà dit, cet à savoir que le Roy son maitre ne reconnoissoit point la souveraineté d'Orange, et qu'ayant pris la résolution d'abolir la religion P. R. dans son royaume, et Dieu ayant bien ses soins (il faut, dit-il, que je vous parle de la manière, quoy que je sache que vous ayez des sentimens tous contraires) il se croyoit obligé en conscience et justice de faire la meme chose pour convertir les habitans de la ville d'Orange qu'ailleurs en son royaume. Mais comme je l'interrompis pour raisonner, tant sur les contraventions qu'on avoit fait en cet egard à beaucoup des traittés, que particulièrement à celui de Nimègue (dont le Roy mon maitre estoit le garant), il me répondit que le dit traité de Nimègue ne laissoit à Mons^r le P. d'O. que les memes droits qu'il avoit auparavant, et que s'il n'avoit pas aucun droit auparavant (comme, dit-il, il n'en avoit point, mais que ce droit estoit incontestablement à la maison de Longueville) ce traité ne lui en donnoit point. Je ne pouvois pas m'empêcher de lui repliquer brusquement que nonobstant tout cela le dit traité de Nimègue porte formellement que le P. d'O. seroit remis dans la possession de ladite principauté au meme état et en la meme manière dont il jouissoit auparavant, et que c'estoit cette possession la qu'on lui avoit ostée à cette heure et qu'on avoit manifestement violée. Il ne me répondit autre chose la-dessus, si non qu'il en parleroit au Roy. Apres cela je n'ay pas manqué d'écrire en Angleterre, non seulement le détail de tout ce discours et une lettre en particulier au Roy, mais aussi les nouvelles de tout ce qui s'est passé en Orange depuis l'enlèvement du Sieur Drevoyn jusques à présent, dont Mons^r Langy Mont-Miral m'a fait part toutes les fois qu'il les avoit reçues. Et come j'ay pris la hardiesse de supplier tres-humblement le Roy mon maitre de me vouloir donner de temps en temps des ordres nécessaires pour cette affaire, je les attends de jour en jour avec beaucoup d'impatience. Mardi passé j'eus ma première audience, et le meme jour je fus encore chez M^r de Croissy à demander la réponse que j'eus à mander au Roy mon maitre sur cette affaire. Il me dit qu'il avoit représenté mes instances au Roy son maitre, mais qu'il me falloit répondre de la meme manière qu'auparavant, et que le Roy avoit tout fait en Orange à cette heure; que ses troupes en estoient sorties; que se croyant obligé en conscience et justice de pourvoir au salut des habitans de cette ville, tout ce qu'il y avoit fait c'estoit à l'égard du spirituel, mais à l'égard du temporel il n'y avoit point de changement, mais tout y estoit demeuré comme auparavant; qu'il croyoit que cela satisfisoit au Roy mon maitre, et qu'il n'y prist pas aucun intérêt mais qu'il laissoit le Roy son maitre en toute sorte de liberté de faire ce qu'il jugeroit à propos dans son Royaume."

In a postscript to the letter from which this extract is made Sir W. Trumbull writes: "Je ne vous envoie pas celle-ci par le paquet de Mons^r l'Embassad^r d'Hollande pour des certaines raisons dont je vous feray, par une autre fois; mais je me sert de l'address que vous m'avez donné à Londres pour Mons^r Jean Frederick Molwat, &c. Faites moi la grace de m'advertir si celle-ci n'a point été ouverte."

From the same to the same. Paris, 4 January 1686. "Je pris la liberté de vous écrire un long détail de tout ce qui s'estoit passé à l'égard des affaires de son Altesse M^r le Prince d'Orange, et j'adressay ma lettre à Mons^r Jean Frederic de la Haye, comme vous m'avez ordonné à Londres. Mais depuis n'ayant pas eu l'honneur de savoir de vos nouvelles j'ay peur que celle-la ne s'estoit égarée en chemin. Je vous supplie me faire savoir par quel voye vous souhaiterai que je vous fasse tenir les miennes à l'avenir, puisque dans la presente conjuncture on ne pourroit pas prendre trop de precautions."

From the same to the same, London, 10 December 1686, recommending a French refugee to Dykevelt's patronage,

From the same to the same. Constantinople, 22 November 1687. "... Nous ne savons pas encore comment regnera ce nouvel empereur. Il passe pour un homme sçavant dans leurs loix, mais il n'a aucune experience; tout lui paroît nouveau, ainsi je croy qu'il aura de la peine à faire changer la face des affaires de cet empire qui paroît au contraire courir à grand pas à sa ruine, ne le trouvant ni argent ni soldats, ni bon ministre pour gouverner, division parmi eux et apparence de revolte en plusieurs lieux."

From the same to the same. Constantinople, 16 August 1689. Complimentary.

From the same to the same. The Hague, 14 December 1691. Complimentary.

From the same to the same, 28 March, O.S., 1692, entreating Dykevelt to obtain from the king the ransom or exchange of Monsieur Dayrolle, who has been taken prisoner and conveyed to Dunquerque.

From the same to the same, London, 13 April 1694, recommending Dayrolle to Dykevelt's patronage. "Il, sort depuis plusieurs années et sort nouvellement d'une prison de dixhuit mois de Bastille qu'il a soferté pour le service du Roy. Sa Majesté m'a promis de faire quelque chose pour lui aussitôt qu'il en trouvera l'occasion, et comme elle pourroit s'offrir pendant la campagne je vous supplie, Monsieur, s'il en est de besoin, de vouloir être son interprète pres du Roy."

Lord Sunderland to Dykevelt. Utrecht, November 10, 1689. Complimentary.

From the same to the same. Astorp, 29 August 1690. "... J'ay tous jours esté chez moy depuis mon retour jouyssent d'un repos agreable qui m'estoit presque inconnu. Il y a quelque temps que nous estions icy fort alarmé par le mauvais succes de nostre flotte et par les desseins pernicieux des malintentionnés. Mais la nouvelle de la victoire et des grandes actions du Roy vint fort à propos pour remettre les esprits estonnés, et à cette heure le calme est si bien restablie que Dieu conservant la personne de sa Majesté il n'y a rien à craindre que pour les ennemis."

Lord Polyarth to Dykevelt. London, 5 May 1691. "... Laissez moy vous raconter les faveurs que le Roy mon souverain m'a fait à cause que je sçay bien vous souhaitez que sa Maj. me favorise. Il n'a seulement me retabli en mes biens et mon état, mais aussi m'a nommé de son conseil privé du royaume, et encore il a avancé ma maison au titre de Mi Lord et l'a rangé parmi les pairs d'Ecoss. De plus il m'a libéralement promis de supporter ma famille, et cependant m'a donné une pension annuelle. Mon fils ainé commande une compagnie de la Cavalerie. Sa Maj. la Reine fit aussi de grandes obligations à ma femme durans son séjour icy, et lui donna à coudre un anneau d'un diamant taillé en facettes de grand prix. Voila, Mons^r, comme je dois a ses maj., tout ce que je suis, tous que je possède d'honneur et de biens, et tous que j'espère. Je ne manque rien que des occasions pour signaler toujours ma gratitude comme mon devoir en leur service. ... Ses ma sont tout à fait affables et benignes à tous; neantmoins nous sommes si mêlés qu'on ne sauroit distinguer d'entre les sinceres et honnêtement affectionnées et les autres qui ne le sont pas; et cecy rend nos affaires le plus obscures."

A paper, without signature, dated 1^o October 1691, and entitled "Continuation de Reflexions sur l'état des choses, principalement sur les mesures à prendre touchant la prochaine assemblée du Parlement." The date is in the handwriting of Dykevelt's London correspondent, extracts from whose letters appear in the present as well as in the last report of the Commission. "Preliminaire secret, sur un projet de paix."

5 October 1691. This paper is in the handwriting of Dykevelt's London correspondent.

A letter without address from the Count of Nassau, dated Namur, March 20, 1692, complaining of the hay furnished to the garrison.

Le Comte de Windischgrätz to Dykevelt, the Hague, 7 September 1693. Complimentary.

Four letters from the Duke of Schleswig Holstein, without address, dated respectively Malines, 4 March (two of this date), 5 March, and 6 May 1694.

A memoir, unsigned, of the military services of Jean Adolf Duke of Schleswig Holstein.

From M. Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, to Dykevelt, Brussels, 22 April 1694. Complimentary.

From the same, probably to the same, Brussels, 13 May 1695, asking his influence with the King (William III.) in support of some important matter of which the Elector had spoken to his correspondent in confidence.

From the same to Dykevelt, asking for his good offices

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with William III. and the States General in a matter not stated.

Copy of a letter from Callières, probably to Dykevelt, dated Versailles, 16 September 1694.—“ . . . S[ic] M[ajesté] desirant sincèrement de contribuer autant qu'il est en son pouvoir au prompt rétablissement du repos public, elle attendra seulement que M^{rs} les Etats Generaux, qui savent mieux qu'on ne leur peut marquer quels sont les passeports et precautions necessaires pour la seureté de celui que S. M^{te} enverra, s'expliquent à vous de ce qu'ils pretendent faire pour cet effet, et de quelle manière leur député sera autorisé, apres quoy, Monsieur, vous les pouvez assurer qu'il ne sera pas perdu un moment de temps de ce coste icy à donner un bon achèvement.”

The Duke of Württemberg to Dykevelt. Ghent, March 20, 1695. On some military movements.

The Duke of Luxembourg. (No address). Paris, 24 May 1695. Thanking his correspondent, probably Dykevelt, for a passport he has sent him.

The elector of Cologne to Dykevelt, Bonn, “ce (no day given) d'Août 1695,” asking Dykevelt to support his just pretensions with William III.

From the same to the same. Bonn, 3 May 1698. To Dykevelt, asking for his good offices to secure to the Catholics of certain parishes beyond the Meuse the rights secured by the treaty of Nimègue to those of Maestricht and its dependencies, of which the said parishes formed part at the time of the treaty.

From Keppel (Lord Albemarle), Kensington. 8 May 1696. No address. “Sa Majesté ayant vu et considéré ce que vous lui marquez dans la vostre du 22^e d'Avril au sujet de la lettre du duc de Holstein Pleun, elle m'ordonne de vous dire pour reponce que son opinion est que le dit duc pourra bien se defaire de son equipage, ou du moins de cette partie qui lui est le plus à charge, et que l'estat devroit lui accorder un mois de ses traitemens extraordinaires puis qu'il pretend dans l'extrait de sa lettre (que vous avez envoye au Roy) qu'il s'est mis en fraix et en depence pour aller en campagne. Voila, Monsieur, les sentimens du Roi, les quels sont tout à fait conformes avec ce que vous lui avez desja marqué de la veu de Mons^{rs} Le Pensionnaire Heynsius. . . . Le voiage du Roy est toujours arreté pour samedi, il doit s'embarquer à Marregett encore le mesme soin si le vent le permet.”

From the same to Dykevelt. London, 21 April 1702. “J'ay en toute ma vie tant des raison d'estre persuadé que vous m'honoriez de vostre amitié qu'il ne m'est jamais resté aucun sujet de doute sur ce sujet. La manière obligante dont vous volvez bien en particulier prendre part à la douleur que nostre grande perte [the King's death] me cause m'est doné tres grande consolation. Je vous en remercie, Monsieur, de tout mon cœur et je vous prie de croire que faisant un tres grand cas de vostre amitié personne ne peut vous en demander la continuation avec autant d'empressement que je le fais.

“On me maude, Monsieur, qu'il y a de l'apparence que vous devez passer dans ce pais icy. Je vous assure que je me fais un vrai plaisir de vous voir icy avec la qualité d'ambassadeur extraordinaire. Vous volvez bien, Monsieur, que je vous y offre mes services en tout ce qui dependra de moy, tant que je me trouverais dans cette ville. En cela comme en toute autre occasion il ny a rien que je ne fasse pour vous convaincre du zele tres parfait avec lequel j'ay l'honneur d'estre, &c.”

“Memoire des demands pour my lord Mainard Duc de Schomburg et de Leinster tant de son chef comme heritier pour un tiers de feu my lord Frederick Mareschal Duc de Schomburg son pere, que comme legataire de feu dame Suzanne d'Annale d'Haucourt Mareschale de Schomburg sa belle mere, et encore en qualité d'heritier universel par le testament de deffunt my lord Charles duc de Schomburg son frere.”

Copy of a paper relating to the same matter and signed by “le Comte de Schomburg et Mertola,” and headed “Project de quelle manière je suis intentionné de partager avec mon pere Meynard.”

Copy of an agreement between Meynard, Charles, and Frederick, counts of Schomburg, relating to the same matter.

“Memoire pour Monsieur le Mediateur sur les affaires de messieurs de Schomburg.”

A paper without signature or address, dated Paris, Sep^r 28, 1696. “ . . . Il est venu un exprès de l'Abbé de Polignac qui porte qu'il y a parmy le Polonois assez de disposition en faveur du Prince de Conty, et que si on vouloit faire quelque depense, il ne desesperoit pas

de faire tomber sur luy la couronne, mais la difficulté est de trouver l'argent. Le Prince n'en a point, et le Roy deja abimé de dettes n'oublie aucun moyen de s'endetter encor d'avantage pour avoir de quoy fournir aux depenses les plus pressantes, ayant besoin indubitablement de 80 millions d'extraordinaire tous les ans.”

From Lady Mordaunt, wife of Viscount Mordaunt, afterwards Earl of Peterborough, to (Dykevelt?), dated “Londre, ce 14 Mars,” no year given. “. . . Il y a des gens qui pretende que nostre gran ministre n'ey pas le longue dure, mais je crois que soit trop penetrer dans lafaiere que de s'imaginer ce la estau un home qui a fait toute, est qui ne refusara rien ou ne dois pas aller plus loin que l'avis qu'il dona de faire entrere le pere jesuite dans le conseil, une chose que les Catolick memme desaprove est donna occasion à Monsieur Cheridon quan il estoit dernièrement icy de dire que cettoit le consielle don Spenser qui ruina Eddart le second est quel pourrais estre auy persion à Jaque le second. On parle de quelque dessordre à nostre cour, mais on nonsey pas les raison. Je ne m'en etone pas. Je vous assure qu'il y a un sertain blondin qui fait bien savoir ce qu'il peu penetrer est que l'on a des nouvelles bien fraiche chez Madam de Denmark qui est grosse. Mon voisin est Monsieur Sidue je (a word obliterated here) norat pas la permission de nous faire visite stanne (cette année). Quan nous some ensemble nous faisons mille veu pour nos illustre persone, est avons le plaisir de pouvoire nous dire nos sentiment san danger. Monsieur, je vous ay did les miens aus long une chose entraine, lotremet je me suis éloignée. Je vous prie de donner l'encloue as son altese Royal, est de l'assurer que j'atendois le depart de Monsieur Rossole pour luy ecrire.”

Same, Nov. 28 “nostre style,” no year, to Dykevelt. “On fait, quelquois scrupule de respondre moy, monsieur, vous voyez je comence avec vous, dans le temps mesme le plus commode quant on estime le mary absent, faut il que je vous dise que je ne suis pas aise quil ne l'est pas puis que hors de saison il me la faut quitter quant son absence ne sera profitable ny à luy ny à ses amis. Sy vous scavez combien de fois il a souhaité ses affaires entre les mains de Monsieur Dyckvelt vous auriez reconnue la bonne opinion qu'il a de vous et la confiance qu'il a en vostre amitié. Comme les affaires ne sont point de nostre province nous avons à peine droit d'en parler, mais ayant ven de la main proper de M^{me} de Wildts que tout seroit prest la fin de Septembre et sachant qu'on pretendoit n'attendre que my lord il y a sept semaines, je peult du moins savoir que je vous ecries des plaints au commencement de Decembre. Il faut que j'en fasse puisque qu'en verité je trouve qu'il est trop patient. Je peux mesme vous ecrire des nouvelles avec moins de contrainte que my lord il m'a ditt qu'il m'en vouloit charger quant il seroit icy, mais la catholicté domine sy fort que je crains la galanterie de la cour ne mettera pas une dame en seureté. Je vous diray pourtant que sy vous vous negligé ils sont bien alertes icy. Tous les colleges, tous les eveches seront remply de Catholiques et les ecoles. Cely de Westminster, D^r Busby étant mort, aura un jesuit. Presque tous les sheriffs seront papist, on met tous les grands seigneurs hors les provinces, comme my L^d Bridwater et my L^d Abington. Ont va lever des nouvelles troupes. Que voulez vous davantage. Il me semble qu'en voila asses et que ma lettre est asses longue.”

Same to same. “Hege, le 13 de Janvier[17].” The writer asks her correspondent to use his influence in order to have her appointed lady of honour to the Princess of Orange. “Je vous supplie de preparer son esprit en ma faveur, est de luy faire comprendre comme bien on serais sensible a l'obligation du don ou aux refus, sachans qu'elle a esté pour vint anneé dans nostre famille par Madame Peterbarow a la mere de la Princess est a la Roynie presente est sy on veut contene un peu sur soit je croy que j'y puis pretendre par quelque petit service est hasard a un honneur qui a esté mon out est cely que beaucoup de persone en Engleterre croyent que je pourroit remplier avec justice est en relever l'honneur aus temps (autant) que persone qui l'a possedé. Je puis deer cecy de moy memme quelle ny a persone qui servirais lurs altesse avec plus ou tans de zelle que moy. J'en es donne une prouve en la (illegible) de moy [a word missing here] memme est en bien est honneur cy j'avois en plus a sacrifier je l'orois fait tout ce qui estoit de mon sex a faire n'etoit que de rendre mes respects a son Altesse dans l'absence de ce grand prince est on courage moïn gran que le sien aurois sugombee. Mais elle a trouvee sa cou-

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solution dans sa raison est n'a en a faire d'ayed d'outres. Mais j'espere avoire l'honneur de l'accompagner dans un pais ou je luy serais plus necessaire est ou je croy que les occasion naiterois de les convaincre que l'on soit devoacé a leur interest. Monsieur sy ont pouvois je flatter que vous en agirois ou frais amis on ceroit trop heureux. Vous savez combien my lord est sensible a tout ce qui me touche est sy son altesse m'en vouloit faire la grace sur ce que vous luy en pourriez dire qu'il en aurois une reconnaissance qui ne finerois q'avec sa vie."

Same to same. "Le 30 de Decembre." " Nous n'avons point d'ntre nouvelle que la malady de la Roine", qui se trouva malle hier, est on crains fort quelle ne fasse fause couche. Elle devoit sortir une proclamation lundy pour faire un remerciement pour sa grosses est de prier dans nos eglise jusquesqu quell fut acouchée."

From Viscount Mordaunt, dated "Lundy Martin," and probably addressed to Dykvelt. "On trouve le Roy si dispose a faire des difficultes a vostre egard, sy chagrin de vostre arrive que ceux qui ne sont pas de la cour craignent de vous venir voir de peur de les donner des pretextes. Plusieurs seigneurs mais particulièrement my L^d Hallifax voudroit vous venir saluer il pretendoit vous envoyer son frere M^{ons} Savell (qui a encore sa charge quoi qu'il croit la perdre tous les jours) pour vous faire ses compliments, mais il ne revient pas de deux ou trois jours de la campagne. C'est pourquoi il ma prie de vous faire ses baise-mains et de vous dire qu'il ne vient pas vous voir qu'il ne sache que vous le trouvez a propos. Il y a plusieurs autres qui sont dans la mesme peine, non pas pour eux memes mais de peur quant disant que les gens mail affectoné vous frequenter ne les donne lien d'agir selon leurs inclination. Je me donnerois souvent le plaisir de vous venir trouver ches vous si ce nestois pour la mesme raison, car de vous voir ailleurs seroit de la derniere consequence. Sy je vous voyois en quelque endroit particulier ils le scauroit sans doute et en feroit des affaires facheuses. Il faut que vous croyes quont vous espie comme un amant jaloux et quont seroit bien aise de vous revoir ches vous. Quant vous le trouverois le plus a propos je viendrois quelque soir ches vous. (Sy il y a du monde vous me recevrez comme sy cestoit la premiere visite). J'amenerois avec moy un gentilhomme que je voudrois bien vous faire connoitre. Il s'appelle S^r Micheal Wharton, c'est le fils d'un gentilhomme du North qui a six milles pistoles de rent et cinquante milles dans sa poché, mais il vitt fort particulièrement dans la ville et ne sera [a word torn away] fort remarquable. Il a servi dans tous les Parlements hors celley. Cest le plus honeste homme du monde, d'un fort grand interest aux pays, mais outre cela l'esprit du monde le plus juste, et qui scait mieux lestat des affaires que personne. Il peut venir ches vous moins observe parce que cest sa custume de marcher quelque fois les rues en manteau sans equipage. Surtout vous poves avoir une entiere confiance en luy, et cest ce quont peut dire de peu de gens, et vous devez estre extremement sur vostre garde. Cest le heur du berger, cest un moment critique, on presse fort, et les offres sont sy grandes qu'il faut la derniere vertu pour estre a l'espreuve."

From the same, dated 26th June, but without address.

From the same to Dykvelt, without date.

J. Williamson to Dykvelt. The Hague, 20 Aug. 1698.

From the same to the same. The Hague, 24 Nov. 1698.

The Earl of Portland to Dykvelt, Windsor, 26 April 1699. 1 May

Same to same, Kensington, 26 Jan. 5 Feb., no year. "

Il i a une autre chose, Mons, dont je serois tres aise de savoir vostre sentiment, c'est que comme nous avons tous les jours une infinite d'advertissements et d'advys des desseins que lon continue de trainer contre la vie du Roy, qui nous tiennent dans des inquietudes insupportables a tous qui nous interessons pour sa conservation: Il i a des gens qui sont de sentiment que pour s'en delivrer une fois le moyen de cela seroit d'aller a la source de parler a M. de Calieres de tout ce qui est passe et decouvert de cette nature qu'il est paru clairement a tout le monde que le ministre de France (sans parler du Roy) i a en la main et que le Roy Jacques l'a autorisé, temoin l'affaire de Gradvall et la conjuration de l'annee passée, que cest une chose execrable et dont le Roi de France devoit pour son honneur et sa gloire se justifier en temoignant son ressentiment

et empechant la chose autant qu'il dependra de lui, et cela publiquement, et que comme sans cela il ni a pas moyen de vivre dans ce monde, quoy que le Roy de France sache par experience combien le Roy d'Angleterre a eu abomination de telles maximes que l'on est obligé par necessite de lui declarer que si l'on ne voit pas clairement que le Roy de France fasse ce qu'il peut faire pour empecher ces ministres et le Roy Jacques a continuer ces menaces que l'on trouvera assez de gens en France que voudront par plusieurs mouvements s'employer a vanger le Roy d'Angleterre des barbares cruautés dont il est menacé tous les jours. Je ne say si vous n'avez peut estre pas deja parle a M^r de Calieres sur ce sujet. Je vous supplie de me le faire savoir et de me mender ce que vous jugez de ceci. L'on songe a tous quant on ne sait quel remede trouver a ces maux."

Same to same, Kensington, 26 March, no year. " . . . Jay bien recu aussi, Monsieur, celle par laquelle vous prenes la peine de me marquer la conversation que vous aves eu avec M^r de Calieres. Je croy qu'il a compris la chose et dessein que l'on a eu de lui faire comprendre que le Roy de Fr^e aura a craindre pour soy mesme si il n'empeche ces attentats abominables. Ceux qui croyent bien connoistre le genie du Roy et de sa cour assurent que hors un pareil discours qui approche d'une declaration ou d'une menace il ni a pas moien de mettre fin a ces machinations, et ils assurent que cela le fera uniquement. M^r le Pensionaire pourra, je croy, vous informer si vous ne l'estes deja que par M^r L'Electeur de Brandebourg nous sommes informes de la maison Madame de Maintenon que l'on a envoié des gens en Hollande et pour passer de la en ce pais afin d'assassiner le Roy. Apres cela nous avons estes informes que deux de ces gens, dont on nous a mandé les noms et fait la description, estoit tombes malades, et par la lettre si jointe de la mesme main vous verrez que l'on a remplacé ce défaut par deux autres qui doivent remplir leurs places. Comment pourra toujours se garantir contre ces dangers qui seront peut estre encore plus grands apres la paix faiste que durant la guerre si le mesme esprit regne sans crainte ni retenue, car les interets de la France seront toujours plus ou moins la destruction de nostre Roy. J'ay mande par la poste precedente mes apprehensions quant sa Maj^e passera en Hollande si la Haye est remplie de Francois quant il i sera la curiosité li i menera de Delft, des scleretés ne se distinguent pas a la veue des honestes gens, si la question si l'on pourra trouver quelque remede a cela et prendre des precautions que je crois tres difficiles. Cependant il i faudra songer. . . . Je ne vous dis rien de ce qui se passe au Parlement puisque [sic] say que vous en estes exactement informe. J'ajouteray seulement que celon les apparences nous aurons bientost une bonne fin de cete session."

Same to same. Du camp de Bellhardy (Beltrawry) du 4^e, the rest of the date is torn away, but the contents show that the letter was written three days after the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. The first part of the letter is in another handwriting, the rest in the Duke of Portland's. "Je suis tres-marry que j'ay été si long temps sans vous écrire et vous mander les particularités de ce qui se passe icy; mais, je vous prie de croire, qu'il m'est impossible de satisfaire à ce que je dois à mes amis, le service de l'armée ayant extrêmement occupé pendant que nous étions à portée d'une armée ennemie si considerable. Je croy que la perte de la bataille au Pais-Bas nous touche aussi sensiblement qu'à vous, et j'espere que la douleur que vous en aurez en sera beaucoup moderée par les nouvelles que vous recen d'icy de la grace que le bon Dieu nous a faite premierement de nous conserver la personne et la vie du Roy d'un aussi dangereux coup que celui du canon dont il a été blessé, et puis de luy donner une si signalée victoire sur ses ennemis par le gain d'une bataille où malgré une si grand blessure, milliers de temoins publieront dan le monde avec quelle vigueur et courage il a agi et combien le succès de cete grande journée pour l'interest protestant, luy est, apres Dieu, dû uniquement. La relation que Tromer vous en aura communiqué est si modeste, et parceque le Roy l'a voulu voir devant qu'elle fut envoyée, si fort éloignée de toutes flatteries, que beaucoup de particularités fort essentielles à notre avantage y ont été omises. La maniere dont les ennemis ont été battus et la perte qu'ils ont faite les a tellement terrifiés que tout ce qui a resté ensemble le leurs armées a marché toute la nuit jusques à la porte de Dublin, qu'ils ont ansey quitté hier sans bruler ny piller, se dispersant par tout le pais, le Roy Jacques retirant avec une troupe de ses gardes vers le west de l'Irlande. Il n'y a que le corps des Francois et quelques peu des Irlandois avec lesquels Mons^{ieur} de Lauzun s'est retiré qui soit demeuré

* Mary of Modena.

† James II.

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ensemble. Dans Drogheda ils avoient laissé une garnison de trois mille hommes ou le Roy avoit envoyé un détachement pour l'attaquer, mais ils se sont rendus moyennant la vie et la liberté de s'en aller sans armes et sans bagage. Hier sa Maj^{te} a marché avec son armée jusque icy à neuf milles de Dublin, où un grand nombre des Protestants de la dite ville se sont vus rencontrer versant des larmes de joye." Here the amanuensis ends and Lord Portland continues]. "Jespere que ce succes pourra nous faire songer a reparer la perte que nous avons soufferte aus Pais Bas, qui nous a touche sensiblement; mais il faut prendre le bon et le mauvais que le bon Dieu nous l'envoie. Si nous avions perdu la bataille ici et quelle se [one or two words torn away] gagnée la bas, je croy que les choses auroit este en beaucoup plus mechant estat."

The Marquis of Normanby to Dykevelt, July 10 (1699). Complimentary.

From the Duke of Atholl, Bath, 27 June, no year, nor address. Defends himself against suspicions cast upon his loyalty. As I writ in my last I did (before my coming from Scotland) recommend to my sone to serve his ma^{ty} faithfully, and gave him all the power and commission I had the better to inable him to it, and I hope or now it is known to his Ma^{ty}, and had not I been sure of his readines to discharge his duty I had not intrusted him. And though I have always studied to make my actions and professions anserable, yet the vigilant malice of my enemyes hath inverdorr to misrepresent me otherways by informing what makes for their designs, and omitting what would justifie me, which they have most dising enough done in the case of my mens raising in armes, for that some of them [w]ur in armes is treu, but it was by order of the Committee of Estates for intercepting of Dundee's descent into the countree, and for securing of it against the highlanders that uer joined with him, if they should offer to plunder. So that I, having putt thus my small intrest in a condition to serve the King and defend itself, and given full directions to my sone therein, I presumed upon his Ma^{ty}'s goodness (my indisposicione daily increasing) that he would not take it ill that I came to this place for recovering of my halib, if it please God, since I am not so capable for want of health to serve his ma^{ty} as I have been formerly, and I hope his ma^{ty} will give me his protection. I am glad to hear of the surrender of the Castle of Edinburgh, and of the success of his ma^{ty}'s forces in Scotland. I wish his armes may be attended with the same success every wher."

From the Bishop of London (Compton) to Dykevelt, June 16, no year. "Vous pouvez bien temoigner combien je suis éloigné de mesler dans les affaires publiques. Neanmoins je me trouve obligé à present par l'amitié que vous avez en toujours pour moy de vous communiquer un affaire de consequence qui vous touche. C'est que l'embassadeur d'Espagne et le Resident de Venise, à ce qu'on dit, ont rapportés à quelques uns que vous aviez dit à eux [que vous] aviez gagné soixante seigneurs par [dont que vous] étiez icy pour le parti du Prince. Lequel a bien surpris ceux qui l'ont entendu, come vous pouvez bien croire. Je le laisse à vous d'en aviser, vous suppliens de cacher mon nom."

From Lord D'Arcy, without address, London, Ju. 17, no year. "... Depuis mon arrivé icy qui estoit que Moredy au matin j'ay fort peu appris de nouveau. Hier my lord Devenshire parut devant la justice en chef pour recevoir sa sentence, qui estoit de payer trentes milles livres d'Angleterre et de demeurer en prison jusque au temps qu'il l'aura payez. Hier j'allay a Windsor on j'ay treuveux leurs majestés en bon sentez. Le Roy a este un peu incommodé de la goute, mais cela est a cet heur passe. Mons^{te} le Prince de Denmark est parti aujourd'uy pour aller chez luy, on il passera six semaines. On a beaucoup parler icy d'un dissolution du Parlement, mais ont croyt que cela est differé pour quelque temps. Je ne vou pas vous incommoder d'avantage seulement de vous prier de faire mes tres humbles devoir a son Altesse et a Madame la Princess, et de vous assurer que si je vous puis faire quelque service dan ce pais vous ne trouverez jamais personne plus rejoyut de l'ocacion que," &c.

Lord Lexington. without address, Paris, Oct. 27, no year. Complimentary.

A letter without date or address, signed J. Cutts, (Lord Cutts?). Probably addressed to Dykevelt. "Pour quelques raisons de consequence que je vous diray quand j'auray l'honneur de vous voir j'ay resolu de ne point partir d'icy que Marôys prochain. Alors je partiray avec la poste, je veus dire dans la nuit au même temps que les lettres partent si bien que si vous trouvez bon de me donner votre [pa]cket, j'en prendray un soin par-

ticulier. Vous m'avez demandé, Monsieur, les noms de ces messieurs que j'ay mené chez vous. De peur que vous ne les sçassiez pas bien je vous les diray icy. My lord Highton fils de my lord Clare, monsieur Herbert, cousin de my lord Herbert of Churbery, Sir Serscoe How avec deux de ses freres, et je erois que Monsieur Lusort Gowre, beau-fils de my lord de Bath au[r]a l'honneur de vous voir devant que je parte. Il y a beaucoup d'honnêtes gens qui seront bien aise d'être connus de vous, mais je ne le crois pas à propos de vous embarrasser de tant de visites; aussi il n'est pas necessaire de vous mener ceux qui ne sont pas de gens de consequence. Je vous prie, monsieur, de m'envoyer la lettre qui [je] vous ay prêtée. Elle a été écrite de l'Attorney-Generell en Irlande a my lord Tyrconnell icy."

A letter, without signature, addressed to Dykevelt, and dated London, 18 October, no year. "Je suis asses empêché comment vous faire comprendre sans nome personne de quelle part cette lettre vous vient. Vous devriez pourtant poutester quand je vous diray que j'apprehende fort que vous n'ayez oublié celle qui vous serroit d'interprete quoy qu'avec bien de la peine. Quinze jours apres que vous estes parti de ce pais Mr. R. et moy nous sommes brouillés d'une maniere a ne vous voir pas si tost et ainsi cette voye de vous faire venir de mes nouvelles me manquant il sera tres necessaire que vous me fassiez sçavoir comment je vous pourray cerir surement. J'aurois bazarde de vous ecrire plus tost come je le fait à cette heure sans que nous estes aus bains, mais j'espere que ni mon silence ny aucune manvaise office qu'on ait pu me rendre aupres de vous n'aura fait aucune impression chez vous, puis que je suis et seray toute ma vie dans les mesme sentimens on vous m'avez quand vous m'avez fait l'honneur de me venire voir en ce pais icy."

A letter without date or signature, but written by a Frenchman, and addressed, as the contents show, to William III. :—"L'inclination et la haute estime que tout le monde se sent forcé d'avoir pour un heros de vostre carateler, le dur et honteux esclavage sous lequel je prevois que la France va gemir pour jamais s'il faut que vous generaux desseins viennent à manquer de succes, et quelques outrages que j'ay recueus en mou particulier de la cour, m'obligent à faire ce par cy tout dangereux que je le connoisse. Je scais aussi certainement que si j'envoiois l'appareil dressé qu'une mort cruelle m'est destinée si je suis assez malheureux pour que mon entreprise soit decouverte, je le seais, j'en suis sur, et je compte la dessus sans que ma fermeté et ma resolution en soient pourtant en nulle maniere ébranlées. En effet puisque c'est une necessité pour nous de mourir et que nous ne pouvons mourir qu'une fois, que nous exposons tous les jours nostre vie pour satisfaire des passions criminelles, et que milles maladies différentes viennent nous l'arracher lorsque nous nous y attendons le moins, et que nostre jeunesse ou nostre temperament semblent nous permettre de la pouvoir conserver plus long temps, je crois que je n'en saurois faire un meilleur usage que de la sacrifier pour le salut et la liberté d'une patrie, pour arcter le cours d'une puissance arbitraire et immodérée qui immole tout à ses interests et à sa conservation, et qui fait pour cela de gaieté de cœur de millions de miserables, et enfin pour avoir l'honneur de seconder les justes et magnanimes intentions d'un heros qui merite d'estre le maitre du monde autant par sa moderation que par son habilité et la grandeur de son courage. . . . Si vostre Majesté pouvoit ignorer l'estat déplorable où la France est reduite, je luy ferois un recit abrégé des maux qu'elle souffre, je luy representerois les provinces desertées par un nombre infini d'impos qui y entretiennent une eternelle famine au milieu même des moissons les plus abondantes aux qu'elles le laboureur n'ose toucher et qu'il se voit enlever pour le payement d'un millions de subsides. Je luy parlerois des loix les plus reverés et des privileges les plus anciens de la nation en general et des particuliers que la cour a abolis pour jamais. Le luy ferois voir le clergé, les Parlements, les universités, les plus celebres du Royaume d'écrites d'en registrer sans examen et sans repliche tous les ordres de la cour quelques contraires qu'ils puissent estre à la religion et aux anciennes constitutions de l'estat, et enfin les supplices cruels et les morts honteuses qu'on ordonne à tous momeus sans forme ny proces, mais V. M. en scait autant et plus que moy la dessus. Toutte la nation est au desesper, et about vostre Majesté entendroit dans les assemblées les plus nombreuses tout le monde murmurer contre le gouvernement et souhaiter quelques revolution jusque la que j'ay ou dire à plusieurs magistrats et de gens de la premiere qualité qu'ils voudroient de tout leur cœur que V. M. gagnast quelque bataille et qu'elle fust

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desja dans Paris. Si je suis donc aujourd'hui criminel, tous les François sont coupables. La seule différence qu'il y a entr'eux et moy est que j'ose entreprendre ce qu'ils n'osent que penser. Je ne suis pas moins innocent qu'eux, mais je suis plus hardi, je ne crains point de reproches qu'on peut faire à toute nation." The writer advises the King as to the most favourable way for conducting his next campaign. The letter is in two different handwritings, while some blanks are filled in by Dykevelt.

A document entitled "Extrait de l'Imprimé Intitulé L'Observateur que la chambre basse condamne." It is in the same handwriting as the News Letters of 1686-93.

A document without date or signature, entitled, "Memoire pour La Confidente."

A list of the members of the Privy Council, the cabinet, the Order of the Garter, the House of Lords, without date. This also is in the same handwriting as the News Letters of 1686-93.

NEWS LETTERS 1686-93.

A Londres le 1^{er} Juillet 1691, Vendredy. "Ce matin l'on a recen icy deux bonnes nouvelles d'Irlande. L'une que la flotte marchande de Smyrne et de la Mediteranée est arrivée à Kinsale, l'autre qu'on avoit tellement ruiné

a coups de canon les fortifications d'Athlone le 7 Juillet 27 Juin

que le lendemain on devoit passer la rivière, et donner l'assaut dans de mesures où l'on voyoit les ennemis en petit nombre. J'ay vu les lettres du camp de ce jour la, et celles de Dublin datées deux jours aprez portent qu'on y parloit quatre contre un que le 9 Juillet la place aura 29 Juin

été prise. A cela il y a toute sorte d'apparence. Mais l'autre nouvelle de la flotte marchande arrivée à Kinsale a produit aujourd'hui la cour et à la ville mille contestations et plusieurs gageures quoy que le secretaire de Mr. Coninsby l'un des gouverneurs d'Irlande ecrive expressément par apostille à Mr. Brichman qu'au moment qu'il alloit fermer sa lettre il avoit en avis de Cork que la flotte marchande étoit proche Kinsale au nombre d'environ 80 voiles. Ce fait est constant qu'on a vu autant de voiles. Mais plusieurs personnes non Jacobites, et Jacobites, ont affirmé et parié que c'est la flotte de France qui a paru à Kinsale cherchant la marcheande. Aujourd'hui j'ay entendu cent personnes à Witehall raisonner contradictoirement sur cela. J'ay demandé en particulier, et de votre part, au comte de Pembroke son opinion sur ces deux opinions qu'on affirme également. Il m'a assuré que c'est la flotte marchande qui est à Kinsale, et qu'outre la lettre de Mr. Brichman il a reçu par des marchands qui ont des lettres de Kinsale même que la flotte de Smyrne étoit enfin heureusement arrivée proche le port. Il m'a dit que je pouvois vous en assurer et parier. Cependant l'ambassadeur d'Holande qui a entendu ce matin les débats a dit qu'il ne pouvoit croire que la flotte marchande de Smyrne eut manqué à passer derrière l'Ecosse, et qu'il étoit vray qu'elle fut arrivée à Kinsale il y a des gens qui auroient envoyé un express à Dublin et à Londres, &c. Quoy qu'il en soit nous sçaurons la vérité au premier jour.

"On receut hyer des lettres du 8 Juillet 25 Juin de l'admiral Russell qui étoit proche l'isle d'Ouessant. Il marque qu'il n'avoit pu apprendre de nouvelles certaines de la flotte de France, que quelques-uns des batimens de pecheurs qu'il avoit rencontrés disoient qu'elle étoit rentrée dans Brest, mais d'autres disoient qu'elle avoit pris la route d'Irlande, et qu'il avoit été résolu dans un conseil de guerre d'aller la chercher de ce côté-là pour la combattre et pur garantir la flotte marchande.

"C'est une chose assez étrange qu'on ne soit pas bien informé de la route de la flotte de France. Elle gagne beaucoup si par quelque stratagème elle fait easter d'elle et des cotes de Bretagne la flotte d'Angleterre. J'ay vu des lettres de L'Isle de Jerzay écrites depuis sept jours, qui assurent que la consternation étoit si grande sur les cotes, sur tout à St. Malo, qu'on avoit déjà transporté les marchandises et les meubles sur l'avis que la flotte Angloise approchoit, et que peu de monde pouvoit bruler ce pais là."

Same date. "**** Apres ce que my lord Sydney vous a dit touchant le capitaine de vaisseau que bien des gens soupçonner d'être Jacobite il y a leu de ne le plus soupçonner puisque luy-même en répond. Je desabuseray quelques personnes, mais non Mr. Filpatrick, qui n'a pas meilleure opinion de luy que du lord dont je vous envoyay le nom en chiffre et que vous montraies à 33. Luy, le comte et la comtesse et plusieurs autres assurent positivement que ce lord est le plus adroit Jacobite qui soit icy

employé. Ils n'ont fait remarquer une chose que je sçay bien, c'est qu'il se promène souvent à l'écart et seul à seul avec Mr. Boklay. Je leur ay répondu que ce Mr. Boklay a une belle femme, my lady Sophie, qui est presentement à Paris aprez de la Reyne Jaquette, et que ce lord l'a souvent baizé com'il a voulu, que c'est la véritable cause pourquoy il fréquente tant le mary, qui d'ailleurs est une tête sans cervelle guér propre à l'entretenir, luy qui l'a bonne.

"Hyer, en raisonnant seul à seul avec Mr. de Ronquillo, (qu'on nomme déjà comte de sans qu'il ait encore divulgué la mort de son frere), pour tacher de penetrer le principal motif de l'ambassade de my lord Lexington en Espagne, aprez un long discours il me vint dans l'esprit de dire que, peut être, c'est pour disposer le Roy d'Espagne a donner le reste des Pais-Bas à l'Electeur de Baviere comme autrefois Philippes Second les donna à sa fille et à son gendre. Aussitot je remarquay qu'il grinçoit les dents, seroit il poing et qu'il eclata de son oeil avec une colere que je creus qu'il alloit se jeter sur moy il fit un serment horrible que si le Roy d'Angleterre, le meilleur amy du Roy d'Espagne étoit capable de luy faire faire une telle proposition c'étoit se declarer plus son ennemy que ne l'est le Roy de France, et qu'il conseileroit de s'accorder incontinent avec luy en luy donnant plutôt les Pais-Bas qu'à l'Electeur de Baviere; que le Roy de France pour un si beau present ne luy feroit plus la guerre, et luy donneroit incontinent en échange Casal, Pignerol, Perpignan, avec d'autres pais et plusieurs millions, &c. Apres que je l'eus laissé parler avec furie contre moy d'ozer luy debiter une telle sottise, je commençay aussi à crier en colere, mais sans jurer ny luy dire des injures comm'il m'en disoit, et je me levay crainte de quelque coup de poing en le blamant de ne vouloir pas que dans une conversation libre et sans consequence je luy disse mes imaginations aprez avoir souvent écouté les siennes. Je voulois m'en aller en grondant, mais il me pria de rester. Je me fis presser plusieurs fois, et comme je m'assis tout contre luy je luy demanday s'il y avoit secreté de son poing. Il m'avoua qu'il avoit été sur le point de me frapper. Je luy avouay que j'étois plus fort que luy, et qu'avant qu'il eut appelé du secours j'aurois en le temps de sortir. Il prit cela en riant, et peu à peu nous raisonnâmes de sens rassis. Il me voulut persuader que les Pais-Bas étoient le plus beau fleuron de la couronne du couronne du Roy d'Espagne, qui luy conservoit tous les autres. Je luy dis en colere pourquoy donc il ne le conserve pas mieux avec des troupes et de l'argent, et qu'il s'en repose sur les soins du Roi et des Etats généraux? Il attribue cela au malheur du gouvernement d'Espagne et aux conseillers d'état: qu'aussitot qu'il sera du nombre il espere d'y faire changer de conduite, &c. * * *

"On a arrêté plusieurs marchands Anglois et François qui ont porté du plomb, de la poudre et autres choses nécessaires à la France. Les warans sont pour crime de trahison, mais il est a craindre qu'on ne leur pardonne quoyque convaincus."

A Londres le 1^{er} Juillet 1691, Mardy. "Avant hyer dimanche j'eus l'honneur, monsieur, de vous écrire extraordinairement par Mr le Capitaine Golstein que la Reyne depecha au Roy pour luy porter la bonne nouvelle de la prise d'Athlone dont vous auez sceu par luy des circonstances et vous en pouvez voir d'autres dans la gazette cy jointe.

"Nous recevons le meme jour dimanche et hyer lundy par deux postes d'Holande plusieurs autres bonnes nouvelles sur tout touchant les Tures et l'Empereur et la levée du siege de Conj en Piedmont. Nous rendrons icy de bon coeur nos actions de grâces au bon Dieu, et nous le prions de continuer à abaisser la puissance de France, qui a tant fait de mal à ses voisins, sur tout aux Protestants.

"Tout ce qui se publia icy Vendredy dernier sur les lettres d'Irlande à Mr Brichman touchant la flotte de Smyrne s'est trouvé faux. Elle n'est point encore arrivée à Kinsale, et on l'en eroit bien loin. On ne sçait pas non plus si les vaisseaux qu'on avoit vus étoient la flotte de France. On n'a point de nouvelles certaines de l'endroit où elle est. Apparemment elle cherche la flotte marchande, ou elle se promène loin pour tacher de faire promener celle d'Angleterre et d'Holande, qui étoit revenue il y a quelques jours vers l'entrée de la manche semblant prendre la route d'Irlande.

"Mr de Ronquillo est transporté de joye d'être fait conseiller d'état, qu'il eleve par dessus tous les employs d'Espagne. Il partiroit des demain s'il avoit quelque argent et un navire. Il se prepare au pis aller qui est le paquebot. Il m'a parlé de 37 d'une manière que je voy

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que sa colere est passé. Une lettre de 381^a fort rejouy, et les bonnes nouvelles.

"L'archevêque d'York preta hyer serment à genoux à la Reyne, ayant des mains entres les siennes.

"Il y a quatre jours qu'il y eut quelque eumeute à la ville vers Temple-barre dont on pourra faire du bruit en dehors, mais ce n'est rien. Un sherif vouloit prendre des voleurs dans un endroit qui a été long temps privilegié. Les interesses tiraient, il y eut quelques gens blessez. On envoya a Witehall. Le duc de Lenster commanda a un officier de prendre 40 gardes dulcorps et 100 soldats avec ordre de ne point faire aucun mal qu'à la dernière extremité. On prit une douzaine de cete caillaie qu'on pursueit en justice, et tout cela n'a eu aucune suite."

A Londres le 30^e Juillet 1691, Vendredy. "La poste ordinaire d'Irlande n'est point arrivée depuis la prise d'Athlone. Mais l'on a apris la suite par une autre voye, si ell'est bien seure. C'est par les maitres de quelques navires galois partis de Dublin pour Withaven proche Carille au nord d'Ang^s, qui ont raporté que le bruit étoit generalement repandu dans Dublin que l'armée Irlandoise s'étoit separée pour aller partie vers Limerik, et partie vers Galloway, et que cete separation s'étoit fait avec tant de precipitation qu'ils avoient laissé huit pieces de canon, et qu'on leur a tué beaucoup de monde de leur arriere garde. On exagere fortement sur la perte, mais il faut attendre la confirmation. C'est ce que m'a dit aujourd'huy my lord Pembrok, et qu'il croit que la flotte marchande de Smyrne est retournée vers Lisbonne à cause du vent contraire. Il m'a dit aussi que les vaisseaux de guerre François qui sont dans Dunquerque ont tenté d'en sortir en faisant avancer quelques frigates legères, mais que les vaisseaux Anglois et Holandois qui les bloquent ont empêché leur dessein en tirant si à propos le canon qu'une de ces fregattes a été sur le point de couler à fonds et que les autres l'ont ramené deurs le port sans mats ny voiles.

"Ce soir une poste d'Irlande est arrivée qui ne porte autre chose sinon que depuis la prise d'Athlone les ennemis ont abandonné Sligo, Leusboroug et generalement tout le nord, allant en diligence vers Gallouaj et Limerik. Notre armée marchoit à eux il y a six jours. Assurement ils ne tiendront plus la campagne."

A Londres le 31^e Juillet 1691, Mardy. "Tout la ville de Londres est en joye (celle d'Amsterdam le sera bien tôt) pour la bonne nouvelle de l'arrivée de la flotte marchande de Turquie à Kinsale. Avant hyer l'on en eut un avis incertain, hyer matin un autre fort apparent, mais hyer au soir la Reyne recent un expres du commandant de cete riche flotte. Les interesses partageront le profit avec les assureurs. Il faut avouer que la flotte de France a manqué un grand coup qui auroit chagriné extraordinairement toute l'Angleterre et la Hollande, Dieu soit loué tant de cete nouvelle que de huit ou dix autres bonnes que sa providence nous a envoyées de l'orient, de l'occident et du midi. Un bon événement en Flandres ou vos etes et un autre par mer mettront la France en état de proposer une paix acceptable comme pourroit être celle des Pyrenées. C'est ce qu'on fait insinuer a 40^e par l'homme que vous sachez sur tout qu'on doit penser à proposer quelque chose sur la diminution de la puissance maritime dont ce traité ne pouvoit faire mention, l'assurant que sans cela on ne pouvoit traiter. On luy insinue aussi que les Jacobites d'icy assurent que ce n'est pas contre la gloire de la cour de France de proposer une paix acceptable puis que l'utile est preferable à tout, et que c'est une nécessité absolue de se tirer d'un pas dangereux en tachant de contenter les allies avant la campagne prochaine puis qu'ils auroit encore plus de forces et la France moins; qu'on doit compter sur la paix de Hongrie et sur la reduction entiere d'Irlande. Que si l'on a icy un avantage par mer, on peut des cet hyer faire descendre les troupes d'Irlande en France. Tous ces avis et autres semblables sont ajustez avec zelo le mieux qu'on a pu, et l'on voudroit bien que cela fit assez d'impression qu'on prit le party de proposer au Roy et a ses allies une paix acceptable. J'ay veu par les lettres de M^r de Mejercon que la cour de France a un veritable chagrin, on pour mieux dire desesperer, de la levée du siege de Conj, et encor plus de la manière dont on l'a levé qui rompt, dit-ils, les mesures d'Italie et sera prejudiciable aux affaires du Conclave. Ce ministre ne peut à present s'empêcher d'aprehendre pour la France. Je croy que M^r Lenthe aprehende encor davantage. J'ay veu autrefois de leurs lettres qui assuroient que la cour de France avoit non seulement 400^e hommes, mais aussi le fonds pour les entretenir pendant l'année 1691 et 1692, et qu'on travailloit

au fonds pour l'année 1693. Les ministres meme de France n'oseroient meutjr si hardiment.

"Les lettres d'Irlande du 15^e portent que les deux armées n'étoient qu'à cinq milles l'une de l'autre, et que les rebelles dans leur desespero disoient qu'ils vouloient hazarder une bataille. C'est ce que l'armée du Roy souhaite, quoy que peut être elle feroit mieux de les reduire par les autres moyens.

"Une voute de la Tour, out étoit la poudre, a enfoncé. Il n'y a eu d'autre mal que la mort de trois ouvriers. La moindre étincelle auroit produit un grande desordre."

Du 31^e Juillet 91. "J'allay voir hyer la comtesse à la campagne, qui me dit qu'elle est bien informée des intrigues de my lord Rochester pour rentrer dans les affaires, et qu'il avoit pris de si bonnes mesures pendant la maladie de my lord Chambellan que s'il étoit mort il auroit eu sa charge et sa place au conseil du cabinet. Ajoutant que si ce lord étoit dans le gouvernement ce seroit encor pis que my lord President et qu'on aymeroit mieux que celui cy continuât, quoy qu'il n'y ait point d'apparence dit-elle qu'il subsiste dans le ministère, disant qu'il y a une si forte caballe contra luy qu'on le ruinera au parlement et peut être meme à la cour. Je contestay fort tout ce qu'elle me dit. Elle me parut être persuadée que cela arrivera, sur tout que my lord Rochester rentrera dans les affaires, quoy qu'elle le croyo Jacobite et autant attaché aux évêques que son frere le comte de Clarendon. Je luy demanday qu'est ce que la caballe dont elle me parloit vouloit faire de my lord Nottingham. Elle me repondit qu'il demeureroit comm'il est et qu'on ne l'attaquera pas.

"Elle a remarqué une chose que d'autres ont aussi remarqué, nonnemen le pauvre gouverneur. C'est que my lord Godolfin fait bien plus sa cour a la Princesse qu'à la Reyne, chez laquelle il ne va presque jamais qu'à l'heure du conseil, au lieu qu'il jûne et va reglement chez la Princess. Ell'est à present à Tunbridge. Il partit hyer pour y aller avec my lord Shrewsbory. La comtesse m'assura en parlant de luy qu'il n'auroit pas voulu en cas de mort être chambellan, parce qu'outre qu'un baton blanc signifie qu'on est vieux, c'est qu'il ne pense point à de nouvelles charges quoy qu'il vœuille être courtaisn.

"Elle me dit aussi que my lord Halifax pense toujours à remonter sur sa bete et à s'unir à quelque caballe, mais que personne ne veut de luy. Je luy dis qu'ell'est mal informée, et que son mary meme est de ses amis. C'est surquoy elle se recria fortement ne comprenant pas qui sont les personnes qui m'informent si mal. . . . De bruit est repandu ce soir que my lord Darmonth est arrêté. Je n'ay pas le temps d'aller à Witehall, pour en aller apprendre le sujet."

A Londres le 31^e Juillet 1691, Vendredy. "La poste d'Holande du 20^e qui arriva avant hyer nous a apris la mort de Mr. de Louvoys. Le chagrin de la decadence des prosperitez de France y peut avoir autant contribué qu l'apoplexie. C'est une veritable perte pour le Roy Louis, qui aymeroit mieux avoir perdu une bataille en Allemagne, ou en Catalogne, car pour en Flandres, ou en Italie, la consequence luy en seroit extraordinairement sensible. Des six ministres persecuteurs des Protestants qui ont revouqué l'edit de Nantes en voila quatre au tombeau, Le Tellier, Colbert, Seignelay et Louvoys. Les deux plus mechants restent encore, l'archevêque de Paris et le Jesuite la Cheze qui apparemment ne sont guere contents, car ils n'ont pas sujet de rire. J'avois toujours esperé que Mr. de Louvoys porteroit son maitre à changer de conduite à l'égard des Protestants, sujets et voisins, et qu'il pencheroit à faire une paix juste et memes à reformer l'Eglise Romaine plutot que de laisser tomber entierement la France en decadence: elle paroît en être encore éloignée: mais toutes choses sont possibles à Dieu, et les causes secondes sont bien disposées.

"Il est bien vray que my lord Darmonth est arrêté par ordre de la Reyne. On croit que c'est sur quelque decouverte que my lord Preston a fait. On l'a interrogé et il faut croire qu'on ne l'a pas trouvé embarrassé puis qu'il n'a pas été envoyé à la Tour. Au contraire il a sa maison pour prison, et a eu la permission d'aller à la campagne se promener. On attend les ordres du Roy pour sa liberté entiere. J'ay toujours observé autant que j'ay pu que luy et my lord Eversham, les deux commandans des forces mourantes du Roy Jacques se sont mieux comportez que les autres Jacobites, et ils ont eu raison d'en user ainsi exterieurement parce qu'ils étoient plus observez outre qu'il se peut faire que leur cœur est changé, et s'il ne l'est pas encore on ne doute pas qu'ils ne changassent s'ils étoient en employ ou en charge.

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“On travaille à Witshall à une terrasse dans la rivière depuis l'appartement de la duchesse de Grafton jusqu'à l'appartement de my lord Portland. Vous savez que dans l'entredeux sont les logemens du Roy et de la Reyne. Les debris de l'incendie arrivée il y a quelques mois serviront à faire le fondement. On ne rebatira plus la galerie. On joindra ce grand espace au jardin privé qui par ce moyen ira jusques à la rivière et joindra à la terrasse. Cela sera beau. On racommode l'appartement de my lord Portland et celui de my lord Monmouth qui donne sur le jardin privé. On fera des appartemens et ailleurs à loisir pour les seigneurs qui ont perdu les leurs. La Reyne a donné à my lord Devenerch comme grand maître la chapelle du Roy Jaques, ou il se logera assez commodément pour tenir table.

L'admiral Russell a écrit du 24 qu'il a rencontré à dix lieues de Kinsale la flotte marchande de Smyrne, et qu'il la conduira jusques à Plymouth. Comme le vent à été bon elle y doit être aujourd'hui ou elle ne s'arrêtera pas, mais viendra droit dans la Tamise.

“Le bruit est répandu ce soir que les vaisseaux bloquez dans Dunquerque sont sortis la nuit avec la haute marée. J'ay entendu my lord Helan raconter cela à my lord Devenerch et ajouter que les vaisseaux Holandois en estoient cause par telle et telle raison. On a eu occasion de le contredire et de faire voir que les vaisseaux Holandois ont gardé leur poste, &c.”

A Londres, Samedi 24 Juillet. “Dieu soit loué, le Roy a gagné une bataille en Irlande. Mr. Smitan, qui en a porté la nouvelle à la Reyne la porte au Roy. Mr. de la Mellonière nous cont que jamais il n'a vu de troupes se mieux battre que les ennemis, et que la victoire a balancé pendant deux heures, mais qu'enfin les troupes du roy se sont surpassées, chaque homme ayant combattu. Le regiment de Portland arriva à propos pour soutenir une aile qui ploit. Mr. Holzappe fut tué et le colonel Herbert, frère de Torington. Les ennemis ont perdu cinq à six mille hommes et nous cinq cens. Le regiment de Ruvigny a perdu 20 officiers, le Prince de Hesse blessé dangereusement. Toutes les lettres portent que le general St. Ruth a été tué d'un coup de canon. (La seule circonstance facheuse est que 4 bataillons se sont jettés dans Galloway, mais on ne crois pas que la ville se veuille défendre.) Mr. de Ginkle a envoyé un détachement pour se saisir des provisions des ennemis ce qui achèvera leur perte. Ils ont laissé canon, bagage et drapeaux. Le courrier va partir. Je n'aj pas le temps de vous en dire davantage. La joye est icy si grande qu'on ne la peut exprimer. Dieu veuille conserver le Roy, et luy donner un pareil bon leur en personne. On a détaché des vaisseaux pour bruler à Limerik les navires de transport.”

A Londres le 24 Juillet 1691, Mardy. “Samedy dernier, Mr. Smitan, ayde de camp du general Ginkel, arriva icy d'Irlande, et la Reyne l'envoya à camp du Roy le même jour pour porter la bonne nouvelle d'une bataille gagnée. Je vous écris, monsieur, par cet exprez qui me dit qu' aussitôt qu'il auroit rendu compte au Roy il iroit vous chercher pour avoir l'honneur de se faire connoître à vous. Il me laissa soixante guinées des cent que la Reyne luy avoit donné, afin que je luy envoyasse une lettre de change sur Mr. Vanderesse, qui est à présent en Holande. Je prens la liberté de mettre la lettre de change dans votre paque, et je vous supplie tres humblement, monsieur, de faire en sorte que Mr. Smitan la reçoive. En cas qu'il fut party pour revenir icy, ayez la bonté de me renvoyer la lettre de change, car sans cela le commis de Mr. Vanderesse ne restitueroit pas l'argent.

“En fin la riche flotte de Smyrne est entrée dans la Tamise et la partie qui appartient à la Holande y arrivera bien tot. Cette nouvelle contribue encor plus à la bonne humeur des Anglois que tant d'autres que rejoignent depuis un mois.

“On a des lettres de l'Admiral Russell du 24, mais qui ne disent rien, sinon qu'il alloit chercher la flotte des ennemis sur leurs cotes. Quelques-uns de leurs vaisseaux ont rencontré quelques navires marchands partis d'icy pour les Barbados, chargés de provisions, l'un d'entreux s'est sauré de bonne heure à Falmouth sans sçavoir si les autres ont été pris.

“On a mené aux Dunnes un gros navire marchand qui a chargé à Amsterdam du canon et autres choses pour France apparemment quoy qu'il dise que c'est pour St. Sebastien en Espagne. Si l'on ne pend quelques marchands, qui font secrettement commerce avec l'ennemy, on aura bien de la peine à les empêcher. Ils sont bien plus coupables que les voleurs de grand chemin. Cependant les marchands Anglois prisonniers, ou en fuite, trouvent icy des personnes qui sollicitent leur grace, nommement Mr. Shepert, confident de my lord cham-

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belan. Il y a un marchand de même nom que luy qui est le plus coupable et qui est en fuite, qui donneroit plusieurs milliers de guinées pour avoir sa grace. Cela seul marque son crime. L'on a toutes les preuves nécessaires. . . . Le pauvre baron de Riedzell est venu d'Irlande, et est party pour la Holande aujourd'hui. Le baron de Gortz m'avoit donné ordre d'avoir soin de luy. J'ay eu occasion de luy rendre plusieurs services. Pour recompense cet esprit malade s'est jetté sur moy ayez m'avoir parlé civilement, mais de temps en temps il montre ce qu'il est. Le baron de Gortz vous fera l'histoire de ce qui me regarde, et vous en rirez. Je croy que vous etes campez ensemble.

“La poste d'Holande est arrivée aujourd'hui sans aucune nouvelle, sinon qu'il n'est pas possible que le Roy aient à Gerpines puisse attaquer le duc de Luxembourg à Florennes. Ce ne sera pas un grand malheur s'il n'y a pas de bataille. Le Roy ne sera pas en danger et son armée se conservera pour agir l'hiver si les ennemis agissent à leur ordinaire. Il ne leur reste que les trahison et les incendies en partage.”

A Londres le 3 Août 1691, Vendredy. “Depuis la bataille gagnée en Irlande on a appris que les troupes du Roy se sont saisies de deux bons châteaux sur le Shannon remplis de provisions, et qu'elles marchaient à Galloway. Il y a cinq jours qu'elles ont den certe arrivées devant cette ville, et on croyoit qu'elle capituleroit avant que d'être assiégée. C'est ce que nous attendons d'apprendre à tout moment. Vous verrez, monsieur, dans la gazette cy jointe les noms des officiers ennemis tuez ou prisonniers.

“L'on avoit préparé une proclamation pour accorder aux rebelles leurs biens s'ils se rangeoient à leur devoir. Mais on dit que depuis la prise d'Athlone et le gain de la bataille il n'est plus à propos de publier la proclamation. Il y a apparence qu'on attend en Irlande les ordres du Roy sur cela. My lord Burlington et quantité d'autres qui ont leur bien en ce pais-la ne souffriraient qu'on accordât grace aux rebelles, qui recommenceroient dans quelque armée leur rebellion s'ils estoient assez forts. On aymeroit bien mieux que ce royaume étant purgé des raperies et des mechans papistes, fut habité par des refugiez. Si le roy en établisoit un bon nombre en Irlande cela empêcheroit la plus-part de retourner en France en cas que la paix se fit et en cas que par la paix on obtint leur retour avec la liberté de conscience, ou que la cour de France par politique l'accordât par avance d'une manière a s'y pouvoir fier. Il y a lieu de croire que si sa puissance est fort abaissée elle mettra en usage toute sorte de moyens pour tacher de se maintenir. J'aymerois mieux que tous les refugiez fussent en Irlande que si, sous quelque pretexte que ce fut, ils retournoient en France.

“On parle icy avec execration du vice-amiral Anglois, Reyt, qui commande l'escadre qui est aux Indes Occidentales. Il a par trahison manifeste laissé échapper dix ou douze navires de France chargés de toute sorte de provisions. Chacun dit à présent qu'on a averty depuis long temps l'admirauté que c'est un Jacobite, et qu'on a eu tort de l'employer dans un poste si important. Le chevalier Lander vice-chambellan m'a dit que le coup que ce commandant a voulu manquer étoit plus utile aux affaires du Roy que le gain de cinq cens mille pieces. On luy fera son proces s'il n'échappe.

“Trois navires marchands Anglois chargés de drap pour la Moscovie de la valeur de cent mille eens ont été pris sortant de la Tamise par les armateurs sortis de Dunquerque non obstant le blocus. Cela fait craindre pour la flotte marchande qui vient de Virginie et des Barbados par derrière l'Ecosse, dont les droits du roy à la coutume seront fort considerables.”

Du 28 Juillet 91. “J'ay eu la curiosité de lire soigneusement depuis trois ou quatre mois tous les petits écrits faits en Holande sur le sujet de l'affaire de Mr. Bayle philosophe à Rotterdam, que Mr. Jurien a dénoncé au magistrat comme auteur du diabolique livre qui fait tant de bruit, intitulé ‘Avis Important aux Refugiez.’ J'ay vu plusieurs lettres écrites d'Holande pour ou contre Mr. Bayle, et je me suis entretenu avec de ses amis et de ses ennemis. Apres tout cela je suis entièrement convaincu, de même que l'amy froid, et quantité d'autres personnes qui ont examiné l'affaire, que c'est Mr. Bayle qui a composé ce detestable livre sous le nom d'un papiste outré contre les reformez en general, contre les états genezaux, et sur tout contre le Roy touchant l'expédition d'Angleterre, dont il est l'ennemy caché, quoy que le même auteur ait fait une preface au livre pour servir de contre-poison. Il est idolâtre de la personne du Roy de France et

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fort attaché aux intérêts du Roy Jaques. Je ne sçay si vous avez leu ce livre, qui est aussi bien écrit que se puisse, et dont pourtant personne en France n'a voulu s'en dire l'auteur quoy que du commencement Mr. Bayle en assurât que c'étoit Mr. de Pellisson, et que son amy Mr. de la Bastide avoit fait la belle preface à Londres. Mais on a sçeu certainement que ny l'un ny l'autre n'y ont point de part, et que le livre n'a été imprimé ailleurs qu'en Hollande, quoy que Mr. Bayle eût dit cent fois qu'il avoit été imprimé à Paris avec privilège. Tout cela a été verifié faux. Son amy Mr. Beaulnal n'est guere moins capable que luy.

"Je voy icy nos principaux réfugiés fort chagrins de ce qu'après les preuves qu'on a mises entre les mains du magistrat, on souffre en Holande un tel homme qui est beaucoup pire qu'un espion. On sçait que quelques Arminiens considerables le protegent et les Sociniens aussi. Si c'étoit un homme né sujet de l'état il n'y auroit rien à dire, mais c'est un méchant François réfugié qui écrit contre l'état, qui decrie sa conduite et celle du Roy. Car pour son libertinage et son irreligion qui paroissent dans ces autres ouvrages on souffre cela en d'autres gens ses semblables, mais qui n'écrivent point contre le gouvernement. Lorsque vous serez à Utrecht, et que vous aurez du loisir, ce qui est rare, je souhaiterois qu'il vous plût de faire venir chez vous Mr. Saurin pour vous informer de cette grande affaire pour les réfugiés, dont vous êtes protecteur, afin que vous en sachiez la vérité."

A Londres le 7 Août 1691, Mardy. "Il y a trois jours
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qu'un valet que Mr. de Scravemour envoya à madame sa femme porta par occasion des lettres qui marquoient que le 20 l'armée prit d'assaut le fort de Gallouy qui commande la ville et qu'aussitôt le gouverneur demanda à capituler; que l'on convint des articles excepté qu'il demanda quatre jours pour voir s'il luy viendrait du secours, mais qu'on ne luy en accorda que deux. Dans ce moment la valet partit et personne ne doute que la ville qui est riche ne se soit rendue le second jour. Il faut avouer que le general Guinckel a du bonheur puis qu'il a pris dans une quinzaine de jours deux bonnes places et gagné une bataille. Un plus habille auroit pu n'en pas tant faire. Le feu duc de Schonberg n'auroit pas passé le Sclanon dans Athlone, ny l'azardé une bataille decisive dans l'endroit ou on l'a donnée, mais ses eccliers en fait hardiment l'un et l'autre, et le bon Dieu les a fait heureusement reüssir. Un exprez vient d'arriver avec les articles de la capitulation. La Reyne a pris une bonne resolution et digne de sa pieté en donnant des ordres pour une reformation publique les jours de dimanche afin d'obliger d'autant plus le peuple d'aller à l'église, et d'empescher certaines personnes libertines d'aller courir aux cabarets aux environs de la ville. Il n'y aura ny carrosses de luège ny cabaret pour boire ny manger, et on punira les blasphemateurs, &c. Ce bon ordre commença avant hier dimanche et en remarqua que les églises étoient plus remplies qu'à l'ordinaire. On croit que cela diminuera les droits de l'exécise, parce que le peuple boit plus le dimanche que les autres jours, mais n'importe, la Reyne a bien fait.

"Mr Menardeau Champré, fils d'un conseiller au Parlement de Paris, est venu icy, quoyque papiste François, pour accompagner, dit-il, son amie Mad^e de la Perinne, fille de Monginot medecin, laquelle ayant abjuré en France vient faire une serieuse repentance en Ang^e, dit-elle, et son amy luy a obtenu un passeport par le credit du duc de la Feuillade. Tout cela est suspect. Aussi my lord Nottingham a-t-il jugé à propos de faire arreter Mr Menardeau et il l'a interrogé. Il a en la precaution en passant au camp du Roy d'obtenir un passeport de my lord Sydney par le moyen de M^r de Letang, et de M^r Menard ministre, qui auroient pu se dispenser de parler pour un homme de qualité papiste, amy, ou amant, de Mad^e de la Perinne, puis qu'il l'avoit conduite en bien de secreté, quelle necessité à luy de vouloir voir la Hollande et l'Ang^e en temps de guerre. Cela sent l'espion ainsi que my lord Nottingham luy a dit et luy a allégué l'exemple du capitaine Genes. Sans le passeport qu'il a surpris on le retiendrait en prison pour quelque échange des prisonniers d'Orange, mais on dit qu'on le va renvoyer en Hollande. Si j'en avois été creu on l'auroit fouillé, car il pourroit bien avoir porté des lettres icy et en pourra remporter. M^r de la Bastide le vid dez qu'il arriva. Il est amy de madame de Monginot, qui pria son beaufreux M^r de la Salle d'être caution de M^r Menardeau. Mais il n'a en garde de faire cette folie. Madame de Nottingham meme qui le conoit l'en a détourné, et d'autres aussi, et s'il avoit été capable d'offrir son cautionnement on l'auroit refusé. La cour de France jouë quantité de reports pour avoir des espions et des correspondans par tout.

"Enfin, M^r de Ronquillo est mort ce matin. Il y a trois jours qu'il tomba en rechute. Je l'allay voir. Je le trouvoy priant S^t Jaques de Compostello patron d'Espagne, c'étoit le jour de sa fete. J'avois accoutumé de le railler sur ces sortes de devotion et de luy parler de la veritable. Il m'entretint sur le sujet de Roy, sur vous, et my lord Portland. Il esperoit de bien servir la bonne cause dans le conseil d'Espagne. Il me dit pourtant qu'il se sentoit foible et qu'il étoit resigné à la mort; que s'il avoit en quelque argent pour les frais de son voyage qu'il seroit party; qu'il attendoit dans six jours deux mille cinq cens pieces par le moyen de M^r Houblon et autres marchands de Londres qui ont commerce en Espagne ausquelles il donneroit quinze et vingt pour cents d'interest; qu'après avoir recu cet argent il partiroit sans ses domestiques. Je le fus voir hyer au soir sur ce que j'apris qu'il étoit si foible que la nature ne faisoit point de fonction. Quoy qu'il fut extrêmement assoupy il parla un peu lors qu'on me nomma, mais aussitôt il s'assoupit. Je luy parlay fortement, il ne repoudoit presque rien et n'ouvroit point les yeux. Les medecins me dirent qu'il n'y avoit plus de remèdes, et qu'il ne vivroit pas un jour. Il est mort ce matin sans souffrir. Son secretaire avoit hyer demandé à my lord Nottingham la protection de la Reyne pour les domestiques, qui ont plusieurs creanciers comme avoit leur maître, et que la justice pourra poursuivre. On luy fit une bonne reponce. Ils m'ont protesté aujourd'huy qu'ils n'avoient pas dequoy durer demain. J'ay conseillé au gentilhomme Dom André de partir incessamment pour Madrid afin de solliciter le Roy d'Espagne d'envoyer dequoy payer les dettes. Si le defunt avoit en son present d'ambassade ils l'auroient vendu pour vivre. Vous sçavez, monsieur, mieux que moi que c'est une perte pour les affaires d'Espagne, et qu'il n'y a guère de conseillers d'état d'une telle capacité que M^r de Ronquillo. ***

"On m'écrit de Constantinople que M^r de Villiers autrefois ecuyer et presque gouverneur du Prince de Nassau de Frize, qui l'avoit voulu marier à l'insceu du Roy avec la fille du duc de Zell, se tua luy-meme d'un coup de pistolet l'année derriere. Il se faisoit nommer Vanier. Il étoit dans les intrigues d'état et jonoit au double. Je l'avois fort connu. Icy il y a environ quinze ans lors qu'il y vint de France sortant de chez les moynes."

A Londres le 10 Aout 1691. Vendredy. "J'ay remarqué, monsieur, dans votre dernière lettre que vous êtes convaincu de plus en plus que le duc de Luxembourg a des ordres précis de ne point combattre. Sur ce fondement ne peut on pas croire que le dessein de la cour de France est de se conserver pour l'hyver prochain afin de recommencer leurs intelligences dans les principales villes Espagnoles et bigotes pour les faire soulever. Cela étant pourroit on pas dès à present faire sortir de ces villes par precaution les personnes suspectes quelles qu'elles soient, sur tout certains eclesiastiques. C'étoit le sentiment de feu Mr. de Ronquillo que le Roy d'Espagne doit conserver comme ses yeux ce qui luy reste aux Pais-Bas, mais qu'il doit profiter de l'exemple de Montz en faisant sortir de bonne heure des autres villes les personnes qui sont soubçonnées d'aymer le gouvernement de France. Si on ne les conoit pas toutes, l'on en peut decouvrir la plus part par le moyen des eclesiastiques affidés et par les confessions sans compter les monitoires. On ne leur fera pas grand tort en leur faisant changer de demeure pendant la guerre de Bruges à Bruxelles, de Gand à Anvers. Lorsque les troupes de France seront en grand nombre en quartier proche ces villes il est à craindre que les intelligences n'éclatent non obstant les fortes qu'on y pourra mettre.

"Les seigneurs juges ou gouverneurs d'Irlande ont fait publier la proclamation 7 en faveur des rebelles qui voudront se soumettre au gouvernement. L'on espere que cela achevera de les reduire bientot. Sinon on s'apliquera à ne plus leur donner de grace. Les Irlandois qui sont icy ne sont pas bien-aise de cette proclamation, mais elle est judiciaire et Chretienne.

"On planta hyer au parc environ 40 drapeaux ou etendards fort uséz qu'on a pris à la dernière bataille d'Irlande, que my lord Inchiquin a portez. Le peuple est bien-aise de voir cette marque de victoire. Il y en a un avec la devise de Constantin, *En ce signe de la croix je vaincray*, mais on a mis à sa place une harpe, les armes d'Irlande.

"J'apris hyer qu'on a trouvé dans une charette venant de Douvres un paquet de lettres caché dans des hardes venant de France dans quelque barque adressé à un marchand de Londres pour les envoyer en Ecosse. Le

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paquet fut porté aux commissaires de la Douane, qui l'envoyèrent à my lord Nottingham, le quel expédia deux warrants pour arreter le carérier et le marchand. Si l'on étoit bien soigné et bien disposé pour ces sortes de choses on arretoit plus de gens qu'on ne fait.

"Il y a trois jours que je vous fis sçavoir la mort de Don Pedro de Ronquillo. Ses domestiques ne savent que devenir. La Reyne aura soin d'eux. Je croy qu'il faudra qu'elle les loge et les nourrisse jusques à ce que la cour d'Espagne y ayt pourveu. La Reyne-donairière a fait une action inhumaine en ce qu'elle n'a point voulu permettre qu'on enterat le corps de cet ambassadeur dans son chapelle de Sommerset, où qu'on l'y mit en depos. Il faut être bien Jacobite pour en user de la sorte, d'autant plus qu'il n'y a point dans Londres d'autre chapelle papiste ou a été obligé de l'enterer à Westminster parmi les Protestants, qui n'ont pas eu la dureté de refuser. Si la Reyne n'étoit la bonté même elle l'auroit fait enterer à Sommerset nonobstant les pitoyables scrupules de la Reyne donairière, dont les emissaires disent qu'il étoit juif. Personne ne sçait mieux le contraire que moy, puis que pendant les derniers jours de sa vie il étoit si papiste qu'il ne prioit presque que les saints. J'ay eu occasion ce matin sans faire semblant de rien, de dire à my lord Faversham que les Jacobites et les papistes memes trouvoient l'action de la Reyne-donairière sa metresse destituée d'humanité et de raison. Il a levé les epaules me disant que personne ne peut repandre de son humeur.

"Le duc de Niucastel est mort. Voilà une jarretière vacante. Il se peut faire que le Roy la donnera à M. le Landgrave de Hesse, s'il la donne à un Prince en dehors, et s'il la donne à des sujets il y a bien de gens qui souhaiteroient que ce fut au comte de Portland. Il ne faut pas douter que le duc de Lenster, le duc de Schonberge n'y prétendent de même que my lord Nottingham et autres. Le duc de Niucastel a laissé à son genére le comte de Clare huit ou dix mille pieces de rente, et il en avoit déjà tant. Comn'il est grand menager et campagnard ce sera le plus riche seigneur d'Angleterre.

"On parle déjà qu'on pourra embarquer dix mille soldats en Irlande aussitôt que la grace sera acceptée par my lord Tirocnell et par ces autres qui sont à Limerik."

A Londres le 1^{er} Aout 1691, Mardy.

"... L'affaire de my lord Dartmouth bien loin d'être finie comme ses amis le disoient est aggravée de beaucoup puis qu'on l'a été prendre à son maison de campagne et qu'on l'a transféré à la Tour. Le warrant porte que c'est pour crime de haute trahison.

"On dit qu'on n'a pas sujet d'être content de my lord Preston qui, depuis sa grace, n'en use pas bien. On l'a fait revenir icy de la campagne où i étoit allé sans permission. Mr. Crone, autre traitre, qui a eu aussi son pardon s'est absenté. L'indulgence ne gagne pas ces sortes de gens. My lord Nottingham a interrogé aujourd'hui my lord Preston, et on l'a envoyé en prison, non à la Tour.

"La Reyne envoya hier un expres au Roy. On croit que c'est sur les lettres interceptées qui venoient de France par Donvres en Ecosse.

Le Parlement s'assembla hier et fut prorogé pour deux mois.

"Le Roy a envoyé une commission au duc de Lenster pour être general des troupes d'Ecosse comm'il l'est de celles d'Angleterre. La Reyne ne pouvoit lui donner cette commission parce qu'elle n'a pas encor été declarée Regeute par acte du Parlement d'Ecosse pendant l'absence du Roy.

"Les ministres réfugiés en Ang^{re} ont nommé, avec l'approbation de l'évêque de Londres, deux d'entr'eux pour deputés en Hollande au synode de Naerden, afin d'agir d'un commun concert contre les ministres Sociniens et autres novateurs.

"Il y a de gens qui disent que les magistrats d'Amsterdam pouront empêcher que le synode Wallon ne reçoive des deputés étrangers dans leur assemblée. Mais il s'agit d'orthodoxie entre réfugiés et réfugiés, non entre Anglois et Hollandois."

A Londres le 7^{me} Aout 1691, Vendredy. "Une poste d'Irlande du 11^{me} est arrivée aujourd'hui. Elle nous apprend que les principaux rebelles ne se veulent point accepter l'amnistie, et qu'ils font mine de se vouloir défendre dans Limerick. Il n'y a que le comte de Clericiard, qui est fort riche, qui a pris le bon party en se soumettant. On ne sçait pas encore si le general Ginckel assiegera cette maudite place, on s'il se contentera de la bloquer haut et bas long du Shanon afin de faire crever les

ennemis de faim, quoy qu'on dise qu'ils ont des provisions pour plusieurs mois, et que la France continuera d'y en envoyer.

"La comtesse de Dorset, jeune, belle, riche et sage, mourut hier de la petite verolle. La Reyne l'a regretté beaucoup. C'étoit l'une de ses dames d'honneur.

"My lord Dartmouth, qui a la permission de voir ses amis à la Tour, a demandé de M^{re} Le Paz si vous luy aviez fait quelque reponce sur son sujet. Il croit de sortir bien tôt, mais ce n'est pas le sentiment de quantité de personnes.

"Il y en a plusieurs qui murmurent contre l'admiral Russell de ce qu'il ne fait rien, et de ce qu'il écrit si peu souvent à l'admiranté. Les Jacobites disent que les deux flottes ont de semblables ordres, de ne point combattre."

A Londres, le 11^{me} Aout 1691. "On recent hier avis que la grande flotte d'Ang^{re} et d'Holande est revenue dans la manche à Torbay, sur la nouvelle qu'elle a eu que la flotte de France étoit rentrée dans Brest. Une campagne perdue comme celle-cy en ne faisant rien par mer, donne sujet de parler contre l'admiral Russell et contre ceux qui luy servent de conseillers sur la flotte. On m'a assuré que my lord President même parloit contre luy.

"My lord Preston est sorti de prison en donnant caution de comparoitre devant les juges à la prochaine session.

"Mr. Menardeau est toujours arrêté chez un messenger, mais il parle à qui il veut. Personne ne doute à present que ce ne soit un espion dont la cour de France s'est servie pour le faire venir en seureté dans Londres avec la fille de Monginot, qui est une veritable coquette quoy qu'elle ayt abjuré. Icy la [two or three words wanting] J'ay dit à son pere qu'il en est la dupe. Il souhaiteroit bien que cet homme fut renvoyé vite à Paris. Il a dit en Hollande et icy que le Roy de France souhaite la paix nonobstant sa grande puissance, et qu'il ayt en main le fonds d'argent necessaire pour l'année prochaine et les recreues assurées: qu'il veut laisser tout le commerce à ses anciens amis les Hollandois, afin qu'ils reparent leurs pertes, et qu'à leur consideration il reconnoitra le Roy Guillaume pour Roy d'Ang^{re} puis qu'ils l'ayment tant, &c.

"La Reyne fait donner trente cinq pieces par semaine, outre le logement, aux domestiques de feu M^{re} l'ambassadeur d'Espagne pour leur entretien jusques à ce que la cour d'Espagne y ayt pourveu, laquelle sera sans doute sensible à cette generosité, et sera excitée par là à rapeler les domestiques et à payer les creanciers du [two or three words wanting] en grande nombre. On ne se lasse point de parler contre l'action de la Reyne donairière de n'avoir pas voulu qu'on l'enterrât à Sommerset, où l'on enterre tant d'autres papistes. En m'entretenant par occasion avec l'envoyé de Portugal sur cette action il m'a dit que la Reyne donairière avoit bien fait, et qu'il falloit se moquer des Anglois qui la blament. Je luy ay dit qu'il falloit se moquer des Portugais qui l'approuvent, et qu'il doit compter que le Roy d'Espagne s'en ressentira. Il m'a parlé de cette puissance comme d'un rien. Jugez par là l'humeur Portugaise.

"M^{re} de Ronquillo en mourant a déclaré par son testament que son uveu étoit son fils naturel, et luy a donné le bien dont il pouvoit disposer. Il n'a pas encore eu le moyen de prendre le deuil.

"Le vieux oncle de Swede M^{re} [two or three words wanting] qui a vey icy six differents gouvernemens est mort. Il ne manque pas de creanciers non plus, ny ses domestiques de misère, mais il n'est pas à propos que la Reyne les nourrisse.

"On dit qu'il y a plusieurs dames de qualité qui souhaitent de remplir la place de dame d'honneur de la comtesse de Dorset, comme la comtesse de Nottingham, la comtesse de Suffolk, amiable veuve que la voix publique destine à 38^{me}, la comtesse de Mountmouth, madame Lansdon fille de monsieur d'Omerquerque, madame Obrian, aussi amiable veuve, fille de my lord President, madame Obrian soeur de my lord Villars, qui a été fille d'honneur. Mais on dit que la comtesse de Styrum l'emportera sur toutes, si elle y pretend sans donner même la jalousie puis qu'elle a été la première. On croit qu'elle n'est pas assez riche pour soutenir la dépense qu'il faut faire.

"Un jeune Prince de Nassau Disembourg, d'environ viugt ans, est arrivé icy. Il a veu la Reyne, qui la bien reccu. Il vient voir la pais pendant la guerre. J'ay dit cela à son gouverneur, qui m'a dit qu'il avoit déjà fait une campagne, et qu'il continuera. Je ne luy ay pas été inutile à Witchall.

* A cypher for a surname.

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"Le vieux docteur Sandcroft, l'opiniâtre, cy devant archevêque de Cantorbéry, a quitté cette ville pour aller achever sa vie dans la province de Suffolk. Plusieurs Jacobites qui le reconnoissent luy ont présenté leurs enfans pour les benir. Le Colonel Ogletorpe m'i dat qu'il luy a mené le sien. J'ay pris occasion de luy parler de sa rebellion interieure. Je croy qu'il est fâché de n'avoir pas pris du commencement le bon party. Il avoit toujours compté sur l'Irlande, à present il ne sçait plus surquoy avoir esperance."

A Londres, le $\frac{21}{22}$ Août 1691. Vendredy. ".
L'on a donné des ordres à l'admiral Russell de retourner incessamment sur les cotes de France pour tacher de faire quelque chose. Le public sur tout les Torsy murmurent fort contre luy comme s'il avoit tort : on ne l'accuse pas de manquer d'affection mais de capacité. Le conseil du Cabinet a dure aujourd'huy trois heures, et l'on y a fait venir les commissaires de l'admirauté, et de l'office de la marine. Lors que le chevalier Haddock est entré un Tory m'a dit que s'il avoit commandé la flotte, et une telle flotte, il avoit mieux fait que Mr. Russell."

A Londres, le $\frac{28}{29}$ Août 1691, Mardy. ".
La Reyne a choisy la comtesse de Nottingham pour l'une de ses dames d'honneur à la place de feüe la comtesse Dorset. Chacun, excepté peut être les concurrentes approuve ce choix, puisque la dame a toutes les qualitez necessaires et que le comte se epoux rend journellement services à leurs Majestez."

LETTERS TO ISABELLA, COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

Lord Bolingbroke to Lady Denbigh. "Ce premier jour de May. Je vous salue tres respectueusement et tres tendrement, ma tres aimable comtesse, et ne saurois vous dire combien je suis affligé d'une goutte qui fait de la peine à tant de personnes à la fois. Je veux me flatter qu'elle ne durera pas, et que votre voyage d'Argeville ne sera pas différé pour fort long temps. Nous sommes dans une vraye impatience de vous voir, Monsieur le Conte et vous, et de vous y faire le mieux que nous pourrons les honneurs de notre societe. Je ne vous parle pas de nostre chetive isle, car en effet je n'en sçais que ce que la gazette m'en apprend. Vous en serez peutestre surprise, c'est pourtant vray. Je vendroy pouvoir l'oublier aussy vite et aussy aisement qu'on y est oublié, par ses amis j'entend, car pour ses ennemis ils ont d'ordinaire la memoir tres bonnes. Avertissez nous de votre route, car soit que vous veniez par celle du Molins soit que vous veniez par celle de Bourgogne nous irons au devant de vous et nous vous attendrons dans une maison du seigneur ou à [illegible] a Montargis. La cour doit être a Fontainebleau dans le commencement de Septembre. Ce voisinage nous fera trop d'honneur. Incapable d'en soutenir l'éclat je me retirerois dans ce temps la avec mes chiens dans la foreste de Montargis. Mais vous serez en état de nous venir voir avant ce temps la. Recevez, ma chere comtesse, les assurances d'un tendre et respectueuse attachement qui ne finira qu'avec ma vie. Faites s'il vous plait ma cour a monsieur le conte, que j'assure de mes respects, et a qui je souhaite de tout mon coeur un retablissement prompt et parfait. Je ne saurois vous dire avec quel plaisir j'apprens que vous estes contente de la conduite de my Lord Peilding et du progres qu'il fait."

The above is added to a letter from Lady Bolingbroke to Lady Denbigh.

Lady Bolingbroke to Lady Denbigh, March 24. ".
Vous aures après ce que cest passé au Parlement au sujet du Prince de Gall. Pultenay a fait la proposition de demander au roy qu'il établit cent mille livres sterling à son fils sur la liste royale, come il les avoit luy du tems de son pere. On dit que ce premier a fort bien parlé et avec beaucoup de rigueur. La proposition a esté rejetée dans la chambre des communes par une pluralité de 30 voix. Cette rigueur, ma chere comtesse, ne medifie point. Je suis sur qu'une petite veu de gouverner la maison du prince la fait naistre, et que nous verrons ces braves retomber dans le decouragement come ils sont fait sans rime ni sans raison. Malgré l'extremité de M^{re} de Windham Mr. son pere alla à la chambre pour donner la voix pour le prince. Il ne me paroist pas que tout cela respond à ces propositions d'accommodement dont vous et moy avons entendu dire qu'il estoit question, mais nous sommes trop loing pour en juger. L'affaire a été rejetée par une tres grande majorité dans la chambre des pairs."

Same to same, March 25 (1740?). ".
apparament la Gazette de Hollande. Jay trouvé bien singulier ce que celle d'aujourd'huy dit que le D. de Grafton a fait metre dans celle d'Angleterre que S. M. ayant sceu qu'on navoit point eu égard à les ordres a jugé à propos de declarer que toutes personnes qui

irons faire leur cour au P. ou à la P. de Galle ne seront point admise à la presence en aucune de ses maisons. Ho! la belle affiche d'un pere et d'un roy, et vos, messieurs, attendent toujours des circonstances."

Lord Bolingbroke to Lady Denbigh. "A Londres, 12^e Fev. 1739." "La lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de me couper m'a été rendue avec celle que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'ecrire, ma tres chere comtesse. J'ay fait remettre la premiere a son adresse dans l'instant que je l'ay rescue. Vous me croirez facilement quand je vous assureray que mon impatience d'être hors de ce pay est extreme. Je veux l'être meme dans tout le mois prochain a quelque prix que ce soit. On ne sauroit payer trop chere la consolation d'être detache de cette malheureuse isle. Elle l'est encore plus que vous ne sauriez comprendre. Je souhaite une meilleure santé a Mons^{re} le compte de tout mon coeur. Ayez la bonté de l'en assurer et de luy faire mes tres humbles complimens. Adieu, chارمانة comtesse. Soyez persuadée du tendre et respectueuse attachement que vous a véné pour sa vie Le Bolingbroke."

Extract from a letter dated ce 18^e Janvier 42, written by Lady Bolingbroke, and addressed "Madame la Comtesse de Denbigh, in Hanover Square." After alluding to other matters, the writer proceeds "je laisse la plume à l'hermite," that is to Lord Bolingbroke, whom she frequently mentions by this term, and who in his own hand writes: "Je n'abuseray surement la permission qu'on me donne d'ajouter quelques lignes de griffonage à celui qui est dessus. Je souhaite donc que vous soyez actuellement quitte, ma chere comtesse, de cette indisposition passagere. Je vous remercie de la bonne nouvelle que vous nous avez donnée de B. dans le temps que je l'ay cru mort selon ce que je devoy naturellement croire sur les relations de son fils et de notre ami Pope, et que j'étois penetré de la plus vive affliction. La maladie du voyageur me fait une peine infinie. Tout ce qu'il a de nerf est dans son esprit. Je luy vendrois un peu plus de materialité. Me prometrez vous de le saluer icy? J'ecriray à l'abbé des que je le sauray arrivé. Tenez nous parole, Madame, et venez nous voir. Les agrements qui vous manqueront dans cette retraite seront abondamment recompenses par l'éloignement dans lequel vous y serez d'une autre scene qui est assurément tres vilaine, que je souhaite moins vilaine, et que je ne me flatte pas de voir jamais belle. Adieu, madame, je vous respecte, je vous honnore et je vous aime de tout mon coeur. J'assure de mes respects monsieur le conte et mons^{re} votre fils."

Same to same, July 3 [1746]. ".
Vous sçavez que Mr de Goor^{re} est fait conte. On m'a assure qu'il avoit fait mettre O'Brien dans la patente en cas de mort de ses fils ou heritiers masles. Vous aures sceu aussy que Mr. Spenser a fait un testament que sa grande mere lavait obligé de faire out il laisse le bien de Sunderlan à Mr Pitt en cas de la mort de son fils. On avoit dit qu'il avoit fait un codicil à Bath pour changer ce testament, dont Mr Sherterfield est un des executeurs, mais come ce codicil na pas encore paru peutestre nen a til pas fait, et il le peut qu'un jour Mr. Pitt se trouve avec 9 ou 10 mille livres de rente. Voila ma chere comtesse, les jeux de la fortune et le comble de liniquité de cette vieille Malboroug, qui fait oster aux Spencers cadets le bien de leur famille, car quant à celui quelle avoit accumulé elle pouvoit sen croire la maîtresse. Le patriotisme est une belle chose quand il rend bien, car on le peu quitter ensuite quand on veut pour quelque autre recolte. Nous sommes parvenus vostre serviteurs et moy a la plus parfaite indifferance pour tout ce que nous voyons se passer. Nous navons plus affaire au monde, Dieu mercy, ni lui à nous. Je ne m'intéresse qua vostre bonheur et celui de deux ou trois amis de plus sur laterre, et a la paix du genre humain. Donné moy de vos nouvelles, ma cher comtesse, et de celles de la santé de noireau et contés de nostre part sur l'attachement le plus tendre pour vous et pour les vostre."

The following is interpolated by Lord Bolingbroke in one of Lady B's letters to Lady Denbigh, dated "ce 8^e Avril." "Je vous jure, ma tres chere comtesse, que vostre santé et celle de M. le comte de Denbigh m'intéresse beaucoup plus sensiblement que celle de tous les corps politiques de l'Europe. Le corps politique de la G. Bretagne me paroist souffrir autant que jamais de deux maux qui vont rarement ensemble, une consommation et une lethargie. Winchelsea m'a mandé dans le mois de Fevrier qu'il n'y avoit pas la moindre apparence d'affaires parlementaires. Ceux qui ont le pouvoir en main ne fourniront point d'occasion à ceux qui opposent, et sans occasion, ajoutez comment une minorité peut elle

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opposer avec effect. La mort de la reine, la rupture du Roy et du Prince et les plaintes de tous nos marchands ne fournissent elles donc point d'occasion? Ouy elles en fournissent et qui pouvoient être passées bien loin, mais elles ne le seront pas. Le Winchelsea me parle dans cette lettre de son mariage, il m'en paroît très content. Il m'exhorte à venir vivre avec mes amis. Je n'en feray rien. Mon parti est pris pour le reste de mes jours, et je m'aurois point de plaisir à vivre avec des amis qui sont enchainés et qui osent à peine faire mine de vouloir secouer leurs chaînes. Je ne demande que de m'arranger le façon à pouvoir vivre loin d'eux sans trop d'incommodité. Ces arrangements ne sont pas encore faits. Je voudrois pouvoir les faire sans être obligé de passer la mer. Je ne sais pas encore si j'en viendray about. Adieu chere contesse, aimez moy toujours. Je le meriteray toujours par mes sentimens pour vous. Je souhaite de tout mon cœur le retablissement de votre pauvre Estropie, à qui je suis très parfaitement devoué. Oserais je vous charger de mes compliments pour my lord Feilding."

Lady Bolingbroke to Lady Denbigh, "à Bath ce 12^e Sep^r, v. s." " . . . La mienne [santé] est bien foible et celle de mon camarade [Ld. Bolingbroke] n'est guerre meilleure malgré les eaux qu'il prend. La douleur de la sciatique ne cesse point. Je conte plus sur la douche qu'il a commence ce matin, mais la seul endroit où on la peut prendre est sy vilain et sy incommode qu'en cherchant du soulagement d'un côté on est presque sur de s'enrhumer de l'autre. Tout est calculé icy pour les assemblés et pour les bals, et rien pour la commodité des malades. Vos Anglois sur ces articles sont plus brutes que les Allemans, car vous savez qu'à Aix la Chapelle on est fort bien pour tout ce qui regarde la santé."

Same to same. "A Battersa ce 22^e Octobre." " . . . Je ne vous manday point samedi la mort de la d. de Malbroug, qui faisait la nouvelle de la ville, parce qu'on ne savoit encore rien de son testament, la seule chose qui pouvoit exciter la curiosité. Elle laisse pour 94 mil livres sterling de legs, un de 20m à my lord Schesterfield avec la reversion de Wimbeldon en cas que Mr. Spencer qui est son heritier universel et son fils Vincent a mourir; 10 mille livres à Mr. Pitt avec la reversion dans la meme cas des terres qu'elle a dans la province de Bukingam; 2,500 pieces à chacun de les executeurs testamentaires, dont my lord Marchemon est un, levesque d'Oxford, un vieux medecin qui demeureroit ches elle, et un avocat avec cette meme reversion de tout son bien à partager entre eux. Voila les principaux articles que jay retenus, mais surement il sera imprimé."

Extract from a letter from Lady Bolingbroke to Lady Denbigh, dated "a Battersa ce 13." "Je rouvre ma lettre, ma chere contesse, pour vous supplier de charger mon amy Rotembourg de me choisir un tres bon fromage de vos cantons pour faire Welches Rabbit. Le plus gras est je croy le meilleur. Je lui seray bien obligé de me faire cette petite commission."

Lady Bolingbroke's later letters speak invariably of the wretched state of her health, and are in the handwriting of her maid. " . . . La mienne [santé] est toujours detestable, et dans le 24 heures je n'en ay pas deux ou trois sans souffrir." 16 Decr. 1749."

"Ce 19^e Decembre, v. s. 1749, Londres." " . . . L'hermite et moy sommes retiré avant dix heures du soir. Il me tient fidele compaignie et c'est presque toute son occupation. C'en est une bien propre à donner la spleen, mais il ne m'en temoigne aucune. Je ne puis dire qu'à vous combien je suis touché de son amitié et de ses attentions."

From Frances du Pont, Lady Bolingbroke's maid, to Lady Denbigh. "A Londres ce 13 Mars 1750, v. s." After describing Lady B's illness and prostration of health, the writer proceeds. " . . . Elle est d'une si grande foiblesse qu'elle ne peut dire une seule parole à my lord, qui est dans la plus grande affliction. M^{re} est penetré de toutes ses bontés et de son assiduité au près d'elle. Il ne fait que pleurer. Il a fait venir un tres habile medecin qui lui donne encore quelque esperence. En fin, Madame, il fait tout ce qui est en son pouvoir pour conserver une personne qui luy est si cher et à qui il est tendrement attaché."

Four letters from Lord Bolingbroke to Lady Denbigh, not in his own handwriting, but three of them signed by him with a tremulous hand:—

"Battersea, Friday, June 15th, 1750." "I should be ashamed of not having writ to you during so long a time, madam, if I had not been quite unable to perform the duties of friendship, and even those of social life. Affliction has overwhelmed me and has brought upon me all the infirmities of age much faster than I could

have feared. What I can do I do to resist both, but the reminiscence of loss I am not yet able to stand, especially when I am [a word or two torn away] it by one whom I know to be tenderly affected by it. There [is] a sort of contagion in tender sentiments, and I could return a formal compliment to any indifferent person with much more ease than I feel in writing upon the same subject to your ladyship. To write however I resolved, though, unable to write with my own hand, I am forced to borrow another. Be pleased to excuse this as well as my long silence. Let me have your pity. I deserve it. I never can deserve your blame, because I can never cease to be with great respect and truth, madam, your ladyship's most obedient and most humble servant."

"A Battersea, ce 25 Juillet 1750." After Lady Bolingbroke's death. "Je ne sais, dans le desordre d'esprit et de cœur dans lequel j'ay été et dans lequel je suis, si j'ay répondu à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'ecrire du 2 d'Avril. Si je n'y ay pas répondu ce desordre peut me servir d'excuse; et si je ne vous écris pas presentement de ma main c'est que je ne puis pas m'en servir. Mon cœur est déchiré, mon esprit accablé et mon corps estropié; enfin je suis le plus malheureux des hommes, et la plus grande consolation que j'ay est de songer que je suivray bientost celle qui faisoit toute ma consolation pendant qu'elle vivoit. Je scay bien qu'elle souffroit de grandes douleurs. Je les sentois pour elle très vivement, mais on se flatte pendant le vie, on ne peut plus se flatter après la mort des personnes qu'on aime. Continuez à me plaindre et à m'aimer, ma chere contesse. Je vous seray toujours tendrement et respectueusement attaché, et dans les malheurs de ma vie, car je ne scaurois plus avoir de bonheur, je seray constamment votre très obeissant serviteur."

"Londres ce 6 Avril 1751." "J'ay vu Milord Fielding, Madame, et il m'auroit vu desja chez luy pour le remercier de l'honneur qu'il m'a fait si j'avois été depuis quelque temps en état de rendre des visites, mais il y a plus de deux mois que j'ay un rhume qui se continue ou se renouvelle à tout moment avec une toux qui a été très violente, et une foiblesse et une langueur qui sont excessives. Après les evenemens qui me sont arrivés je n'en ay point à craindre. Je souhaiterois seulement d'aller au tombeau avec des incomodités moins difficiles à soutenir que quelques unes que j'éprouve. De quelque façon que j'y vas je conserveray pour vous jusqu'à la fin de ma vie l'attachement le plus tendre et le plus respectueux avec lequel j'ay l'honneur d'être, madame, votre très humble et très obeissant serviteur. J'assure M^{re} le comte de mes très humbles respects."

"Battersea, ce 8 Aoust 1751." "Dans le desordre et l'attendrissement où nous étions tous deux hier, ma chere contesse, j'ay oublié de vous prier de me communiquer ce que vous pouvez rappeler de tout ce que la pauvre defunte peut vous avoir dit ou écrit touchant la sûreté dans laquelle elle me croyoit ou elle ne me croyoit pas contre les intentions de ses heritiers. Cet éclaircissement pourra m'être utile. Ajoutez y, si vous en avez, quelque anecdotes touchant l'intention des Montmorins depuis leur mariage de me faire le procès qu'ils me font actuellement. Je veux vous embrasser avant que vous partiez, mais je ne veux pas aller chez votre seur luy montrer le visage desagréable d'un homme inutile. Adieu chere contesse. Je vous suis attaché avec tout le respect et toute la tendresse possible." From "Adieu chere contesse" to the end is in Lord Bolingbroke's own handwriting.

From "S^e de Villette, Abbess", daughter of the second Lady Bolingbroke, to the Countess of Denbigh. "A Sens ce 6^e 10^{bre} 1750." " . . . Les dernieres lettres que j'ay reçues de la part de M. Bolingbroke m'inquiette. Cette playe de la joue n'est pas encore réformée. Il en souffroit plus de douleur et s'en prenoit à l'imbecillité de son donneur d'emplâtres, mais il me mande de ne me pas inquieter, qu'il ne s'agit que de souffrir un peu plus longtems, et que d'ailleurs à tous égards il se porte mieux. Ces nouvelles étoient accompagnées de tendres assurances de son amitié. Cette lettre de 25 Novembre m'apprend ausy que le rumatisme qu'il avoit M^{re} sa seur s'est tourne en paralisie sur tout le corps, et que l'on preparoit ce qu'il falloit pour la conduire aux eaux de Bath."

Same to same. "A Sens ce 19^e Janvier 1752." "Hélas ma chere contesse, pour comble de mes malheurs je ne recois point de vos nouvelles. Est ce que vous craigniez de m'apprendre la perte douloureuse que j'ay faite. Il y a aujourdhy 15 jours que je la scay. Co pauvre milord a fini plus promptement que

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je ne le croyois. Il est mort le 24 de Decembre. Ce triste evennement vous aura été mandé sans doute, et sans doute vous y'aurez pris part et pour luy et pour moy. C'est M^r Chetwiud qui avec la douleur la plus sensible m'a annoncé cette nouvelle. Vous jugerez aisément, vous qui avez un coeur si bon, de ma situation cruelle. J'ay perdu une mere, un pere, un ami [Bolingbroke] tendre, et dans quelle circonstance quand on luy met le poignard dans le sein par cet infame proces. Vous sçavez sans doute qu'il a chargé son ami M^r Chetwiud de poursuivre le proces comme étant son executeur testamentaire. Il a fait ce testament et l'on ne sçaura point ce qu'il contient qu'après le jugement du proces. Les audiences n'ont pas été interrompues. Il n'y en a plus que trois ou plus quatre a donner aux avocats. Céluy de notre cher defunt est applaudi généralement, et le public fait des vœux pour le gain de sa cause en haine de l'indigne adversaire, qui est méprisé comme il le merite. C'est beaucoup dire, mais malgré le mouvement que ce donnent nos amis surtout notre cher Marquis de Mafignon, je suis toujours dans la crainte parce que j'ay peur que la forme n'importe le fond. Ce qui m'accable encore plus s'est que depuis ce fatal événement tous ces pauvres domestiques qui criaient icy ne donnent pas un signe de vie. Il faut apparemment que toutes empêchent d'écrire jusqu'à ce que l'on sçache les dispositions du testament.

Same to same. "A Sens ce 20^e Fevrier 1752." "Je croyois, ma chere comtesse, avoir à vous mander aujourd'hui le jugement du proces, mais un ceremoniale qu'avait à faire le parlement au sujet de la mort de M^{le} Henriette de France a fait remettre la derriere audience a huitaine. Ainsi je reste encore dans l'inquietude, et je n'ay pas voulu mettre cet intervalle à ma lettre. La lecture du memoire ma déjà mis le coeur plus à l'aise, puisque j'y vois la reputation de feu ma pauvre mere et celle de mon beau pere a couvert et bien defendre. J'ay eu l'honneur d'écrire a milord Westmoreland, et je le prie de vous dire combien j'étois content de ce memoire. Je voudrais que tous ceux qui ont vu ce libelle difamatoire des indignes adversaires pussent le lire. Vous ne sçauriez croire combien mon coeur est blessé que quelqu'un puisse entreprendre un moment contre la memoire de ses chers defunts."

Sir William Wyndham to Lady Denbigh, London, Feb. 28, 1736. "... Our world here has been in great agitation upon an application offered in Parliament to be made to the King for settling 100,000 per ann. on the Prince of Wales and half as much as a jointure on the Princess. For all the particulars I refer you to Harriott, who I know has wrote to you, only in [a word torn away] lett me tell you that the young man has behaved himself with so much firmness & a donnee de si bonnes preuves that he has established a character that is worth double the thing that was asked for him, and that will redound to his honour, and to the advantage of all his family, whatever some parts of it may think at this moment."

Same to same, 29 June 1737. "... Vous aures peutêtre appris que le Roi a ostes la compagnie des gardes du corps qu'avait my lord Westmoreland, qui a a différentes fois acheptés tous les emplois qu'il a eu dans les troupes excepté les gardes du corps, et qu'il l'a donnee au Duc de Montagu sans rembourser my lord Westmoreland d'un liard de 7,000l. quil a payes pour les autres charges. Il arrive que le D. de Montagu a, il y a quelque temps, vendu cette mesme compagnie pour 10,000l. La Duchesse de Malbro a dit la dessus, sure this is odd to take this away from L^d Westmoreland, who has bought every [thing] he had to give it to the Duke of Montagu who has sold everything he had. Nous ne sommes plus dans ce moment les objets de colere de la derriere. Son indignation est a present tournee devers le Roi et la Reine. Elle a refusé absolument d'admettre la Reine tenanciere de quelque chose que S.M. vouloit acheter dans la terre de Wimbeton, et l'admission par la coutume de cette seigneurie est necessaire pour l'achepteur. Sur quoi le Roi lui a ostes une pension qu'elle avoit comme garde du parc de Windsor. Cette pension n'est pas annexes a l'octroi que la Duchesse ou de la capitainerie mais est confere par des lettres sous le sceau privé qui sont revocables, non obstant quoi elle declare guere ouverte et vent intenter un proces contre le Roi."

Lord Winchelsea and Nottingham to Lord Denbigh, Burley, Oct. 9, 1734, upon the death of his wife, *née* Lady Frances Feilding.

Same to same. July 15, 1737. "... I beg you will make my compliments to Lord and Lady Bolingbroke, and assure my lady y^e I should be extremely glad to serve both my lord and her to the utmost of my

powers. I know the D[uchess] of N[orfolk] has been in several different minds about Dawley, & do believe if it was sold shee would be extremely sorry. Nothing would quicken her desire of buying like having somebody about it, tho' I believe, considering the furniture and all belonging to it, it may not be dear, yet the truth is there are few people who have money y^e have the spirit to lay it out. I would have endeavored to have put the buying of it into Delme's head, who has lately married a fine young woman who is our cousin, Sir John Shaw of Eltham's daughter. But they tell me he is gone down to Hampshire, to a little house he has there. However, I will speak to Corry y^e he may see what he can do in it, and I will desire a person who will have a great deal to do with Delme in relation to my lord Burlington's affairs, who is now paying of 25,000l. mortgage, part of 75,000l. which he owes to Delme, and will pay by Christmas next y^e other 50,000l. When such a sum comes in at once to Delme, y^e may be y^e lucky moment to hit his fancy with a purchase. I shall certainly take care to get your Ladyship a ticket when they come out. I have had much to do to prevent Lady Betty Feilding laying out her whole estate in lottery tickets. But, however, she begins to be satisfied, because they are already under par, and I do not doubt before the tickets are delivered they will at least be six shillings under 10l., which is y^e 3l. per cent. they allow for prompt payment."

Same to same, Eastwell, Jan. 21, 1737-8. "... At the end of all these journeys and fatigue I find myself engaged in one in which I must jog on for life, for to conclude the whole last Wednesday I was married to Mrs. Feilding's sister. You see God's revenge against murder. I must be marrying other folks & so am in for it myself, & you cant imagine how well it sets upon me. ... Lady Betty & my daughter & they [Mrs. Feilding and her sister] have lived together these four months, and you cant imagine how great they are. It fits them and suits them almost as much as it does me. We shall all pack up in one charming house in Jermyn Street till I can get a better. My daughter's fancy she made the match, for she one day of her own accord started up after dinner and told one of the sisters that she had dreamed that her papa would marry her. She mistook the sister, so when I set her right she told me it was all one to her if it was but one of them, for all she wanted was to have some brothers and sisters. My daughter never will say anything she is bid to say, so she was not taught, but says everything that comes into her head, so tis all her own invention as you may judge by the question she asked my Lady Winchelsea the next morning after wee were married, when she came into our room before wee were up, Pray Madam how do you like being married, which was a sort of question no body could bid her ask."

Same to same. January 4, 1738-9. "... Your friend Bristow and I differ upon this second lottery. He does not like going into this, because not so good as the first, the tickets being now dearer then the last. But still in this there is a profit of 6 3/4 cent. upon our money, which is high interest enough, and the chance of a prize or two of value will tempt me to venture, as in the last, as far as 100 tickets, and so lett the money run a second time through y^e lottery, tho my gain in y^e last is not near what profit you have made, supposing you have even no other prize than y^e 10,000 livres, for if you had but 25 tickets y^e prize is more vastly in proportion to y^e money you put in then y^e 14,000 livres I have gained upon 100 tickets which cost me above 1,500l. sterling. I would therefore advise you to venture as I do a second time; for what you may have gained, be it 400 or less, it is of no great consequence, but y^e gain of a great prize of 50 or 60,000 livres might answer y^e end I propose, and the mortgage be assigned over with my lord's consent to some person in trust for you. ... Charles Feilding is gone down to his regiment. He was in hopes of a company of y^e guards, but has not got it. He has, however, besides a fine boy that Lord Denbigh was godfather to last summer, has (sic) got his wife with child again. I cannot say anything to brag of myself, having only made a miscarriage this last autumn."

Same to same. April 15, 1739. "... As bad as things still are in this country I am mighty unwilling to give up the pleasing idea that the authors of all our mischief, S^r Robert and your old friend Horace, may still come to be hanged, for I think it is impossible for them to go on long, and when they fall no one can tell what will become of them."

* Her age is not given, but her parents were married in 1720.

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A letter without signature, but in Lady Westmoreland's handwriting, to Lady Denbigh, dated London, Novr. 19. [1745] " . . . There has been some long days in the House to as little purpose as usual. Harry Fox exerted all his eloquence on the patriot side in laying open and exclaiming against abuses in offices, whilst others whom that part would have better become distinguished themselves on the side of the ministry. Is not this matter of melancholy speculation, and dont it tempt one to think all virtue is occasional, and to doubt it even when it seems most innate? I must own to my sorrow that a pretty long attention to the characters of people has almost confirm'd me in this opinion. These reflections are unfashionable where all things take their value from a specious outside, but perhaps may not seem unnatural to you, who I believe are so particular as to bestow your esteem where you think there is some real merit, and for this reason I am doubly proud and happy in the share you are so good as to assure my lord & me of. No news is come since that of the surrender of Carlisle & M. Wades marching towards the rebels. Every body is full of anxiety for the event of their meeting, as the late bad weather must have harass'd our troops extremely in their march. If he is not successful we must expect the utmost confusion here, and indeed everything bears a dismal aspect. If the rebels should come southward sure you won't think it advisable to stay in the country, since I am told they would probably come by Coventry, tho' I must own nothing but fear would drive one to this town, for I never knew it half so disagreeable, and in five days have repented leaving the country twenty times."

Lady Westmoreland to Lady Denbigh, "London, Feb. 9th [1748]." " . . . The only news I can tell you is that Lord Chesterfield resigned the seals yesterday. I apprehend this occurrence to be of very little importance to the world, for as his going in produced no good effects, his going out can produce no bad ones. Some people infer from it that there will be no peace, as he has been always very strenuous for one, but I rather believe he has taken a disgust from some personal indignities. I own I am curious to see what part he will take and what set he will enter into, for if his late friends the Germans treated him rather with contempt when he was a minister, what will they do now, and I can hardly think his old friends will receive him with open arms. Mr. Murray is trying to succeed him, but most people think the Duke of Bedford will be the man. . . . Lady Firebrass tells me you have a mind to make another trial at Miss R-t-s.* You know you may command my offices to the utmost extent of my power. I have tried the L--ds, but find they don't care to interfere. I believe she wishes well to it, but is afraid the rest of the family would be displeased with her meddling in it, and poor Nancy Rider, who might have been of some use, has, I am afraid, not many days to remain in this world. Our last hope is in Ward, but I doubt she is past all human relief, so that I dont see any other method we can take than to propose it in form to the guardians and to insist upon the girls being made acquainted with it, and likewise how her father received the proposal. I believe she is not in town, or if she were, I dont see how Lord F[ielding] could speak to her, so I should think there is no use in his coming till the way is a little opened for him."

Same to same, "London, April 9th [1748]." " . . . We are in hourly expectation of hearing Maestricht is invested, and they say it will cost the French very little trouble, which they lay to the charge of your compatriotes who have used no precautions to put it in a state of defence. I find the best we hope for is that the allies may act the audience, for should they try to prevent it by a battle it would probably hurt themselves most. Notwithstanding this appearance, many people say a peace will be concluded in less than a month. My lord is of that opinion, but I own I want faith, for, now the expence of the campaign is made, why should the French forgo all the advantages they have so fair a prospect of this summer, when in all probability they may make their own conditions at the end of it. Her Grace of Queensberry has encroached a good deal of late upon Heideggers province by opening her house to the town with several balls and masquerades, and has created

a stage where the Argyle family have acted several plays. I had the honour to be at one, and they did it very well. The last play they chose was a tragedy call'd the unhappy marriage, which is at present so really and fatally perform'd in their own family that I should have thought they had enough of that subject, for poor lady Mary Cook is one of the greatest objects of compassion I ever met with. All her desire when she is sensible (which is not often) is to die, & I believe all her friends join with her in it, and dare say their desire will be very soon accomplish'd."

Same to same, July 8, 1745. " . . . I cannot but lament the disastrous condition of our affairs abroad, tho still I lament more the miserable estate of them at home, considering the latter as the root of all other evils. If disappointment could avail to make people wise I should rejoice rather while others mourn, accounting wisdom a cheap purchase even at the price of so much disgrace. But I do not expect that a drunken coachman will leave the box from a sense of his inability to hold the reins, nor a minister in this country take shame to himself from the calamities that attend his impotent measures. Upon hearing the news from the Rhine I did in the instant smell the artifice of the country housewife strewing sugar upon her custard that the mouldiness might not appear. As much as I endeavour to stupyfy my curiosity about all political nonsense, and as great a proficient as I pretend to be in that study, I must confess my frailty to give way to the present crisis, and I can't help being anxious to learn how the present confusion will wind up."

Same to same, Dec^r 2, 1747. " . . . My own notion upon inspection of the state barometer is that we shall have no more campaigns, that the Temple of Janus will be shut about the vernal equinox, that after the money granted, all the good ends to be expected from war to England will be obtain'd, that a Stadtholder being fix'd upon the Disunited Provinces, and thereby that due consistence acquired which that state wanted, all the good ends sought for from war to Holland will be obtained. I can never suffer it to enter into my head that a committee of the shrewdest gamesters having made up their purse of eleven millions (how easily soever they come by it) will go to squander away every stiver of it without prospect, without possibility of leaving room for a pretence for such another collection. Why, madam, do I not felicitate you upon the beautiful prospect? You, who have taken part with those who from the beginning opposed the wars, who have so long languished to see the end of it? Because the enemy will herein triumph, well knowing that subdued as they are abroad, and brought to shame in the common concern, they have gained a decisive victory at home, and made all things here to bow down under their feet. By the like generous maxims have they not all along govern'd themselves, exulting in their dishonour, glorying in the shame, while the industry and the fruit of it, the property of their fellow subjects and the honour of the while has been minted and dealt out to strangers, thro' their own sticky fingers retaining some poundage, and all the filth of their dirty labour. But I stifle indignation lest my paper grow so hot as to burn your fingers in the reading. Let me turn to more quiet thoughts and give you a short scheme of our domestic pastimes. In the morning when the weather permits (and so fine weather never has been known), Madam tucks herself up and sets out upon her walk, sometimes of a mile, sometimes two miles. That finished, as likewise the breakfast, our little company, consisting of Lady Lambard, Mrs. Foot, Miss Rider, and ourselves repair to the work room, where one of the two former have generally held forth out of Ralph's history of the miserable reign of Charles the Second (the melancholy consolation and example of the wretched doings under the present), and so to dinner. That being over is succeeded with the diverting eagerness of Lady Lambard at Back Gammon for about an hour and half. The evening closes with another lecture, unless he Peckham family or St Philip Boteler's, where L^d and L^{dy} Folkstone have been for some time, convert it into a quadrille."

Lord Westmoreland to Lady Denbigh, Mereworth, Jan'y. 6, 1747-8. " . . . I confess there appears to me in my lonely cell no ray of hope that the friends of Holland can gather a sufficient strength in time to oppose the torrent which threatens to break in upon her some few months hence, if it be true (what I am confidently told) that the Swiss cant come to bear a part in her assistance before Midsummer, nor the

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* Miss Jane Roberts daughter and co-heir of Sir Walter Roberts Bart. of Glasenbury, Kent. She afterwards, 1754, married George 3rd Duke of St. Albans.

† The Countess of Denbigh was a Dutch lady, the daughter of Peter de Yonck, Esq. of Utrecht. It was probably through her that the letters to Dyckvelt came into the possession of Lord Denbigh's family.

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Russians until a month later, in which case our conjurers will have enough to do to lay the Devil which above thirty years ago their own art was so busy in raising. In all works of importance I love method, and your ladyship will bear me witness how earnest I have been to preserve a due method in our proceedings by hanging up half a dozen of the principal actors in that conjuration, and I am more persuaded every day that it will require some more holy man to do the office of laying. It is said the King will go early in the summer to Hanover: that the Duke will not return to the army. If no good is to be done I am glad of it for his sake: if otherwise, it will remain a grief upon my mind that while England is to be the Squire of the common cause, and contribute so largely to pay the reckoning, none of her sons are found worthy of conducting the order of the feast, nor will be entitled to the glory resulting from the accomplishment of so great a work."

Same to same. Undated. "I have so sorry an account to give you of the wisdom of this world that upon my faith I am ashamed to go about it. . . . Our young royal hero you may suppose ere this got to the Hague environ'd with the chiefs of your nation waiting from his lips the happy destiny of their deliverance, and as our politicians of the anti chamber have ears which reach to the inmost recesses of the cabinet, and hate to conceal the knowledge they fetch from thence, we are already inform'd that while our gallant takes up his station behind the Meuse, there to keep danger at a distance, your Belgick Mars will wait his virgin laurels upon the interior frontier. In the mean time I must not forget to own the vanity of my former prophecy when I told you that the Temple of Janus would be shut by the end of April. That imagination is indeed now vanish'd, but so near was it to prove a reality, that the wise ones not many months since thought it quite settled with regard to our more distant enemy, and more than three quarters with regard to our enemy nearer home. But alas! just in the critical instant, when the tender plant Peace was peeping out of the ground, a pinching north-east wind set furiously in and blasted all our hopes. Be it so. The device for Holland now is *Cita mors, aut victoria letu*, which my lord will readily explain to you. Permit us then to borrow your state's motto, *Concordiæ res crescent paræ*, since it was never known nor can be traced in history that unanimity, concord, and a certain sameness of thought and counsel arose to such perfection as at present amidst the three great powers of an English government. Strange would it be if our affairs, little as they are, under so blessed an union should run counter to the Rule, and instead of being crescent should turn out to be in the wain."

Same to same. Hanover Square, April 26, 1748. " . . . Yesterday Lt Sandwich's servant brought a paquet intimating the signing of preliminary articles of peace and a suspension of arms, the poor people in and about Maestricht only excepted. This exception appears to me so trifling and shameful that I suppose it will not last long. The terms are said to consist in a reciprocal restitution of Cap Breton, the Netherlands Savena, and Final, and Savoy, and in short a restitution of every place taken on the one side and on the other, with a settlement for Don Philip in the duchies of Parma and Placentia with a small district (I think) out of the Milanese thereto adjoining. Thus ends the war, that ill-timed brat of the Granville policy, foster'd by hags who had just so much art as to lay their spell upon the parent, but not the power to raise the half-begotten offspring to any growth or stature. And thus the very terms of peace (a trifle varied for the worse on our part) which at the opening of the present sessions were repudiated with so laconic a disdain are now thankfully embraced under the private satisfaction of having a full Exchequer without any war to carry on. Those who appeared most sanguine before the supplies were granted have now, on the entrance into the field most complain'd of their utter inability to do anything from the want of men, money, and every other necessary. That infamous court which has engaged to furnish 60,000 men, and has already touch'd good part of the consideration money, has fallen short of their quota but two thirds of their number, while your countrymen have fallen short of theirs three fourths. Judge then of the mercy of Providence in sending us so merciful a conqueror, who having given due correction knows when to hold his hand and receive the humble penitents into his most Christian grace. 'Think of a most illustrious servant resigning his office because

a peacefull and not a warlike minister, and then a few weeks after his very counsels adopted and his prognostications fully verified. Be pleased likewise to call to mind the eternal din for making use of our marine, a measure so long rejected as coming from those who were held for outcasts, taken up at length by our all-sufficient rulers, and the principal cause under heaven of disposing the heart of the invincible land-power to the moderation he has now made appear."

Lady Westmorland to Lady Denbigh. London, April 30 [1751]. " . . . As to the great intention* that has lately happen'd I wish it may produce those salutary effects you seem to hope from it, but I own as yet I see no change it has made or is likely to make. The Princess is to be declared sole Regent, with the assistance of a council in whom the whole power will rest, so that hers will only be nominal. It has been reported that some part of the ministry were to be dismissed, but I find people differ in opinion whether it will be so or not. I am sure I don't care, for they all aim at the same point. The Prince's papers 'tis said have been all deliver'd up and amongst them a will, wherein he leaves 500,000*l.* for the payment of his just debts. Perhaps you will ask where are the assets? 'Tis answered, in an arrear of 50,000*l.* for eight years, and an appeal to some body's conscience for a legacy of 100,000*l.* from his grandfather. However 'tis thought if the tradesmen are paid the Parliament must do it."

Lord Westmorland to Lady Denbigh. "De Mereworth, le 23^{me} Juillet, N.S., 1752. . . . Ce n'est pas peut-être pour vous nouvelles que la processe intentée contre l'imprimeur Owen, suivant l'adresse de la chambre basse, pour avoir fait imprimer la memoire de M^r Murray, est finie, la jurie l'ayant trouvée Not Guilty, au grand déplaisir (sans doute) de ceux qui l'ont poursuivi en justice, aussi bien qu'au grand contentement d'une nombreuse assistance de personnes distinguées jointe aux acclamations effrénées du populace dont la cour retentissoit."

W. B. to Lady Denbigh. "A Florence ce 12 Oct^r 1736. . . . Le lendemain nous allâmes coucher a Luques . . . Quand j'y passois Lady Walpole avoit arrêté une maison de campagne à une mille de la ville pour son hiver prochain, et pendant mon voyage par Livourne elle y est allée de Florence où elle avoit séjourné long tems. L'on n'a pas pu attribuer son choix aux attraits de la campagne de Luques parce qu'il y a quelque tems qu'elle avoit fait une connoissance particulière avec un chevalier Luquois beau et bien fait, dont les affaires le rappelloient dans son pais. L'historie scandaleuse dit qu'elle cherche à s'en défaire de son ami qui sortit avec elle d'Angleterre. Elle ne veut parler qu'italien, et évite tant qu'elle peut la rencontre de ses compatriotes. La jeunesse Angloise est fort choquée de cette préférence. Elle en est si mortifiée qu'elle n'a trouvé d'autre raison que la bizarrerie de la dame pour la justifier. L'on convient qu'elle a beaucoup d'esprit. Elle apprend le latin et fait la savante. L'on dit que ce sera une seconde Reine Christine, d'autres ajoutent, si elle ne l'est déjà."

Same to same. Florence, 9 Nov. 1736. " . . . Vous savez que les femmes de ce pais ont toujours été les esclaves des hommes, autrefois assujettis à des maris jaloux qui les enfermèrent; aujourd'hui ayant secoué ce premier joug elles ont pour tyrans leurs Chitibeaux. Il faut savoir que ce chitibeaun est ordinairement du même age et de la même condition de la dame qu'il sert, choisi par les parens avant le mariage a servir dans l'absence du mari, car il faut savoir que messrs les chitibeauns tiendraient pour un affront si l'on croyoit leur passion purement platonique. Ces pauvres femmes ne font donc que changer de tyran, le mari de nuit et le chitibeaun du jour. L'on dit que le dernier fait le maître plus que l'autre. Il ne quitte jamais la pauvre femme, la désolée et ne la permet de regarder autre que lui. J'ai oublié de dire qu'il est aussi à vie. Comme les femmes en Italie ont toujours été mercenaires, même celles du plus haut rang, autre fois l'on passoit le marché avec le mari, aujourd'hui avec le chitibeaun. Ils n'y a pas d'autre chemin tant elles sont vieilles. Pour couper court c'est un pais on l'on vit bien et a bon compte, mais fort débauché et point propre a la jeunesse."

Same to same. "Boulogne, 25 Aout 1737. . . . My Lady Walpole est a Pise toute seule avec Sturges entre les docteurs qui l'admirent fort. Vous savez que Pise est une université. Il faut savoir qu'elle

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* The death of the Prince of Wales, March 20, 1751.

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ne goute plus en apparence que les viellards qui la compose, et ce qui me surprend fort, par tout on elle a été elle a passé pour être insensible à l'amour. Voila un effet merveilleux de l'air de l'Italie, mais je doute de sa verité presque autant que de celle de leurs miracles. Il y a trois mois qu'elle donna de l'ombrage au Saint Siège. L'on pretendoit qu'elle avoit ébranlé la croyance des Toscans, non pas en les debauchant à notre Eglise, mais à la Deïssie, et l'on croya l'accusation si bien à Rome que l'Inquisition avoit reçu les ordres pour en faire les perquisitions. L'on y travailloit à Florence et l'on avoit examiné plusieurs personnes là-dessus quand le Grand Duc mourût, ce qui mit fin à tout ce tripotage. Personne n'auroit dit mot à elle mais on voulût à quelques uns de ses amis qui sont depuis quelque tems devenus les objets de la haine de ceux qui dominent à Rome. Vous scavez que le Pape d'apresent est Florentin. Voici un beau role que jouë la fille du premier ministre d'Angleterre. Femme sçavante, chef d'une secte, jeune, belle et insensible à l'amour."

H. Speed to Lady Denbigh. "Londre, ce 31^{me} Aout. . . . Je vais a present vous conter une nouvelle plus serieux, et quoique vous autre campagnards ne veulent pas croire le ménaçe qu'on nous fait au sujet du Pretendant, les courtisans (cest à dire les gens sensé ne vous en déplaise madame) le craigne extremement, la verité est, selon que j'ai ouï dire, que son etandart est levé dans les Highlands, et ils nous ont pris deux campagnis entiers du Regiment Royall Eccossoises, et il en a fait imprimer et donner au publick sa declaration ou il constitua sur fils aîné Regent du Royaume et nous promets un entier liberté de conscience et un free Parlement. Si tout ceci ne vous alarme pas, madame, je plains votre endurcissement. Notre grand consolation et nos esperance ici sont foudra sur le courage et l'abbilité du chevalier Cope et la bravoure de son armé, qui et d'envirion seize a dix sept sans hommes. On attend le duc D'Argyle et my lord Glinorely chaque jour, ainsy vous voiez qu l'air de l'Ecosse ne les conviens pas."

Henrietta Janssen to Lady Denbigh, Wimbledon, June 8 " . . . To be sure the noise of Young's affair has reached Bath, but what is most surprizing is that the whole town wishes him joy that he has proved himself a cuckold, and he goes about himself to all his acquaintance to tell them how happy he is to be, being almost sure to get a divorce and be a free man. He desires all us girls to behave well towards him, being he desins one of the number the happiness to be his second. Madam de Villet, my L^a Bulingsbrookes Lady, who is lately come over, being at court the birth day, and seeing the rout every body made with him, L^a, says she, what a country this is that one wishes a man joy for what in another country he would be ashamed to show his head for. But you know there is very little honour left here."

Same to same. Monday, June 29 " . . . Have spoke to my brother Steven to buy 2 pounds of snuff and send it next Thursday."

Same to same. "London, Saturday morning. Having been in town this week have got the tickets, the numbers of which have sent y^r ladyship inclosed; y^r snuff also have sent. As I do not take any, do not know wether it is good. It was recommended to me as such, but, if you do not like it, can be changed."

. . . . Sophy How has bin the talk of the town of late, for she is gone out of her senses and has exposed her self to the last degree, for about three days ago she ran away from Richmond dressed in mens shoes and breeches, her head dressed and a clock of a riding hood on. So she came up by water, landed at Whitehall, walked through the park, and by the time she got half way she had a hundred mob who followed her to St. Jameses Coffee House, where some gentlemen that knew her came out and beg her for God's sake not expose herself so, but all vain, for she made a speech, told the mob who she was and that she was a going to her nunt, by whom she meant Mr. Lowther who she is in love with, and by the way the town says she is with child by, but he now is cruel. So on she walk till she came to L^a Lowthers. She knocked at the door and inquired for him. The porter said he was at home and he would let him know it, but when he heard it he got out the back way and would not see, at which she was so enraged that she stormed, swore, and cursed and toar herself to pieces to that degree that the were forced to send to her mother and friends, and they have confined her. It is certain he has bin unkind, but, however, I have thought her a little out the way ever since I knew her . . . "There has bin a terrible rout about

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Wharton and Seardsdale drinking the Pretender's health under the Prince's nose. Scarborough has sent a challenge to Sears, by Argyle, which he would not accept of, but desired to be excused, being not the chief aggressor, being forced by Wharton, who drew his sword at him and swore he would kill him. Argyle made answer that, indeed, my lord, since so great a coward as Wharton could terrify you, shall go and acquaint Scar—h, who now waits for you in the park with sword and pistol, that it is not worth his while to trouble his head about such a poltrone, but that when ever he met him he would set a mark upon him that the whole world should know him by cutting a piece off his nose. Am sorry for the one because he is my L^a friend. I do believe they were all drunk, but however it was a very ridiculous thing, and they have made themselves the joke of the whole town, but most for their silly behaviour afterwards, all except S^r Jerry Duce, who is come of the best. Wharton is turned out of all his set, and now its reckoned scandalous to keep him company, for he said he only did [it] to be revenged of the schemers, two of them having refused him going in a party with them, so he is excluded."

R. Liddell to Lady Denbigh, "May 10, 1744. . . . The town thus apace, because it is call'd May, tho' to judge by the weather it might well pass for January. We have no public appearance of spring by any warmth in the air, except some symptoms of its influence in a few girls who have pretty hastily disposed of themselves without consent of parents. Lady Caroline Lenox married herself a few days ago to Harry Fox, and discovered it to the duke and duchess on Tuesday, who have sent her to her husband, and went themselves to Goodwood yesterday. The discovery was made so mal-a-propos as to have spoild a ball which was designed for last night, and the disappointed people who were invited have lost their dance. The duke and dutchess bear it heavily. The new married couple are retir'd to Mrs. Digby's, who you know was always good to her brothers. An only daughter of James Bateman's (a brother of my lord's), a girl who will have fifty thousand pounds, stole match about the same time with a son of George Dashwood's. Fathers, in short, must sooner consult or easier forgive the constitutions of their daughters, or not depend so much upon England's being a cold climate. . . . My lord Berkeley suffers his lady to retain the appointments of maid of honour still, tho' I hope he has incapacitated her for the title. There is to be no new one in her room, and she is to receive not the board wages, but the 200^l. a year, the smallest pension, if it could be look'd upon in that light, that ever lord's lady accepted. Norborn Berkeley has lost his Turkey Bill in the House of Lords by two voices only. He is chagrin'd about it, but not so deeply I hope as to create a vacancy in Gloucestershire for knight of the shire. Poor Pope will soon determine a dispute between Dr. Thompson and the faculty of Physicians. The former, in whose hands he is, and pretty roughly treated with violent purgations, says those are the only means to restore him, and they will effect it; the latter says every repetition hastens his end, which they pronounce not far off.* If this contest did not serve physick, tarr water would now put an end to it, for more of that liquor is drank at present in London than any of other, and families that go out of town pack up the Norway tarr with them. To put a stop to this practise the doctors have ingeniously found out that it is very prejudicial to those who would have heirs to their family, and ascribe effects to it I shall not explain to you. Without crediting the truth I like the invention of the physicians, which I think may answer their intent."

A. Lambert to Lady Denbigh, Spa, 14 [no month given] 1742. . . . Lady C. Kanmere and myself being curious, when (went) to Aix to see the King [of] Prusha, who was very gracious to us, and invited us to dinner. He's low, but his figure welenough. He has witte, but I think he seems to be of an odd composition all together, and I will promiss you he holds England very cheap and all that's in it. There was with him his brother that is about 16, qui a l'aire assez sotté, the Prince of Brunswick, a good Germain looking man, the Duke of Holstien, a fine old gentleman, and I dare say has been very galant, and is so still as the[y] say as t^r as his age will permit. He is much like the old courtiers in France."

Same to same: "The 9 Sept. . . . Wee are so full of joyceing and illumination on the arrivall of our King that for this three days this place [not named],

* Their prophecy was fulfilled not many days afterwards. Pope died May 30, 1744.

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and everybody in it, really are mad. Wee see nothing but English and Germain drapaux, and every body saying never King ever had such victory in one campagne. De la guerre passons a l'amour. To-morrow Madame le Marquis de Pompadure is to be presented to the Queen I suppose you know who she was before she took the name of marquise. Her father was a footman as they say, but her real one was Monsieur Monmartele. They say she is to be made dame a tour to Madame la Dauphine. He appartement is ready at Court. She is the topik of discourse."

Lady Firebrace to Lady Denbigh, undated (1751).
" . . . I have talk'd the death of Fred^k [the Prince of Wales] over with our friends and they all seem to like it. My Lord and Lady Allworthy say little, but I believe they think something might be done if the people would exert them selfs on this occasion, but the English spirit is quite lost I have too much reason to fear, or I think Providence has made a good beginning for us, and more then we could expect at this time, & the death of the K—g of S—n sure is no bad thing, but how it will turn out God only knows, we can only hope for the best. Here is fine confusion between the old Ca—n and his mi—s, and nobody knows who is to be in or who out not two days together, for Co—d was thought to be trick'd out of favour for some time, and all his party turn'd out, but all is made up again: strange revolutions, and there is but one that can be of any consequence or do good to this pore Kingdome, and I wish it was in our power to cultivate that thought in every man's mind, and then we should have some comfortable hopes of success. But I fear we have not virtue enough to begin, nor resolution enough to execute so good an undertaking, so whither we shall tumble down the precipice or struggle for liberty time only can determine. Our dear cus^d Bacon is very well, and if his friends would distinguish themselves above the rest of the world they should bring him from his travels and settle him in this country. The Princess of Wales, that was so much cry'd up for her great sense and humanity, is turn'd out quite feut for the rest of her worthy family, for she has given up all the private papers that belong'd to her hus^d friends, and has falling at old George's feet & betray'd the whole party as far as she was able. No good woman com'd do more. Dr Lee, like a wise man, had prepared for the worst, and made friends at St. James', but Lord Eg—t and most of his toady-eaters are in a bad way, and show fine long faces, and all their golden dreams are vanish'd into smoke."

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THE MANUSCRIPTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

On a former occasion, I presented to the Commission an account of the Manuscripts of Trinity College, Dublin, and mentioned that the collection occupied fourteen presses, lettered A to N. Of the Manuscripts contained in the presses A to E, inclusive, I then submitted a complete but compendious catalogue, which was printed in the Fourth Report of the Commission. In continuation, I now beg to present a catalogue of the Manuscripts contained in presses F and G. Most of these were presented to the College by Sir Jerome Alexander, Justice of the Common Pleas, Dublin, 1674, and by John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, 1741.

In this portion of the collection, which consists largely of transcripts, the following Manuscripts may be specially mentioned:—

An illuminated copy, on vellum, of Jocelin's "Life of St. Patrick," and St. Bernard's "Life of St. Malachy."

Works of S. Bonaventura and Pseudo-Abdias.

Chartulary, on vellum, of Monastery of All-Hallows, Dublin.

History of the family of De Burgo, or Burke, in Latin and Irish, with coloured drawings.

Survey of parts of Ulster, made between 1st December 1618 and 28th March 1619, by Nicholas Fynnar and others, by authority of commission from James I., dated 28th November 1618; with maps.

Keating's History of Ireland, in Irish.

Heraldic and historical collections by Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King-of-Arms, 1597-1633.

Letters and despatches of Joseph Avery, Envoy from Charles I. to Denmark, Sweden, and Saxony.

Journals of House of Lords in Ireland.

Copies of Enrolments of Patents under the Great Seal of Ireland; of leases under Court of Wards in Ireland;

papers relative to Irish civil, military, and ecclesiastical affairs in the sixteenth and seventeenth century.

Documents connected with Plantations in Ireland. Pedigrees, genealogies, obits, and heraldic collections, relating to English and Irish families.

Extracts from Registers and Chartularies.

Old English psalter and poems; transcripts of writings of Sir John Davies; and of English historical and legal documents.

"Aphorismal Discovery of Treasonable Faction,"—a narrative of affairs in Ireland from 1641 to 1652.

Chapter Book of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, 1670.

Proceedings of House of Convocation in Ireland, 1703.

Lists of officials and holders of Patent Offices in Ireland.

History of Kerry, by Charles Smith.

Of the documents here relating to Irish affairs in the seventeenth century, the most numerous are those known as the "Depositions" on the movements which commenced in Ireland in 1641. The "Depositions" of earliest date in the series are those taken before the Lords Justices, Privy Council, and chief officials of the English Government in Ireland during the first stages after the rising in October 1641. Amongst these are examinations taken on the rack by order of the Government at Dublin, a report of one of which will be found in our Appendix.

The greater numbers of the "Depositions" subsequently made from the end of 1641-2 to 1647 were taken under a Commission issued in the King's name at Dublin, on the 23rd of December 1641, by the Lords Justices, Sir William Parsons and Sir John Borlase. These temporary Governors had already been impugned for arbitrary and illegal proceedings. In this instance they paid little regard to constitutional precedent or public opinion, and ignored the existing courts and magistrates. Henry Jones, Dean of Kilmore, and seven clergymen of no eminence in the Established Church, who had retired to Dublin from the disturbed districts of Ireland, were nominated by the Lords Justices to take examinations concerning the "robberies and spoils" alleged to have been "committed upon" the King's good subjects there, British and Protestant; "the traitorous or disloyal words, speeches, or actions" uttered or committed subsequently to the 22nd of October 1641, and all other circumstances in relation "thereto." The Commissioners so appointed were Henry Jones, Dean of Kilmore, Roger Puttock, William Hitchcock, Randal Adams, John Sterne, William Aldrich, Henry Brereton, and John Watson.

Any two or more of them were empowered to call before them from time to time, and examine on oath upon the Holy Evangelists, all persons robbed and despoiled. The Commissioners were directed to reduce all these examinations to writing, and to return them, under their hands and seals, to the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland.

A second Commission, which, as well as the preceding one, will be found in our Appendix, was issued on the 18th of January 1641-2, by the same Lords Justices, to the same clergymen. In addition to taking examinations relative to such persons as had been robbed, spoiled, or deprived of their lands, rents, goods, or chattels, this Commission authorised the taking also of evidence as to the number of persons who had been murdered by the Rebels, or who had perished by famine since the 22nd of October 1641, with particulars of all circumstances connected with them. For the better performance of this service, all incumbents and officials of churches were required to give in to the Commissioners the names and number of the poor so spoiled who had been buried in their respective parishes; and thereafter, in and about Dublin, weekly bills were to be returned of the persons so buried.

From the 30th of December 1641 to the 8th of the following March, the persons examined by the Commissioners numbered six hundred and thirty-seven; and the whole of their losses were estimated by themselves to amount to above six hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds, four shillings and ninepence. This sum the Commissioners represented to have been hardly the five-hundredth part of the full losses of the whole kingdom. That a larger number of despoiled persons did not present themselves for examination up to March 1642 was ascribed by the Commissioners to various causes, such as imprisonment, departure to England, danger of the ways, sickness, and difficulty of accurately estimating their losses within the period named. Out of the whole province of Munster

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no person had presented himself for examination. From Comaught there were but eleven,—from the county of Leitrim. From Ulster and Leinster the results were as follows:—

| | | "ULSTER. | | Examinates. | | Alleged Losses. | |
|-------------|---|----------|---|-------------|----|-----------------|--|
| Counties. | | | | | | £ s. d. | |
| Louth | - | 6 | - | 4,332 | 1 | 4 | |
| Cavan | - | 113 | - | 47,418 | 7 | 0 | |
| Fermanagh | - | 94 | - | 26,947 | 10 | 8 | |
| Armagh | - | 8 | - | 3,802 | 12 | 8 | |
| Tyrone | - | 2 | - | 1,667 | 0 | 0 | |
| Londonderry | - | 1 | - | 1,911 | 0 | 0 | |
| Monaghan | - | 31 | - | 36,181 | 0 | 8 | |

None appearing out of the counties of Down, Antrim, or Donegal."

"LEINSTER.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----|---|---------|----|---|
| Dublin | - | 72 | - | 120,032 | 15 | 3 |
| Kildare | - | 57 | - | 98,967 | 17 | 4 |
| Wicklow | - | 65 | - | 132,457 | 14 | 2 |
| Wexford | - | 38 | - | 62,519 | 12 | 4 |
| Carlow | - | 16 | - | 10,270 | 1 | 8 |
| Kilkenny | - | 5 | - | 8,312 | 0 | 0 |
| Meath | - | 46 | - | 33,678 | 14 | 3 |
| Westmeath | - | 7 | - | 3,512 | 12 | 0 |
| King's County | - | 9 | - | 11,525 | 4 | 8 |
| Queen's County | - | 14 | - | 18,884 | 15 | 9 |
| Longford | - | 28 | - | 16,440 | 10 | 8 |

A series of extracts from these depositions to March 1641-2 was compiled by the Commissioners as an Appendix to a "Remonstrance," which, with a commendatory letter from the Government at Dublin, was presented to the English House of Commons by Dr. Henry Jones, as a delegate from the Protestant clergy in Ireland. Jones was appointed by the Clergy to solicit relief in England for the distressed Protestants in Ireland from charitable persons as well as from the Parliament. In their "Remonstrance" the Commissioners "Humbly represented the lamentable condition" of themselves and their brethren, the poor, despoiled, "and distressed ministers of the Gospel in Ireland, with the widows and orphans of such."

The views entertained by these Commissioners who had been appointed to take depositions were expressed by themselves as follows:—

"There hath been beyond all parallel of former ages, a most bloody and Anti-christian combination and plot hatched by well-nigh the whole Romish sect, by way of combination from parts foreign with those at home, against this our Church and State; thereby intending the utter extirpation of the reformed religion and the professors of it: In the room thereof setting up that idol of the Masse, with all the abominations of that whore of Babylon: this also aiming at the pulling down and defeating the present State and Government of this kingdom under his sacred Majesty, theirs and our undoubted sovereign; and introducing another form of rule ordered and moderated by themselves, without dependence on his Highness or the kingdom of England."

"Copies," they added, "of such and so much of the depositions as answer to the particulars of this our Remonstrance we have hereunto annexed; that both the validity of our proceedings, and the truth of this our said Remonstrance, may the better appeare. Upon view of all which, it doth very evidently appeare that in the present most dangerous designe against this kingdom, the Popish faction therein hath been confederate with forraign States, if we may rely upon the report made thereof by the conspirators themselves and their adherents here."

The Irish Roman Catholics—amongst whom were some of the most eminent and wealthy of the nobility and gentry—totally repudiated the sentiments thus ascribed to them. In addresses to the King and Queen they asserted their loyalty, and protested against the "untrue suggestions and informations" given of them, as subjects in Ireland. They also denounced the courses pursued by the Lords Justices and averred that the latter, with the needy Government officials in the Puritan interest, were engaged in schemes to enrich and advance themselves by the ruin and extirpation of the Irish nation.

By a third Commission issued by the Puritan Lords Justices on the 11th of June 1642, another Protestant clergyman, the Rev. Edward Pigott, was appointed Commissioner for examinations, the taking of which was continued during the subsequent years. Some of these "Depositions" were also taken before Sir John Temple.

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He was closely connected with the Puritan party, and used the collection partly as the basis of his one-sided "History of the Beginnings and first Progress of the General Rebellion raised within the Kingdom of Ireland upon the three and twentieth day of October in the year 1641." In the preface to this work, first printed in 1646, Temple referred to the "Depositions" as follows:—

"And that I might in some measure compass my designe herein, and give satisfaction even to the most curious inquisitors after truth, I did with great care and diligence turn over the very originals or authentick copies of the voluminous examinations remaining with the publick register, and taken upon oath, by vertue of two severall Commissions issued out under the Great Seal of this kingdom, to examine the losses of the British, the cruelties and horrid murders committed by the Irish in the destruction of them."

The "Depositions" of later date in this collection are mainly in relation to the charges against persons arraigned before the Parliamentarian High Court of Justice, established in Ireland in 1652, some of the members of which were appointed a Committee for examinations concerning murders and massacres committed since the 23rd of October 1641. For the use of this Court certified copies of depositions of earlier date appear to have been supplied chiefly by Henry Jones. For his services he was paid an annual salary, appointed Bishop of Clogher, and subsequently became Scout Master General to the Parliamentarian army.

Amongst the latest documents in the present collection connected with the original Commissioners is the following, in the volume relating to the county of Carlow:—

"Memorandum that the day of the date hereof, Doctor Henry Jones and Henry Brereton, Minister of God's word, appeared before me, Richard Teige, Esq., Mayor of the City of Dublin, in Ireland, and did on their corporall oathes depose that the writings hereunto annexed are to the best of their knowledge true and perfect copies of the original examinations taken before them, the said Henry Jones, Henry Brereton, and other Commissioners authorised to take the said examinations upon oath, by vertue of several commissions to that purpose to them and others directed under the great seale of Ireland. In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my seale of office of Maioraltie and subscribed the 6th day of July 1652.

(Seal.) RICHARD TIGE, Mayor, Dublin."

This is followed by copies of "Depositions," from 1641 to 1645, entitled:—

"Depositions of Protestants, the King's loyal subjects, taken at the city of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, on the days and in the months and yeares hereafter particularly expressed and putt upon every of their depositions: Before Henry Jones, Doctor in Divinity, Dean of Kilmore, Roger Puttocke, William Aldrich, William Hitecheock, Randall Adams, John Sterne, Henry Brereton, and John Watson, clerks. And the rest of the depositions taken before them and Edward Pigott, clarke, or some of them. By force of his Majesty's severall Commissions above written to them directed under the broad seale of the said kingdom of Ireland."

The truthfulness of the "Depositions" was publicly impugned, in 1685, by the Earl of Castlereagh, an English peer, who had taken an active part in the affairs of Ireland. Writing on this subject, Castlereagh referred to the misleading "Muster Rolls" of Sir John Temple, "of whom," he says, "the subsequent scribblers borrowed all their catalogues." "Temple," adds Castlereagh, "repeats the same people, and with the same circumstances, twice or thrice over, and mentions hundreds as then murdered, that lived many years after; may, some even this day alive."

The statements in the "Depositions" were discussed as follows in a tract published by John Curry, M.D., in 1747, entitled "A Brief Account, from the most Authentic Protestant writers, of the causes, motives, and mischiefs of the Irish Rebellion on the 23rd October 1641, in a dialogue between a Dissenter and a Member of the Church of Ireland as by Law Established":—

"Dissenter." But, what say you to the numerous depositions, given in upon oath, to prove the reality of these murders, perpetrated by the Irish Papists on the British Protestants, during that Rebellion?

"Churchman." I say, that those depositions were the very things which these Irish Papists so often prest, and challenged their enemies to submit to a fair and public scrutiny; and I must further say, that so honest, and so often repeated a challenge could not have been

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declined by these enemies, thro' any other motive but a consciousness that there was no truth in them—besides, the characters of those authors, who first published them, are such, and the passages related in them so manifestly incredible, that I am amazed every Protestant of sense is not ashamed to quote them.

“Diss[enter]. Pray who are those authors, whose characters you are pleased to make so free with?”

“Ch[urchman]. The first, and principal, in malice, as well as time, were, I think, Sir John Temple, and Doctor Edmund Borlace; of whom, the former, being a Privy Councillor, and Master of the Rolls in Ireland, during that Rebellion, was so much interested in the condemnation of the Irish, both in point of fortune and character, that that consideration alone is sufficient to invalidate, or at least render suspicious, his own, and every other testimony, he hath brought against them; and as for the latter, Doctor Nalson has past this severe censure upon him: ‘Besides the nearness of his relation to one of the Lords Justices (Sir John Borlace, whose son he was) and his being openly and avowedly a favourer of the faction, and of the men and actions of these times (the English Rebels) he is an author of such strange inconsistency, that his book is rather a paradox than an history.’”

“Diss[enter]. But what are the passages, sworn to in these depositions, which you are pleased to call manifestly incredible?”

“Ch[urchman]. Not to trouble you, or myself, with the recital of many of those horrid falsehoods which have been sworn to in these depositions, as they have been communicated to us in Temple’s and Borlace’s lying and infamous legends, can anything be more ridiculous, or incredible than the few following passages, which we find in them? viz.: ‘That a proctor to a minister, altho’ he was diversely wounded, his belly ript up, and his entrails taken out, and left above a yard from him, bled not at all, until he was removed? That an Irish rebel thrust thrice at a young woman’s naked body with his sword drawn, and yet never pierced her skin? And that hundreds of the ghosts of the Protestants, that were drowned in Rebels at Portmadown Bridge, were seen wandering about that place, and heard crying for revenge.’”

“Diss[enter]. And have these things been sworn to in those depositions?”

“Ch[urchman]. They have, and by pretended eye-witnesses too.—And now, pray tell me, since passages, thus manifestly false and incredible, have been solemnly sworn to, on this occasion, by pretended eye-witnesses, what are we to think of so many other affidavits, in that history, (which are by far the greater number) taken on hearsay, or private belief only, and from the lowest, and most prejudiced of the people?”

Further references to these “Depositions” were made in an answer to this tract by Walter Harris, to which a rejoinder was published by Curry, in 1758, under the title of “Historical Memoirs of the Irish Rebellion of the year 1641.”

An examination of these “Depositions” was subsequently made by the Rev. Ferdinand Warner, of Jesus College, Cambridge, who in 1767 wrote of them as follows in his *History of Ireland*.*

“The reader hath been informed in the third book, that two commissions under the great seal were issued out by the Justices, to the Dean of Kilmore (Henry Jones), and seven other clergymen; one within two months after the breaking out of the rebellion, and the other in the January following: the first of these was to enquire into all the robberies that had been committed, with the particulars of the value, time, and place, and of all truitorous and disloyal speeches: the other to enquire what lands had been seized, and what murders committed by the rebels, what numbers of British people had perished in their flight from them, and how many had turned Papists since the twenty-second of October. In the June following, another commission—not mentioned by any historian—passed the great seal, in the same words with the last, and directed to the same persons except one: the reason of which I take to be, that one of the commissioners was then dead, and another named in his room. A copy of this commission is at the head of the manuscript in my possession, already mentioned; a duplicate of which book is among the Harleian manuscripts in the Museum. It hath also been taken notice of, that the examinations, by virtue of these commissions, are in two and thirty large volumes, in

folio, deposited in the College Library at Dublin; besides one which contains the examinations that were taken by Archdeacon Byss for the province of Munster; and which Borlace—among his other falsehoods—says, was smothered with great artifice. In these books, besides the original examinations signed by the Commissioners, there are several copies of others, said to be taken before them, which are therefore of no authority; and there are many taken ten years after, before Justices of peace appointed by the Commissioners of the English Parliament. As a great stress hath been laid upon this collection, in print, and conversation, among the Protestants of that kingdom, and the whole evidence of the massacre turns upon it, I took a great deal of pains, and spent a great deal of time, in examining these books: and I am sorry to say, that they have been made the foundation of much more clamour and resentment, than can be warranted by truth and reason.

“There is one circumstance in these books—not taken notice of, as I perceived, by any body before me—that though all the examinations signed by the Commissioners are said to be upon oath, yet in infinitely the greatest number of them, the words ‘being duly sworn’ have the pen drawn through them, with the same ink with which the examinations are written; and in several of those where such words remain, many parts of the examinations are crossed out. This is a circumstance which shews, that the bulk of this immense collection is parole evidence, and upon report of common fame: and what sort of evidence that is, may be easily learnt by those who are conversant with the common people of any country; especially when their imaginations are terrified with cruelties, and their passions heated by sufferings. Of what credit are even depositions worthy—and several such there are—that many of the Protestants that were drowned, were often seen in erect postures in the river, and shrieking out ‘Revenge,’ to the terror of the whole country, even of the murderers themselves? But what will put the matter out of all doubt with impartial people, that no other examinations in these volumes are to be depended on, than what are sworn, is that no other are to be found in the manuscript collection in my possession, and its duplicate in the Museum; signed with the same signatures of the Commissioners, which I saw so often repeated in those two and thirty volumes, and which is therefore as much an original as that collection. The commission was finished in July this year [1643]; but there was one examination added in October; and on the eighth of November they attested, that they have examined and compared the above extracts with the original examinations with which they find them to agree.” Here then it is only that we can expect the most authentic account of the Irish Massacre; and I conceive the reason for making a duplicate of this collection was to send one copy to the King and Council, and the other to the English Parliament.

“Having thus established the authority from which I write of this tragical event, I must now endeavour to ascertain from it, as near as may be, the number of British and Protestants that were destroyed, out of war, by the Irish in this Rebellion. Though it is impossible, even from this authentic evidence of the murders, to come at any certainty and exactness as to their number, from the uncertainty itself of some of the accounts that are given in, yet it is easy enough from hence to demonstrate the falsehood of the relation of every Protestant historian of this rebellion. Indeed to any one who considers how thinly Ireland was at that time peopled by Protestants, and the province of Ulster particularly, where was the chief scene of the massacre, those relations, upon the face of them, appear incredible. It is very observable that Lord Clarendon, when he mentions this massacre in his history of the rebellion in England, says, ‘that there were forty or fifty thousand of the English Protestants murdered, before they suspected themselves to be in any danger, or could provide for their defence.’ But in his vindication of the Marquis of Ormonde, written at Cologne, if not under the inspection, yet with the help of memoirs given him by the Marquis, he wisely avoids naming any number; and says, ‘that in the space of less than ten days, the Irish murdered an incredible number of Protestants, without distinction of age, or sex; and that many thousands perished by cold and hunger.’ Had no writer gone beyond this last account, which may be called the Marquis of Ormonde’s—the best judge in the world of that event—I presume it would never have occasioned any dispute. But when this number hath been extended by some to ‘above an hundred and fifty thousand,’ by others to two, and even to ‘three hundred thousand,’ at a time when there were not so many more British in

* In the preface to this work, Warner suggested that Government should put in force in England, “in the gentlest manner,” such laws as would prevent the entrance of Popery in that kingdom.

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the whole kingdom, it made the relation impossible to be credited by men of sense. Lord Castlehaven hath assured us, that Sir J. Temple mentioned hundreds, as then murdered, that lived many years after; nay, some were even alive when he wrote his memoirs: and his Lordship observes further, that not a tenth part of the British natives reported to have been thus murdered, lived then in that kingdom out of cities and walled towns, in which no such massacre was committed. Father Walsh, who is allowed to have been 'honest and loyal,' hath affirmed that after a regular and exact enquiry, he computed the number might be about eight thousand.

"But setting aside all opinions and calculations in this affair—which, besides their uncertainty, are without any precision as to the space of time in which the murders were committed—the evidence from the depositions in the manuscript above-mentioned stands thus. The number of people killed, upon positive evidence collected in two years after the insurrection broke out, adding them altogether, amounts only to two thousand one hundred and nine; on the report of other Protestants, one thousand six hundred and nineteen more; and on the report of some of the rebels themselves, a further number of three hundred; the whole making four thousand and twenty-eight. Besides these murders, there is in the same collection, evidence, on the report of others, of eight thousand killed by ill usage: and if we should allow that the cruelties of the Irish, out of the war, extended to these numbers—which, considering the nature of several of the depositions, I think in my conscience we cannot—yet to be impartial we must allow, that there is no pretence for laying a greater number to their charge. This account is also corroborated by letter, which I copied out of the Council books at Dublin, written on the fifth of May, sixteen hundred and fifty-two—ten years after the beginning of the rebellion—from the Parliament Commissioners in Ireland, to the English Parliament. After exciting them to further severity against the Irish, as being afraid 'their behaviour towards this people may never sufficiently avenge their murders and massacres, and lest the Parliament might shortly be in pursuance of a speedy settlement of this nation, and thereby some tender concessions might be concluded,' the Commissioners tell them that it appears, 'besides eight hundred and forty-eight families, there were killed, hanged, burned, and drowned, six thousand and sixty-two.'

"The number given in these accounts—small as it is, compared with what hath been given by other Protestant writers—yet is surely great enough to give a horrible idea of the force and savage cruelty which was at that exercised by the Irish. But, in abatement of these examinations, it must be observed, besides what I have already hinted appears upon the face of them, that soon after the Restoration, when the claims in favour of Innocents were canvassed, and the House of Commons desired that none of those whose names could be found in that collection might be heard relating to such claims, the Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant, and no friend to the Irish, for good reasons, rejected the proposal. His Grace, it is probable, knew too much of those examinations, or the methods used in procuring them, to give them such a stamp of authority; or otherwise, it would have been the clearest and shortest proof of the guilt of such as were named in them. The truth is, the soldiers and common people were very savage on both sides; and one would hope for the sake of humanity, that the enemies of each side have greatly aggravated the others cruelty. I have, however, been of opinion, since my knowledge of this part of Irish history, that these extravagant reports have been owing also to the friends of each side; who have been bigotted enough to think, that they did God service in such barbarities, and have therefore assumed a merit to their party beyond the measures of truth.

"Hence it was, no doubt, that the priests made a report, when Dr. Maxwell was prisoner amongst them—as he said in his deposition—that the persons slaughtered in the first six months, amounted to one hundred fifty-four thousand; and to this wicked zeal, and not to the reality of the fact, I hope, is to be attributed Dr. Borlase's account of the services performed by Sir W. Cole's regiment in the first year of the rebellion, and almost all in the province of Ulster. He says that besides two thousand four hundred and seventeen rebels killed in several engagements, there were 'starved and' 'furnished of the vulgar sort, whose goods were seized' 'on by this regiment, seven thousand.' If this is true, the Irish, though the first aggressors, have but too much reason to reeminate; and both sides will do well

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to guard against or to extinguish those unchristian animosities, which led the way to every species of barbarity, and ended in desolation, pestilence, and famine. Whether the account which I have given above of this great event in the Irish history, will satisfy the reader of either party, I don't know: but I have taken great care and pains in the enquiry, and I write, not to please, but to inform; not to irritate parties, but to unite them in the exercise of civil social duties."

Some years after the appearance of Warner's work, Dr. John Curry again wrote as follows with reference to these "Depositions":

"I shall now briefly consider the nature of that evidence which has hitherto induced so many people, learned and unlearned, to give, or at least seem to give, credit to those horrible relations of murders, and massacres, which have been imputed to these insurgents. Evidence that, in itself, is so manifestly futile, contradictory, or false, that I am persuaded every person of common sense would be ashamed to produce the like upon any ordinary occasion.

"The evidence I mean, is that huge collection of manuscript depositions (consisting of thirty-two folio volumes) which are said to have been sworn, on the subject of the outrages and depredations committed by the insurgents in this war, and are now in the possession of the University of Dublin. From this enormous heap of malignity and nonsense, Temple and Borlase have selected such examinations as appeared to them the least exceptionable, and consequently, the most likely to obtain credit to their horrible narrations. To these therefore, I shall refer the reader, as a select specimen of the rest; after I have submitted to his consideration, what Dr. Warner (who, it seems, underwent the drudgery of perusing and examining the whole collection,) has left us as his opinion of it.

"'Hundreds of the ghosts of Protestants,' (says Temple, from these depositions) 'that were drowned by the rebels' at Portnadown Bridge, were seen in the river bolt-upright, and were heard to cry out for revenge on these rebels. One of these ghosts was seen with 'hands lifted up, and standing in that posture, from the 29th of December to the latter end of the following 'Lent.'"

Michael Carey, of Philadelphia, who, in 1823, devoted much attention to the contents of these "Depositions," considered that they might fairly be divided into four classes. Carey's suggested classification of them, and his views on the subject generally, were as follow:—

"[Class] I. Those [Depositions] which assert things contrary to the order of nature, as the appearance of ghosts, etc.

"II. Those which rest wholly on hearsay.

"III. Those which are so manifestly improbable as to preclude the assent of rational beings.

"IV. Those which are drawn up without any internal evidence of their falsehood.

"That the two first classes are to be rejected without a moment's hesitation, no man will dare deny. That they ever were admitted, and that such men as Carte, Warner, Leland, and Hume, should have drawn from them any portion of the materials of their histories, will be matter of eternal astonishment.

"The third class merits the same fate. Comments on such legends would be insulting the understanding of the reader. I presume that every account of this description is nearly on a level with the story of the ghosts that were perched in the river, screaming for revenge, from Christmas till the end of Lent; and is entitled to the same unqualified rejection.

"The fourth class alone is entitled to any consideration; and even that stands a fair chance of being involved in the same condemnation. Perjury was the order of the day; witnesses were suborned to shed innocent blood, and where we can establish beyond contradiction the absolute and unqualified perjury of so many of the witnesses, who swear positively to impossibilities, or to tales of 'what this body heard another body say,' and, above all, when such a man as Sir William Petty boasted that he 'had witnesses that would 'swear through a three-inch board,' we are warranted in rejecting even that small portion of the evidence which wears a plausible appearance, for it would be extraordinary if none of the perjurers could tell a consistent tale. No reason would be sufficient, short of what I have already stated, that the confiscation of 10,000,000 acres of the soil of Ireland, projected by the London Adventurers, sanctioned in part by the Long Parliament, and in a great measure carried into

effect by Oliver Cromwell, depended for its justification on this history, which interested so many thousands in the support of it."

Carey further observes, "I trust the reader will agree that it fully realizes Warner's description, and is nothing more than a collection of 'idle silly tales,' of 'what this body heard another body say.' One man swears that he 'heard and verily believeth;' another, that he 'heard it credibly reported among the rebels themselves;' a third, that 'an Irish gentleman told him and others;' a fourth, that 'he was informed;' and a fifth that 'a woman absolutely in' 'formed this deponent.'"

Dr. Warner's account of the depositions was impugned as follows, by the late Rev. James Seaton Reid, D.D., in his "History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland," published in 1834:

"In stating the grounds of his [Warner's] computation, he makes the following observation, which has thrown considerable discredit on the authenticity of the depositions above referred to:—'There is one circumstance in these books, not taken notice of as I perceived by anybody before me, that though all the examinations signed by the Commissioners are said to be upon oath, yet, in infinitely the greater number of them, the words *being duly sworn* have the pen drawn through them, with the same ink with which the examinations are written; and in several of those where such words remain, many parts of the examinations are crossed out. This is a circumstance which shows that the bulk of this immense collection is parole evidence, and upon report of common fame.' Hist. ii. 7. Entertaining some doubts of the accuracy of this sweeping assertion, I consulted the 'books' of depositions in the College Library; and, assisted by a friend, examined a good many of the volumes, time not permitting me to go over the whole, with the view of determining this point, which was readily done by referring to the beginning of each deposition; but we could not find a single one in which the words *being duly sworn* were crossed with the pen, or otherwise obliterated. It is probable some such cases do occur; but to assert, as Warner has done, that they occur 'in infinitely the greater number of them,' is a very incorrect and exaggerated statement."

Had Dr. Reid examined the entire collection, as has been done for the purposes of the present Report, he would have found that Warner's statement was, in the main, correct. Innumerable instances occur in which not only the words "duly sworn and examined" have been struck out, but also many passages, and, in some instances, entire pages, have been so dealt with. Of this a notable example is furnished by the volume for the county of Waterford, in which few pages can be found which have not been thus cancelled.* The examinations, it may also be observed, were taken in the absence of the persons who were accused. It has not hitherto been noticed that large numbers of the depositions purport to have been taken from persons such as cooks, carpenters, bricklayers, husbands, weavers, servants, mariners, labourers, and others in humble or dependant positions, whose illiterateness is indicated by the fact that their depositions are signed with marks. Some of the depositions are stated to be those of persons unacquainted with the English language, and taken through the medium of interpreters.

Few of the persons examined make direct statements from their own personal knowledge. From independent sources it appears that in cases where persons were not actually subjected to the "rack," threats of it and of other tortures were effectively used to obtain assent to the insertion of unfounded allegations in the "Depositions"; while statements were excluded which might tend to prejudice the acts of the Government under whom the Examiners were employed.

A remarkable instance of the unreliability of statements in the "Depositions" has been recently brought to light from unpublished records in the case of Henry O'Neill, son of Sir Torlogh O'Neill. At the Court of Transplantation at Athlone, in 1655, the Attorney-General produced depositions, taken in 1642, in which Charity Chappell and George Littlefield, of Armagh, declared, with much circumstantiality, that O'Neill had been in rebellion in 1641, and had plundered to a large amount. O'Neill, however, obtained permission to have Chappell and Littlefield examined in Court. There both of them admitted that they were not ac-

quainted with the facts from their own knowledge, but, on the contrary, knew O'Neill to have always assisted the English. The Court consequently set aside the statements in the depositions, and decided in favour of O'Neill.

The "Depositions" were originally kept in bundles for their respective localities, and under an arrangement by which each paper might be found by reference to its number in an index of names, still extant in this collection. The present arrangement of the entire in books appears to have been made many years since. It is to be regretted that the papers were on that occasion bound in neither chronological nor numerical sequence—an oversight which renders reference to them tedious and onerous.*

Among other documents of interest of this period, given in our Appendix, are the "Petition from Despoiled" and "Distressed Ladies and Gentlewomen in Dublin;" and a characteristic letter from Lord Glamorgan, afterwards Marquis of Worcester, addressed, during his Irish negotiations, to Nicholas French, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns.

Of the papers in the collection connected with the English army in Ireland towards the middle of the seventeenth century, some of the more important are those given in Appendix VI., comprising an Army List, with the names of the principal officers, their quarters, weekly charges, and particulars of numbers and supplies.

Among the papers before us is a remembrance from the county of Louth (Appendix V.) to Colonel Michael Jones, and there are also here sets of cyphers used in Governmental correspondence from 1649 to 1665. These cyphers, given in Appendices X. and XI., may be of service in elucidating documents of the time in other collections.

Some short accounts or narratives of services against the Irish during the wars of the seventeenth century are likewise to be found amongst these papers. Of these perhaps the most important is that written by Major William Meredith, in 1656. In this relation, which is given in Appendix VIII., Meredith details the several military affairs in which he was engaged in Ireland from 1649 to 1653.

A remarkable paper connected with the abortive projected plot for a change of Government in 1663, by the party styled "the old Cromwellists," is now for the first time printed in Appendix XII. This is a brief narrative by Sir Theophilus Jones, detailing his interview, in 1663, with Colonel Alexander Jephson, who shortly after, in the same year, was, with some of his confederates, arrested, tried, and executed at Dublin for treason. The narrative by Sir Theophilus Jones has the appearance of having been prepared with great caution. Some hitherto unknown particulars in connection with the persons engaged in the plot to which it refers are given in my account, in the present Report, of the petitions addressed to the Duke of Ormonde.

The manuscript here known as the "Annals of Clonmacnoise" is a copy of an English version of a now missing Gaelic original. The translation was finished in 1627 by Connell MacGeoghegan, a gentleman of an old Irish family resident at Lismoyne, in the county of Westmeath. The annals commence at an early period, and extend to the fifteenth century. The chronology does not in all cases accord with that of other Irish annals. The translation is, however, valuable, as giving literal English versions of peculiar Gaelic phrases and idioms, and as exhibiting, to some extent, the pronunciation of Gaelic in the early part of the seventeenth century. A specimen of the style of the work is afforded by the "Dedicatory Epistle," which is given in Appendix I.

One of the most interesting manuscripts in this part of the collection is that entitled "An Aphorismal Discovery of Treasonable Faction." This is an original personal narrative of affairs in Ireland from 1641 to 1652. It is written in English, but with many peculiarities of orthography, unusual and semi-foreign words, and replete with extracts from, and references to, authors in Latin, Italian, Spanish, and Irish. The writer supplies no information as to his name, beyond the letters "P.S." or "N.S." at the ends of the "Epistle Dedicatorie," and the "Address to the Reader." He, however, gives us to understand that he was a man of the sword; "an eye-witness of all the storie;" that he was equally allied, by blood, with both ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish; and that his ardent desire was to per-

* The allegation by Dr. Reid in relation to Warner's account of the "Depositions" is repeated in the editions of the "History of the Presbyterian Church," published in 1835 and 1867. Mr. W. H. Lecky, in a recent work, mentions these "Depositions" and the statements of Warner and Reid in reference to them.—"History of England in the Eighteenth Century" London: 1878. Vol. iii, pp. 143-151.

* Some of these "Depositions" and "Examinations" have been recently printed for the first time in the Appendices to the "Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-1652." London: B. Quaritch.

petuate the memory of General Owen O'Neill. To the latter, under the title of Don Eugenius O'Neill, the work is dedicated. A considerable portion of it is occupied with an account of Owen O'Neill's proceedings while General of the Ulster forces, from the period of his arrival in Ireland from the Continent in 1642. In his "Epistle Dedicatorie" the author notices the history and position of the native Irish in Ireland. Having referred to the enterprise undertaken on their behalf by O'Neill, and to the remote antiquity of the race of Niall as ruling in Ulster, he concludes as follows:—

"This, Sir, is the justice of your cause, the equitie of your warfare, and the antiquitie of your regall claime, which noe other nation under the cope of Heaven, that we knowe, can bragge of so long continuance in actual possession as your predecessors, hearde upon 3000 yeares, except 99 yeares, which is betwene the stilinge Henry the 8 Kinge of Ireland, and the beginninge of the now war 1641 as above mentioned, and that same not without claime. To sett out your enemies to the world's viewe by such an unpolished pen (as mine is) were rather a timoritie in me then any way suiteinge to your greatnesse, and worth. All the best sort of antiquarists and historiographers doe hold you for bloude noe less than royall, in behaviour a prince, in armes Mars, in bounty Alexander, in wisdoms Salomon, in faithfulness David, in learning Euclides, and in languages Gaolglas,* in sayinge onely Don Eugenius Oneyll—is praise enough, as comprehending all the former epitomes, live then in heaven, the earth beinge not worthy of such a master peece, to gett your jorvall, a crowne of glorie for your religious intentions, which is the dayly desire of, sir,

"Your most humble and faithfull servant,

"P.S."

The author's address "to the Reader" is as follows:—

"Sir, I never yett durste hazarde my short scantlinge of knowledge to be tried by the just standarde of your judgment, nor putt those few graines of mine upon the indifferent scales of your censures, as beinge conscions to myself how much they are wantinge, both in weight and measure; I have severall times disclaimed the publication of this Discoverie (though sure I was posterity would reep some benefitt by it) beinge now earnestly solicited by pregnant witts that I should take it in hand, not for any abilitie I had, but as an eye-witnesse of all the storie, 'plus valet oculus testis quam auriti decem.' I must confesse my whole scope is onely the discoverie of faction, and not a whole historie of all the proceedings of this warr, not that I want knowledge of the passages, but as alienat from my being of sworde carier, doe reserue the same to its genuine authors of better abilitie and leasure. An ardent desire I have to make him live still in your memories, in whose great hopes while he breathed all well affected Catholicks lived. This dulled my sense against other tender impressions and violent driven me either upon the rocke of your just reprove, or unto the armes of your good favour: I knowe not yett whether be mine the hazarde, see his be the prayse. Knowe, sir, I am indifferent betwene both ancient and recent Irish hearin concerned, as my purest bloude equally flowinge through their channells these 300 yeares. Beinge soe intimate unto both, 'sed magis amica veritas;' if any thinge I seeme to transgresse the true limitts of a historian, or shewe meself somewhat bitter, rather inclininge to the one side then unto another, it is not the want of affection to either, but the obligation of a publicke scriver warranteth to tell truth, and passion the other, lett hit where it may. I would to God all were not true, though bounde in conscience to a recantation and publicke satisfaction to the lossed: take it therefore as true as the author is a man, the argument is generall, the publicke minister may meeete with his experience, the souldier with his practice, the phisitian with his aphorismes, the schollar with his readinge, and every of these in his own element paralell both the aphorisme, example, and authoritie; the methode is not soe vulgar, for though bookes of civill discourse be full of axioms, philosophers of prooffe, and historians of instances, yett shall ye heardly meeete them all combined in one complement to invite your curious pallat. I have fetched from farr and neere those sweete druggs from the shoppes of those exceddinge apothecaries to give a relish beyonde its nature to those abominable viands, treason, and faction,

leaste the poysen thereof without such shamples would cause a deadly vomitt. What else is to be observed your judgment may descerne; whereunto I shall subscribe and your favour accepte, whereupon I rely.

"Yours, as his owne,
"P.S."

The manuscript, which is a small folio volume, is unfortunately defective at the end, and some portions towards the centre have been lost through decay from damp. It now consists of two hundred and thirty leaves, written closely on both sides. Most of the writing is in a very minute character, and replete with obscure contractions. The entire volume appears to have been penned by one expert hand; the Gaelic passages are written in the Irish character; and from their style it may be inferred that the author was a proficient in that, as in the other languages, from which he quotes.

The work is divided into Books, Chapters, and Sections, as follows:—

| Books. | Chapters. | Sections. |
|---------------|---------------|------------|
| I. | I. to XXVIII. | 1 to 201. |
| II. | " " XXXI. | 202 " 326. |
| III. | " " XLIIIA.] | 327 " 492. |
| IV. [Part I.] | " " XVIII. | 493 " 597. |
| IV. [" 2.] | " " XXV. | 598 " 696. |
| V. | " " XL. | 697 " 890. |
| VI. | " " XXX. | 891 " 999. |

Each chapter commences with an "Aphorism," intended to apply specially to the subject treated of in the portion of the narrative which follows. The general style of these aphorisms—derived mainly from Guicciardini and Sir Robert Dallington—may be judged from the following specimens.

"Noe necessitie can be forcible enough, nor pretence warrantable to urge a man to be disloyall, or make breache of his worde and faith to his Prince. It is, therefore, hatefull in all men, but more when it is in a person noble by bloude, and a souldier, and most of all when it is accompanied with ingratitude, whose seldome escapes the due rewarde for such an offence.—Frans cedior quam aperta violentia."

"All creatures are naturally skilfull and cuning to knowe not only their owne good, but what may hurte and annoy theire enemye. And therefore the dragon biteth the elephant's eare, and thence sucketh his bloude; because he knoweth that to be the only place which he cannot reach with his tronke, to defende. See the partie iniured, if he finde noe other way, revengeth himself upon the iniurer, by infusing ill counsell into his eares. A prince therefore must either not wronge his neighbour, or not take his advice whom he hath wronged. Quelibet extinctos injuria suscitai ignes."

"Example is of greater force than precept. It therefore behoueth a generall, as well to be a good souldier, as an able director; that by his presence and personall performance of what he commands others they may be encouraged to endure any paines, or undergoe any dangers, for upon his actions and vertue especially depends the successe of all the service. Whereupon the Greeke leader truly inferred, that an armie of sheepe led by a lion was better than an armie of lions led by a sheepe.

"Primus arenas

Ingridiar, primusque gradus in pulvere ponam—
Dux an miles eam."

"Friendship in courte, is lickie musick at a feaste, a man has nothing but a sweete sounde for his money; or rather it is lickie those apothecarie druggs, which are hott in the mouthe and cold in the operation. It is quicke to promise and slowe to performe; receiuinge substance and returninge smake; sometimes it mounth the client's cause, but seldome nrgeth it to preuayle.

"Usibus edocto si quidquam credis amico;
Vive tibi, et longè nomina magna fuge."

"The dolphin findinge himself vnable to hurte the crocodile by reason of his hearte [hard] scales which noe weapon can pierce, diueth under him and with his sharpe finne stricketh him vnto his belly, beinge softe and tender, and soe killeth him. What nature hath taught the creature, experience hath taught man. To strike the enemy wheare he may be most hurte, and leave things impossible unattempted: for, prudence is of force where force preuayles not. And therefore direction is left to the Commander, execution to the souldier, whose is not to aske why, but to doe what he is commanded.

"Tuis, o Regina, quod optes,
Explorare labor; mihi jussa capessere fas est."

* Gaolglas.—According to the native Irish legends, the Gaelic name of the author was first reduced to order, in remote times, by Gaolghil Glinis.

"Five things are required in a General: knowledge, valour, foresight, authority, and fortune: he that is not renowned for all, or most of these virtues, is not to be reputed fit for this charge; nor can this glorie be purchased but by practice and prooffe, for the greatest fencer is not alwaies the best fighter, nor the fairest tilter the ablest souldier, nor the greatest favorite in courte the fittest commander in a campe. That Prince therefore is ill advised, who confers this charge upon his minion, either for his courtship or what other respecte, neglectinge those more requisite and more noble properties.

"*Tiberius hortabatur senatum vt eligeret proconsulem in bello contra Tacfarinatem, gnarum militie, corpore validum et bello suffecturum.*"

"While the crocodile sleepes gaping with open mouth, the Indian ratt shoots himself into his belly and knawes his guts in sunder, soe intreth mischief at the open gates of securitie, self-conceited confidence in our owne strenght, and overweeninge credulitie of another's nonesie, hegets in men this supine negligence. But a watchful providence prevents an eminent danger.

"*Metiri sua regna decet, viresque fateri.*"

"He that weareth his hearte in his foreheade, and is of an honest and transparent nature, through whose words, as through cristall, yee may see unto every corner of his thoughts; that man is fitter for a table of goode fellowship then a Councill table; for upon the theater of publicke employment either in peace or warr, the actors must of necessitie weare vizards, and change then in every scene. Because the generall good and safte of a state is the center in which all there actions and counsailes must meete: to which men cannot alwaies arrive by plaine pathes and beaten waies. Wherefore a Prince may pretende a desire of friendship with the weaker, when he meanes, and must contracte it with the stronger. He may sometimes leave the comon highway, and take downe an unused-by-path, in the lesser of dangers, soe he be sure to recompence it in the greater of safte.

"*Brutus erat stulti sapientis imitator, ut esset Tatus ab insidiis, dire tyranne, dire.*"

"All plants and other creatures have their growth and increase to a period, and then their declination and decay, except only the crocodile whoe ever groweth bigger and bigger even till death. Soe have all passions and perturbations in man's minde, their intentions and remissions, increase and decrease, except only malicious revenge. For this, the longer it lasteth, the stronger it waxeth, and worketh still even when the maligne humours of avarice and ambition are settled or spent. Wherefore such fierie spiritts as these, after for innovation then administration, are alwaies most dangerous in a state.

"*In id nati ut nec ipsi quiescant, nec alios sinant.*"

"Nature yeldeth for man's use the bud, the flower, and the fruite. But if he will the flower for his pleasure, he may not nipp off the budd; and if he will enjoye the fruite for his use, he may not rash off the flower; soe in a man's actions, he must suffer every precedent cause to ripen and have his season, if he will reape the fruite of a wished effecte. It is therefore a well-grounded deliberation in states not to snatch greedily at the flower of a faire offer, except it certainly bringe with it the sweete fruite of profit: nor enter into a warr, though for a just revenge and lawfull recovery of their owne, except there appeare pregnant and demonstrative assurances of the good successe.

"*Anno cante descendentes in pericula.*"

The author of the "Aphorismical Discovery" writes in the tone of a loyal Irish adherent of Charles I., whose cause, he seeks to prove, was wrecked by the policy pursued by Lords Ormonde, Clanricarde, and Castlehaven, together with General Thomas Preston and their lay and ecclesiastical associates. All these, as well as the Confederate Catholics—both laity and clergy—who opposed the views of Owen O'Neill and the Nuncio, Rinuccini, and their followers, are censured as a "treasonable faction" by the author, in severe terms. The "Ulster party" are represented throughout as pursuing an upright, unselfish course, and their merits and sufferings are expatiated on with feeling and commiseration.

The chief interest in the earlier parts of the narrative is centred in General Owen O'Neill, the Marquis of Ormonde, and the Supreme Council of the Irish Confederates. After the withdrawal of Ormonde and the death of Owen O'Neill in 1649, prominent places in the narrative are assigned to the proceedings of the Lord Deputy Clanricarde, the negotiations with the Duke

of Lorraine, and the acts of Major-General Hugh O'Neill. The latter, an officer of high repute, had left the Continent to join the Ulstermen at home, under his uncle, Owen O'Neill.

As specimens of the narrative, we may take the following two chapters from the second part of the fourth book relative to Major-General Hugh O'Neill's precautionary measures at Clonmel, and his successful defence of that town against Oliver Cromwell in 1649-50.

"Chapter IV. When the stomocke bath receaved plentie of foode, all the heate in the exterior parts hath recourse thither, to dispose it to nutriment and expell what is hurtfull, for nature defendeth herself rather against an intestine than forraigne enemy (as beinge the more dangerous, either to the health of a man or safte of a state), and therefore she draws all her forces from these suburbs of the bodie of a man to this metropolis of the stomocke. As it fares in this direction of nature, soe stands it in the discipline of warrs, and as in the bodie, soe in a garrison towne, the chiefest forces must be naturall, and of our owne subjectes, for if the major parte be mercenaries and strangers it is alwaies in their power to corbe or crosse our commande, and to give us the place at their owne pleasure.—"*Neminem ignotum militem inter suos admittendum.*"

"Wee have made mentione of Major-generall Huigh Oneylle, that he was commanded by My Lord of Ormond unto Clonnell, no. 587. Upon his arrivall thither (as an experimented warrior) was not idle, providinge the futuration of a hearde siege, builded braue workes for the defence of that towne, wherof was then governor and chiefe commander; he comaunded a partie to Feards, another to Cahire castle, to assiste one Mr. Mathews, an uterine brother to My Lord of Ormonde; seating himself thus, the enemy did leaguer Feards, and was yielded upon quarter of lines and armes, after some losse on either side; the defendants went to Clonnell, but the enemy marched towards Cahire castle aforesaid; the place was stronge, men, provision, and amunition enough, two stronge grates, a drawinge bridge, a goodly bawon, a large and stronge-walled base courte. When Mr. Mathews, the propriator, had notice of the enemies approche, consulting with the captains about the best posture of defence, agreed not: the Vlstermen, as unto him strangers, were not of opinion to quit the castle altogether, and fight only in the outward bawon (as he desired), leaste necessitated upon any occasion to have recourse unto the castle, would be kepte out to their-exceedinge prejudice. The gentleman cleered this doubt, promising faithfully, as a Christian to both relinc and admite them upon all occasions to and from the castle. Condescendinge to his Ormondian attestations and quiettes, marched unto the outward bawon, he and his remaine in the castle; this Vlster partie was the matter of foreshore men, scarce seating themselves there, when the enemy in a flourishing equipage undauntedly marched towards the castle, as confident of no opposition, but deceaved, for the Vlstermen (noe more then the marlin hauke before the sparrowe, or the wolfe before the lamb, the keite before the chicke, or the fox before the hen) could contain themselves before those without offeringe offence, therefore with more then earnest levell discharged a volly amonge their rancks (beinge an infallible butt), caused the enemy to recoile and looke more narrowe unto himself, where both assaillant and defendant fought for half an hower, to the eternall praise of the defendants and exceedinge losse of the enemy.

"But observinge the multitude (as now sensible of their former prejudice) to drawe forward in a maine bodie, and the ordinance plaunted against the defendants, a captain goes to the castle doore, suinge the gentleman of the castle the complaunce of his former and past engagement, to give the souldiers way to enter the castle for their safte, and promised to make good the same against the enemy, as not beinge able to withstande the enemy in the foresaid bawon. The gentleman (notwithstandinge his severall attestations to the contrary) would not by any meanes give admittance. The captain, too late understandinge, by this perjurous action, that he was betrayed, must now fight or suffer, returninge with this unexpected and sadd answer unto his men, he founde (as God did dispose for the behoofe of those innocent poore men) a trumpeter from the enemy, presnting himself, desiringe a parley, which was granted, and did capitulate for quarter, both stout and honorable, was easily granted, to marche with banners displayed in bodie and posture of fight, with all their armes, bagg and baggage, and allsoe a passe or billette to continue in

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the English quarters for a month, if they pleased, which accepted (and granted only to this Vlsiter partie), marched in the foresaid posture, accordinge orders, towards My Lord Cromwell. His Lordship made much of them, and was pleased to tell the captain that if [he] did continue with him in his armie he would use him well, and give him a monthe's meane before hande. The captain gallantly answered (to My Lord's admiration) that for a world [he] would not chauce places, would rather undergoe any penaltie, nay, the basest death that could be invented, rather then give a stroke against his religion, or swarve from his principles. After some conference upon this stringe, tooke his leave and marched away, refreshing himself and his men for a weeke in the country, accordinge his said billett, arrived to Clonmell.

"Huigh Oneylle, resident in towne with the matter now of 1,500 men and some horse of Major Fennell (whose still kept with him), he alwaies behaved himself both wise, couragious, and fortunat, against Cromwell and his partie, whoe kept a siege unto the towne, now almost from Christmasse last untill now about May, this yeare, not only in a defensive, but offensive waye, with many valiant sallies and martiall stratagems, to the enemies mightie prejudice, did loose some daies 200, other dayes 300, other 400, and other 500 men: this losse was soe often and comon, that My Lord Cromwell was wearie of the place, that if his honor did not impede his Lordship would quit the place and raise the siege; revolging this and many other things in his brest, and among the rest, that he was confident of noe reliefe to come to this towne, and therefore a staine in his honor to quit such a place, beinge for the conquest of a whole kingdome, havinge men enough at a call after soe much losse to raise his siege, would discourage his proper and alien men joininge with him, thought by those and other such motives, to tyre this braue warrior, loosenge dayly men and ammunition, without the leaste expectation to be with either supplied (though all this while severally promised by Preston from Waterford), notwithstanding that My Lord Cromwell observed these conceptions to be sufficient grounde to weare out the invincible courage of Major Oneylle, nevertheless was most desirous to knowe some other way or stratageme to, abbreviat the busines, studyng all devices, none came to any purpose, the dexterite and vigilancie of the Major was such, crossinge eache his attempts, proving too fatal to the enemye.

"Chapter V. Sparinge is a good revenue to a privat man, but to a prince nothing is worse beseeching his honor, nor indeede more prejudicial to his affaires, for there is noe baite to the goulden hooke, nor weapon to the silver speare, nor forte, be it neuer soe stronge, that can longe hold out against the mulet charged with treasure.

"Argenteis pugna hastis et omnia vinces.

"My Lord Cromwell tumblinge and tossing, hammeringe the former motives unto his braines, hittinge upon noe settled resolution, though his armie was both stronge and numerous with the access of dayly reliefe, his managment martiall, his attempts various and valiant, his campe plentifull of both provision, meanes, and all other necessaries conducing to his intent. Yett the dexter deportment of his antagoniste did frustrate and avoide all and singular the former abilitiments in such manner that the Lord Cromwell must studie some device other then the strength of the bodie of his armie; he now remembers that sparinge is not beseeching his honor, now a prince, noe privat man: to fish in the muddy waters of distracted Ireland, is by a golden baite; he intends, insteade of peeke and musket, to use silver speares, as better weapon, and to charge his guns not with brazen bullets, but with treasure, those extravagant unto the theoricke of other martiiallists must have for the execution a good gunner, practitioner in the arte, such not knowne yett unto My Lord Cromwell. At length, by the enformation of some of Insecuyns partie, or other proper surmishes, litted upon a fit instrument of treacherie, Major Fennell, above mentioned, an ambitious and covetous traitor, was sued unto to be the actor of the tragicke of betrayinge both men and towne, for his paines was offered 500*l*. The bargain was made, the condition accepted, bonds for payment, My Lord Cromwell's honor engaged; the time of performance, on Fennell's parte, was the verie next night (after the covenant was indorsed), about 12 alocke, that he, with such as were of that treason and conspiracie guiltie, would garde such a gate, and would open the same, at the said peremptorie hower, for the intringe of 500 men of my Lord Cromwell, and

then to simulat an opposition to the rest. This concluded upon, the Major-generall, by some inspyringe good angell (though severally and deservedly heretofore suspicious of this Fennell), could take noe rest that night, therfor passinge the rounde was enformed that Fennell was more then ordinarie actine that night, walked where he was, whom he founde verie basic, and whearas all the gate guards should be mixt with two parts of the Vlsitermen, the third of the natives, or all of the northeren, by commande, as preventinge any such rupture; beside this order, contrarie to this commande, and against this solid and well grounded custome, he founde Fennell guardinge that gate with his onely natives (which confirmed his former jealousies of him), asked Fennell what he did there? whoe answered that it was his taske to keepe that poaste that night, the major whisperinge one of his men in the care, commandinge him (sendinge by him his glove for a token) to cause the Tollsher garde to come forthwith unto him there, in this meane while spoke neuer a worde.

"The tollsher garde nowe arrivinge, the Major caused the former to be divided unto severall poastes, and to picke out of the respective centries that sett number of men that was alreadye at that gate; this don, he added as surplus 500 men; then brings Fennell aside and questioned him for not observinge his orders in the posure of the garde there. Sir, said he, you are like to suffer for it, if you doe not freely tell me the truth. The other knowinge himselfe guiltie, and beinge sure that his plott was either discovered or like now to marr, did humbly supplicat the Major to pardon him, and that he would truly and really tell him all veritie; which promised, told him succinctly all the passage as formerly, and withall that the hower was drawinge on that he should open the gate. I doe, said the major, pardon you soe you swear fealtie unto me for the future, and I will doe the same unto you, all which was incontinently accomplished. Adviecinge, therefore, with the rest, what best to doe in that extremitie, they resolute to open the gate the peremptorie time, accordinge the former covenant. The enemye was watching his opportunitye, observinge the signall, marched towards the gate, 500 did enter, the rest nolens volens were kept out, and all that intred were putt to the sword; thus did God discover this treasonable plott under Major Huigh Oneylle.

"My Lord Cromwell, certified of this preposterous issue of his late bargain with Fennell, was mighty troubled in minde, and therefore did sende for other armies and greate ordinance, which beinge come, did plante his ordinance against the towne walle, with continuall thundering of shott, made a greate breache for both horse and foote assayllable. The Major-generall all this while was not idle, for he caused a counterscarfe to be made, with a huge ditche, right oppositt unto the said breache. Then began the assaulte verie fierce and couragious, the defendants (as if invincible, which was the same phrase that Cromwell himselfe gaue them) opposed soe manly, that three severall times they beate the enemye backe. The adncere generall observinge the mortalitie of his men, the breache soe large, and they soe often repulsed by a handfull of men in respect of his multitude, determined to loose all at once, or win the garland. Commandinge therefore both horse and foote, pell mell, that such a neape in such an occasion was seldom scene, that by the very thronge severall of them perished, advancinge forwarde unawares (both opposition and assaulte beinge soe furious and hott), not observinge either ditche or counterscarfe, fell headlonge unto the said ditche, from whence was no redemption or possibilitie of reconcer, but there were massacred and butchered. Their seconds and comrads seeinge what hapned, retired, neither the threats of the Generall, nor the bloudie sword of inferiour officers was sufficient enough to keepe them from turninge tayle to the assaulte, and turned to the campe, leavinge Major-generall Oneylle in the possession of a bloudie walle.

"This siege did continue now 5 moneths. But this assaulte finished, the Major had noe ammunition more then what the soldiery did carie in their vandeliros about them (though Generall Thomas Preston did too often promise a supply thereof), wherefore must now looke to himself, to continue before a stronge enemye now exasperate in such tennine condition as he was at present, is noe visdomme, observinge which, he called for a councill of warr; after many overtures, accordinge the extenuitie of affaires, did conclude to marche away, and invited such of the natives as were both able and well affected (others were there that were deeply engaged in treasonable faction, whom the Major well knewe).

Marchinge therefore, with a dumb drum over the bridge, and towards Waterforde, that parte of the towne was slightly besieged, and affarr off, and thns the Major deserted Clonmell and went to Waterforde, leaving Cromwell in the siege, as aforesaid.

"Cromwell, after the said skirmishe in his campe, troubled in minde, without rest or sleepe all that night, verie early next morninge, walkinge solitarie abroad in sight of the towne, thought verie strange that neither centrie or scout did apere on the wall or abroad, nor the signall of attune giuen either by drumm or trumpet accordinge custome; weainge all these matters in a ouious waye, to be truly enformed of the silent behaviour of the warlike defendant, perswadinge himself to procede of some martiall stratageme, comanded some scout (as explorators) towards the towne, whoe durst not venture too farr, and turninge backe to theire generall without other intimation then what already by diuerse inductions of fallible promisses he gathered. This time was spent, untill about ten of the clocke in the morninge, some of the townsmen (as of the Ormondian faction) went to the campe, gane the Generall notice of Major-generall's desertinge the towne last night, who could scarce beleue it, but further attestinge the same to be true, commended the Major for a brave souldier, and accused his owne retrograde fortune as not able to win one pettie-towne perforce (after all his victories), or wreste it by fine force out of the hands of one single man (whoe properly was noe more compared unto his multitude), soe longe a time without reliefe. Upon this the generall did dislodge and marched to the towne; the armie intreinge (notwithstandinge the submission of the former informers), the inhabitants were both pillaged, rifled, and plundered, withoute respecte of persons, or mercie of degree; appointinge commanders and garrison there, marched with all expedition towards Waterford, to recover there what by Huigh Oneylle he lost in Clonmell; arrivinge thither, sate before the towne, but, scarce seatinge himself there, when receaved commands from England to apere there upon sight. In obedience herof (appointinge Earthon [Ireton] Lord Deputie-generall of the armie), hoisinge saile, went for Englande; but sure, though fortunat can little boaste of his service in Ireland; as havinge all he had therein by the distraction and division of the nation, treacherie and faction of corrupt members, and Clonmell for want of amunition, but here not exposed to any purpose since his arrivall to Ireland.

"Cromwell, dispatched for England, Earthon, his Deputie-generall, began now to rouse himself, and by proper acts to win honor; did layger Waterforde neerer home, and another siege he layed unto Ticrohan, Sir Luke Fitz-Gerald's house. Major-generall Neylle, arrivinge unto Waterforde, was not permitted to inter the city for severall moities; the one, that Preston was not soe kinde or loyall-hearted that he would willingly entertaine this warrior, the other, that the city was thought too narrow for both parties, and also that the plague was within the towne. By these and such other surmishes the Major and his partie was kept out, and must continue as centinells or safeguarde betweene the enemye and cittie, neither towne or Governor Thomas Preston allowinge them any meanes or provision other then what they could haue from the contrie, havinge such a stronge enemye at theire nose, untill Diego Preston, condolinge theire case, did share with them one moytie of the garrison souldiers meane and provision 18*l*. le price, and some amunition brende, per weeke; wherby mightie relieved, sure the enemye would choose any other to be his neighbour rather then Huigh Oneylle, as havinge by wofull experience a sadd tryall of his courage and deportment errie day with some bickeringe. By those daylie actions, and by the reepneesse of the plague (as well in the towne, as now in the campe), Major Neyll's partie did decrease, wherby the enemye was encouraged to drawe neerer home by inches. The warie Major observinge his future danger, resolved before he were blocked up to save himself, wherfore, adviced his foote to sarve themselves the best they could, and betake themselves the shortest cutt towards Limbricke, and that he and Major Fennell, with theire fewe horse, would awaye; all which was putt in execution the same night. But next morninge the enemye had intelligence herof, comaunderd a partie of horse after him, dispatched, pursued him the matter of 30 miles towards Kimalloge, but bootlesse, for the Major went alonge to Limbricke; the enemye returned to Waterforde, whom wee leaue for a while, and speake of other matters at this time occuringe."

After a description of the siege of Limerick by Ireton in 1651, the narrative is carried into the year 1652, with many valuable details in connection with the movements

of Colonel Richard Grace, and other Royalists who held out in arms in Ireland, under great difficulties, to a period later than has been generally supposed. The volume terminates abruptly as follows, with a passage from Luanan, at the commencement of chapter xxx. of the sixth book—all the remainder having unfortunately disappeared:

"A state lately lost by the crueltie and oppression of the prince, beinge newly conquered, is preserved by the contraire meanes, and better kept by lone than by force; the victor prince must thinke that he is as well the states, as the state his, and therefore he ought to be well adviced, not only how he gouerne himself amonge these newe subiects, but alsoe in his absence what gouernor he substitute to keepe them in obedience, leaste what he gott by the ounce he loose by the pounde, and with more dishonor in the deprivation then he had glory by the purchase.

"—Vrbi pater est, vrbiq; maritus :
Iustitia cultor, rigidi servator honesti :
In commune bonus."

* * * * *

Throughout the work we find abundant novel matters of interest in the author's accounts of what he styles the "tragedies and comedies rife upon this bloody stage of "war." He appears to have possessed a singularly intimate and accurate knowledge both of the personal characteristics and the antecedents of the families of the various personages whom he mentions. Another remarkable feature in the book is the number of original documents, not elsewhere accessible, which the author introduces in connection with his narration. The originals of several of these appear to have been transmitted to the Continent. In some cases where Latin instruments are introduced the author appends his own English translations, with the object, he says, of aiding the readers of his book. The large amount of matters treated of, and the style of arrangement of the whole, may to some extent be gathered from the synopsis in our Appendix, mainly in the author's own words, epitomising the chief contents of the various sections into which the volume is sub-divided. This may perhaps also bring to light other copies of the entire or portions of the work, and thus aid towards the identification of the author.

Of the history of this manuscript of the "Aphorismical Discovery" little is known. From internal evidence we may assume it to have been written between the years 1652 and 1660. Somewhat later it was in the possession of Dr. John Madden, President of the College of Physicians in Ireland towards the close of the seventeenth century. After Madden's death it passed with other MSS. which he had acquired, to John Stearne, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, appointed Bishop of Clogher in 1717. It formed part of the collection which Stearne subsequently presented to the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, where it has since that time been preserved.

The authority of Carte's "Life of Ormonde," hitherto accepted by historic students as the standard work on the affairs of which it treats, is not a little impaired, in many parts, by the statements in the "Aphorismical Discovery." Carte inspected the "Aphorismical" manuscript in 1733, and it would appear that, finding its author's views opposed to his own personal and political predilections, he sought rather precipitately to depreciate the accuracy of the work, but without adducing any specific instance of error or misrepresentation in it. Carte's acquaintance with its contents appears to have been superficial, and he fell into the grave error of alleging that its author styled himself Secretary to General Owen Roe O'Neill, for which statement there is no authority to be found in the manuscript.

In addition to its high literary interest as a specimen of an unique Hiberno-English composition, the "Aphorismical Discovery" must be regarded as of rare historical value. So far as at present known, it is the only contemporary work extant, in the English language, which discloses the views and aims of an important portion of the Irish people known as the Native or "Ulster party," which at one time exercised no inconsiderable influence on the public affairs of these kingdoms. The information embodied in the "Aphorismical Discovery" is thus an important accession to the materials hitherto available towards completing our knowledge of British history in the seventeenth century.*

* Since this Report was presented, the publication of an edition of the "Aphorismical Discovery," limited to a small number of copies, has been undertaken by the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society of Dublin, under the title of "A Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland from 1641 to 1652, with an Appendix of original letters and documents." London. B. Quaritch.

In the following, as in my preceding, catalogue of portion of the collection of Trinity College, Dublin, printed in the Fourth Report of the Commission, the manuscript volumes are enumerated according to their local sequence in the presses :

F.

Journal of House of Lords in Ireland, 1661-1666. Fol. Collections by Sir William Davys, Recorder of Dublin; his speeches, deeds of fee-farm, etc.—The Parson's Law by W. Hughes.—Speech of Sir Maurice Eastace.—Rules for Dublin Corporation, 1672.—Opinions of Sir H. Fiuch, 1666-1672. Fol.

Book of Enrolments of Letters Patent in Ireland, 9-12 Charles I. Fol.

Journals of House of Lords in Ireland, 1639-1646. Fol.

Journal of House of Lords in Ireland, 1634-1635.—Letters patent of James I. for creation of Irish Peers. Fol.

Journal of House of Lords in Ireland, Session 1635. Fol.

Dudley Loftus on Office of Surveyor-General.—Claim of Adventurers on barony of Carey.—Sir R. Bolton on laws in Ireland, with Sergeant Mayart's answer.—Precedence in English Chancery suits.—Legal rights of widows.—Consecration of Churchyard at St. Patrick's, Dublin.—Documents relating to lands in Dublin, Limerick, and Tipperary.—Customs in Cities and Corporate Towns.—Wills and settlements connected with Sir William Davys, 1664, and Sir Paul Davys, 1672.—James I. on courts of Justice in Ireland, etc. Fol.

Liber Niger, compiled for John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin. Transcript. Fol.

Book of Enrolments of Letters Patent under Great Seal of Ireland, 12 and 13 Charles I. Fol.

Proceedings of Lower House of Convocation at Dublin, 1703, and of Committees for elections, grievances, and for works of charity, etc.—Names of clergy summoned to Dublin, 1703. Fol.

Irish-Latin Dictionary of Words in Scripture. Fol.

Book of Leases of Court of Wards in Ireland, 3 to 8 Charles I. Fol.

History of House of Ormonde, by William Roberts, Ulster King-of-Arms. Fol. Imperfect. See Appendix II. Statutes and charter of Trinity College, Dublin, from Charles I.—List of Military Regiments and their Officers in Ireland under James II.—Incomplete. Fol.

Collections relative to religious houses in Ireland. 2 vols. Fol.

Chapter Book of St. Patrick's, Dublin, from 1st March 1670 to 18th May 1678. Fol.

Names of former Archdeacons and Deans in Ireland.—Pedigrees of Magennis, and other Irish families.—Kings and Saints of Ireland.—Extracts from records in Bermingham Tower, and from Collections of Christopher Cusacke.—Account of hosting at Tara, 1593.—Extracts from Chartularies and Annals.—List of Members of House of Commons, 1639.—Transcript by Daniel Molyneux, of Latin version of Donegal Annals, 1547-1558.—Annals of Ireland by Duaid Mac Firbis, 1666, etc. Fol.

Survey of Ulster, by Nicholas Pynnar, 1618; maps of Londonderry, Culmore, and Coleraine. Fol.

Declaration for settling Ireland, 1660.—Plantation of Ulster: Instructions of James I. and complaints of Nobility and Gentry.—Answer to "Discovery of Gaping Gulf."—Documents of Stratford Lanthony and Whalley de Stanlawe.—Treaty between Charles IX. and Elizabeth.—Examination respecting gold in King's County, 1670.—Surrender of Chester, 1645.—Irish weights and measures.—Commission of Charles I. for Public Accounts.—Rents of Archbishop of Dublin, and of Christ Church, Dublin.—Desires by Church of Ireland Commissioners, 1648.—Letter from Scotch Parliament to Presbytery in Ireland.—King's Answer to the Kirk, 1583.—Declaration of the Kirk, 1643.—"Gagge for New Gospellers."—Additions to Godwin's catalogue of Bishops.—Discourse on foreign traffic of England.—Instructions for trial of mutineers at Guisnes, temp. Henry VIII.; and for Sir John Digby, Ambassador in Spain.—Sir Robert Cotton's remonstrance on treaties.—Lord Russell's march from Calais to Duke of Norfolk's camp.—Articles against Edmund, Duke of Somerset, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Essex, Earl of Bristol, and Duke of Buckingham, with answers, speeches, etc.—Deaths of Essex and Buckingham.—Battle of Lutzen, 1632.—Passages at Isle of Rhé.—Letters of Gabriel Brown, 1626, and Captain Caldwell, 1629. Siege of Bois-le-Duc, 1629.—Parliamentary speeches and addresses from end of reign of James I. to 1240.—Poems on Prophecies, etc. Fol.

Information against Sir John Elliot, 1629.—Case of Sir John Henningham, 1627.—Sergeant Doddridge on Duchy of Cornwall.—Coke's speech in Temple, 1614.—Treatises on the several courts, office of Lord Treasurer, levying money, and alienation.—Arms of various families in England and Ireland. Visitations of Thomas Benold, Clarencieux, 1531.—Decree against King-of-Arms for false pedigree of Earl of Kent.—Heraldic collections, by John Hooker, 1575.—Treatises on Kings and Office of arms, etc. Fol.

Collections of Samuel Foley, Bishop of Down and Connor; on temporalities of dioceses of Armagh, Meath, and Clonmacnoise; and on controversy respecting Primacy.—Index to patentee estates.—Collections concerning Charles I.—Defence of settlement of Ireland, in answer to Sir R. Nagle, etc. Fol.

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chard Weston, 1622. Laws of New England. Charge against, and answer of, Viscount Wimbleton, in connexion with voyage to Calais. On daring of Kingdom, in 1623, by Sir Robert Cotton. Mainwaring on Piracy. Sir Walter Raleigh on Spain and the Netherlands, 1602. Sir Robert Cotton on repressing increase of Priests, Jesuits, and Recusants, and on Extremities of Princes. Condition of England, and account of death of Sir Thomas Overbury. Description of Helvetian League, by Isaac Wake, 1639. Decision of Judges in relation to Popish Recusants, 1626-7. Fol.

Answer by Lord Henry Howard to Inveective against the regimen by women. History of Thomas, Cardinal Wolsey, by George Cavendish. Fragmenta Regalia, by Robert Naunton. Trial of Mervin, Earl of Castlehaven, 1631. Forerunner of Revenge on Duke of Buckingham, by George Eglisbam. On behaviour, character, and death of Duke of Buckingham. Account of Embassy to Spain, by Sir Walter Aston. Proceedings against inculcated Ambassadors, by Sir Robert Cotton. Propositions to Charles I. by Earl of Strafford for restraint on Parliament and increase of Revenue. Fol.

Letter of Sir Philip Sydney to Queen Elizabeth, on her projected French marriage. Discourse on training men for defence of England. On antiquity and privileges of Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, by Francis Tate, of the Middle Temple. Sickness and death of Prince Henry, 1612. Sir Walter Raleigh on War, Mohammed, Conquest of Spain, and Saracen Empire. Observations on Normandy. Argument by Sir John Davies on Impositions, etc. Fol.

De Sepultura, by Sir Henry Spelman. The Parson's Law, by William Hughes, of Gray's Inn, 1639. Lectures in Middle Temple, 1619, by James Whitlock. Case between Woodley and Mannering, 18 James I. Proceedings in Council on Commendams, 1616. Fol.

Breviate on London and Westminster Courts of Record, 1588. On Particular Estates, by Sir John Dodderidge. On Original of Courts, by Sergeant Fleetwood. On law of nations with respect to navigation. England's Epinomis, by John Selden. Inquiry on innovated offices, 1623. Letter from the Great Mogul to the King of England. Account of Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham. Letter from Orleans, by Thomas Killigrew, on Nuns at Tours, 1635. Letters, opinions, and essays, by Francis Bacon. Letters from Queen Elizabeth to the King of Scotland. Sir Thomas Bodley's Autobiography. Letters from Lords of Council to James I. on revenue, 1608. State letters in reign of Elizabeth and James I., and Aphorisms. Fol.

Account of the Low Countries and Archduke Albert. On division of England into shires, and on episcopal jurisdiction. Report to Parliament on voyage of Charles I. to Spain. Challenge from Earl of Northumberland to Sir Francis Vere. On free trade and Incorporated Societies. Letters of Sir W. Raleigh. Pleading of Sir Thomas Monson, 1616. Sir Walter Raleigh's Ghost. Treatise on Courts, Parliaments, and Judges. Controversy on Baron of Abergavenny. Charge of Sir John Davies at York, 1620. On powers of Houses of Peers and Commons [1621], and on diminution of coin, by Sir Robert Cotton. Speech of Chancellor Egerton to Judges in Star Chamber, 1603-4. Fol.

Form of proceeding in Ecclesiastical causes. Fol. Grants, from Charles I., of Caribbee Islands to James, Earl of Carlisle, with evidences and deeds from the latter to Lord Willoughby. Charter from Charles I. for the Company of Massachusetts Bay, 1628.

Lord Carlisle's case on Patent for Barbadoes and Caribbees. Description of Barbadoes.

Abdias [Pseudo]: Certamen Apostolicum. In Lombardic character. 4^{vo} vell. Imperfect.

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Sermones in Decem Præcepta, sive Præceptorium Johannis Nider, etc. Sac. 14. 4^{vo}.

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APPENDIX.

I.

ANNALS OF CLONMACNOISE.

AUTHOR'S DEDICATORY EPISTLE.

To the worthy and of great expectation young gentleman Mr. Terence Coghlan his brother Connell MacGeog.

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hagan wisheth longe health with good success in all his actions.

Among all the worthy and memorable deeds of Kinge Bryan Borowe sometime King of this kingdome, this is not of the least accompt, that after hee had shaken off the intollerable yooke and bondage wherewith this land was cruelly tortured and harried by the Danes and Normans for the space of 219 years that they bore sway and received tribute of the inhabitants in generall and though they nor none of them ever had the name of King or monarch of the land yet they had that power as they executed what they pleased and behaved themselves so cruell and pagan-like as well towards the ecclesiastical as temporalls of the kingdome that they broke downe their churches, and razed them to their very foundations, and burnt their books of chronicles and prayers, to the end that there should be no memory left to their posterities and all learning should be quite forgotten. The said King Bryan seeinge into what rudenesse the kingdome was fallen after settinge himselfe in the quiet government thereof, and restored each one to his ancient patrimony repayed their churches and houses of religion, he caused open schoole to be kept in the severall parishes to instruct their youth which by the said long warres were growen rude and altogether illiterate. He assembled together all the nobilitie of the kingdome as well spirituall as temporall to Casheell in Monnster and caused them to compose a book containinge all the inhabitations, events, and septs that lived in this land from the first peopleinge and inhabitation and discovery thereof after the creation of the world until that present [time] which book they caused to be called by the name of the Psalter of Casheell; signed it with his own hand together with the hands of the Kinges of the Five Provinces, and also with the hands of all the bishopps and prelates of the kingdome, caused severall copies thereof to be given to the Kings of the Provinces, with straight charge that there should be noe credit given to any other chronicles thenceforth, but should be held as false, disannulled, and quite forbidden for ever. Since which time there were many septs in the kingdome that lived by itt, and whose profession was to chronicle and keep in memory the state of the kingdome, as well for the time past, present, and to come; and now because they cannot enjoy that respect and gaine by their said profession as heretofore they and their ancestors received, they sett naught by the said knowledge, neglect their bookes, and choose rather to put their children to learn English than their own native language, insoomuch that some of them suffer taylors to cutt the leaves of the said books [which their ancestors held in greate accompt] and sleepe them in long peeces to make their measures of, that the posterities as like to fall into meere grosse ignorance of any things hapened before their time. Ireland in old time in the raigne of the said Kinge Bryan, and before, was well stocked with learned [men and colledges] that people came from all parts of Christendome to learn therein, and among all other nations that came thither, there was none so much made of nor respected with the Irish as was the English and Welchmen to whom they gave severall colleges to dwell and learn in; as to the Englishmen a collage in the town of Mayo in Connaught which to this day is called Mayo of the English, and to the Welchmen the town of Gallen in the King's county which is likewise called Gallen of the Welchmen or Wales, from whence the said two nations have brought their characters, especially the English Saxons, as by conferringe the old Saxons characters to the Irish which the Irish never change you shall find little or noe difference at all. The earnest desire I understand you have to know these things made me to undertake the translatinge of the old Irish book for you, which by long lyinge shut and unused I could hardly read and left places that I could not read because they were altogether growne illegible and put out, and if this my single labour shall any way pleasure you I shall hold myself thorough[ly] recompensed and my paines well employed which for your owne readinge I have done and not for the readinge of any other curious fellow, that would rather carp at my phrase than take any delight in the history, and in the mean time I bid you heartily farewell from Lyeuan[n]aghen, the 20th of April 1627.

Your very loving brother,

CONNELL MAGEOGHAGAN.

The names of the severall authors which I have taken for this booke: Sainte Colum Kill, Sainte Bohine,

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Callogh O'More, Esquire, Venerable Bede, Eochye O'Flannagan, Archdean of Armagh, and Clonfacha, Gillemerne Mac Connemaboght, Archpriest of Clonmaicknose, and Keilachur Mac Con alias Gorman; Eusebius; Marcellinus; Moylyne O'Mulchonrye and Tanarye O'Mulconrye, two professed Chroniclers.

II.

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ORMONDE, BY WILLIAM ROBERTS,
ULSTER KING-OF-ARMS, 1648.

Dedication, Address to Reader, and Table of Contents :

To the most honourable James, Marquess of Ormond Earle of Ormond and Osserie; Viscount Thurles, Baron of Arkloe, Lord Lieutenant Generale and Generale Governour of Ireland, and Chancelour of the Universitie of Dublin, &c.

May it please your Excey.

When his Maiestie was last pleased to comand me hither (after I had borne some parte in the militarie charges of all his dominions) finding all inclinations to a more active service made vsels by the present Cessation, I beganne thereupon to resolve upon something that might not be unsutable to my present charge, that I might not leane the world without a witnes of the zeale I haue to serue your Excellency. This designe, as too full of boldness, and aboue my reach, found me fearfull in the vndertaking, till I considered that the Heros of former times are now lesse knowne by their statues of brass and marble, than those of ivory and gold: Those humble thoughts and purposes which at first devoted me to your service, were at last determined by the duties of my place, and upon their suggestion your most noble family became my argument; and because this present search seemed farr too mean to be numbred amongst those rich memorialls which your name and person may iustly challenge, I had once in my intentions confined it to the priuate use of those that may succeed me, as the following preface may witnes: intending it should only serue to pointe out the way for those who shall henceforth take pleasure in tracing the descents of your most noble lyne: But some of the most learned and best seasoned iudgements of this kindome not disdain- ing to peruse it, did not a litle raise me; for besides their fauorable opinions of it, they left me assured that your Excellency is not less easy in accepting what is sincerely meant than what is happily effected; and therefore I humbly beseech your Excellency to pass by the rudeness of the draught, and to consider it only as an earnest of the zeale and duty, which together with the remainder of my life and services haue deuoted me

Your Excellencie's most
obseruant and
humble seruant,
WM. ROBERTS, VLUSTER, etc.

To the noble and Iudicious Readers, etc.

After his Maiestie had graciously conferred on me the office of Vluster King of Armes, etc., (and as a cheife part of those seruises I am obliged to the nobility of this realme) I forthwith resolved strictly to peruse their genealogies, and correct such errors, as (through the mistakes, abuses, or ignorance of former times) had crept into them; (As the duty of my office guided me). I beganne with this most honorable line; and had not proceeded farr in my search, but I found Chronicles and other authors at variance touching the more ancient surname of this family, some affirming Becket to be the name, and one Walter Becket (said to be brother to Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury) to be father to Theobald Walter first Butler of Ireland, being the first of this family (that it appears) came into Ireland; this error hath been followed by many pedegrees, and (as I may collect) hath been belied about two hundred years: But the Hon^{ble} Sir James Ware,* knight (from whose fauour by the sight of diuers old Records in his custody, I must ever acknowledge I haue received speciall furtherence in this businos) being guided by better authority, says, that the aforesaid Theobald Walter was sonn to Horueus Walter, and brother to Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury: this assertion is directly contrary to the former; and therefore must needs conclude an error in the received pedegrees, or in those that contradict them. And since they neither dispute the difference, but positively contradict one the other, it belongs to me to cleere the doubt, which, otherwise may give sufficient cause to any to doubt the

truth of either, or to suspect (that about this time) some staine of illegitimation clouded the direct line of this family, (from which noe line can proue itself to be more free) the ensuing discourse takes noe other notice of bare traditions then to confute them by records; and in drawing downe this line from its apparent ancestour, liuing in the reigne of King William the Conquerour, and prouing the ancient surname to bee Walter, I use noe other records then such as the severest iudgements must conclude above all exception. Though sometimes I meddle with acts, as well as persons of honour, I herein confound not the seuerale charges of the Herald, and the Historian; but ascribe particular actions to particular authors, to fix such distinctive characters upon such person, as for the future may secure this race from such confusions and mistakes, as haue formerly abused it; and I herein shewe it is as much my duty to record acts of honour, as genealogies. This performance cannot but be very useful to this noble family, if it be considered how oft in former times their rights haue been questioned by pretenders to their estates, and honors, and attempted to bee encroached on by forgeries; I oftne meet records which shewe to what greatness of revenue this family hath been sometimes rayzed by the bounty of their Princes and the merit of their services, and also what diminutions it hath sometimes felt by female heires, which together with their most famous services done their Sovereignes, in warre and peace may be collected out of the publike records of both kingdomes; most infallible guides in such vndertakings, but this I haue omitted, as little contributing to my principall intentions, hoping (in future times) it may engage the serious endeavour of some learned Historian: If I haue been somewhat numerous in my proofes, and urged many, where one might serue, it is because I would not be troubled with replyes, and in setting up so many lights my aime hath been to leane noe corner for scruple or tradition; nor in fixing the original of this family before they came into Ireland, and in proueing their descent, from that time to this, I haue not (as* some haue done) contented my selfe with saying soe, or relied on common story, or referred the reader to some manuscripts in the custody of some private persons, hard to come by. But I haue followed publike and authentic records, such as offer themselves to all, that refuse to be satisfied, otherways than beholding the very originals.

I haue here done what hath been a work of duty, and in what I am not able to giue, I shall bee ready to receiue better satisfaction. Perhaps the proofes which Histories, (though most classically) afford me in matters circumstantiall, may be quarelled by the sophistry of some; but those records which are produced concerning the surname, and matters of genealogy, I am assured are levelled right, and I am soe farr from suspecting my selfe mistaken that I dare put my selfe upon the test of Common Lawyers, Antiquaries, Historians, and Herald, (the competent iudges in arguments of this nature) who (I am confident) will find my proofes soe clearly convictive, that the conclusions deduced from thence can finde noe opposers, except amongst those, who when their reason is satisfied, yet love to exercise their contradicting humour, and, where this prevails, the greatest uncertainties finde stiffe abettors, and the strongest evidence, willfull gainsayers. But such (if they haue not been well versed in arguments of this nature) may as well mistake them selues, as those Philosophers, who deriued our pedegree from men who first grewe out of the earth like plantes, viz., Euripides†, Aculian‡, and Avicon‡, and others that wee succeed not one the other by generation, as Phirro; or Zeno, who labour'd to ont face experience, by asserting there is noe such thing as motion in the world. I haue carried the search of this pedegree as farr as King William the Conqueror's time, and there concluded it, untill I meet with such records, as shall lead me through the darknes and confusions of those former times; and untill then I cannot add one rundell more, for haue ever and in detestation the servile demeanour of those, who to flatter the vanity of some, haue (for want of sufficient testimonies) abused the trust imposed on them and borrowed such names and persons to lengthen out a pedegree; as may more easily appeare to bee the issue of men's braines than loynes; such persons come little short of some amongst forraign nationes, who (when they were not of eminence enough to dare to claime kindred

* Sr. John Ferrie his Pedegree of the Lacys in his booke called Lacys Nobility, etc.

† Vincent his printed Pedegree of Sackville, Earle of Dorset, &c. And diuers others printed Pedegrees.

‡ Cornelius Ascripps. De vanitate scientiarum.

* In Historia Co-nobiorum Cisterciensium Hibernie printed at Dublin. 1620.

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with some God or Goddess) yet could deride their pedigree so far, as to bring it at last from some "incubus, some bear, or some overgrown ape that begot their first human ancestor, on some strange woman found in a wilderness: and tradition hath at last been made the record to prove such originals. But those fooleries, cannot reflect upon any but mere pretenders to Heraldry. When I first entered on this task, less than one year (as I then conceived) would perfect it, but the many errors I found necessary to be corrected, have doubled my labour. When the first Cessation here began, according to the model I had before projected and the materials I had gathered; I began to build, and not sooner, least my several charges in the army might interrupt my progress. The duty of my place and the love which all owe to truth should vindicate this undertaking, but most especially my zeal and study to do some small services for him who hath done so many great ones for our Sovereign. Every day shows us that brass and marble have their periods, and sepulchres, (as well as the bodies they intomb) may be turned to dust; the present age of popular tumults endeavour to silence their testimonies, which statues and old inscriptions, were wont to afford the industrious Herald, and unless that sacrilegious zeal, which spends itself in defacing those marks of honour which upbraid unto the vulgar obscure or stained originals, meet with a timely check, it will be ere long as easy to find a distinction of men in the loynes of Adam, as in the monuments of their different virtues and deservings. I cannot here but take notice that the common defacers of those monuments of noble families have been often noted to be such, whose descents none know or all know not to be free from the foulest stains; and though they pretend a zeal to pull down idolatry, yet it may appear to be far more probable, that such sacrilege proceeds from the defects of testimonies, or monuments of their own ancestors, unless erected to their infamy, and therefore think the public marks of other men's honours, render them the more contemptible. Doubtless some of these have defaced sometimes the monuments of their own forefathers, and therein affront them selves, and punish their ancestors, for having more children than they ever dur'd to call their own. To conclude, church monuments and the like which respect a family are incapable of multiplication, and therefore less fit to preserve, because one and all doe dye together. But memorials of this kind are communicable, and though they may perish in the hands of one, yet they may live in the care of another. And as in times of trouble, princes and noblest personages have sometimes owed the thanks for their safety to a cavel-cottage, rather than to a palace; so perhaps this mean and humble peece may afford a shelter to the memory of this family, when time or enemy shall deface more glorious monuments.

Thus (noble and judicious readers to whom only I intend this), I here offer the fruit of my duty, zeal, and industry, which if it gaine soe far upon you as to render you easy in despending with what may seeme lesse exquisite, or polished, I shall be then encouraged to listen to those thoughts which call upon mee to doe the like for you. And though your care, added to that of your ancestors, may have proved soe happy as to secure your lines from intrusions and defects, yet somewhat perhaps may be found, which may refresh the colours, and render your races much brighter to posterity, etc.

A Breife Collection of the chiefe matters containyng in this booke and proved by records, etc.

Walter pruned to be the ancient surname of this family from the time of King William the Conquerour, unto the time that Edm^d and Walter, 6th Butler of Ireland, was created Earle of Carrick, when the addition of surname, according to the custome (which is now also used) was omitted.

Walter pruned to be used as the surname of this family for seven generations in a direct line, and also pruned not only to be the surname, but also to be used as the surname of this family in several collateral lines.

Walter, a Saxon word, antiently a name of office signifying according to Camden,† the Generall or Governor of an army, and according to Verstegan, the chiefe ruler or officer over the King's forrests, etc.

Walter became a surname from a name of office, as Butler is become the surname of this whole family, from the ancient and honorable office of Butler of Ireland;

the word Walter also became a Christian name, as many surnames are commonly given as prenoms, at times of baptisme, amongst us at this present.

Becket in several pedigrees, both in prints and otherwise, said to be the surname of this family; and that Theobald Walter first Butler of Ireland, who was the son of Herveus Walter, was son to Walter 2^d son to Gilbert Becket, who was father to Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Records questioned which mentions the relation of the ancestors of this family, to St. Thomas Becket, and divers imposturous practises shewne and discovered, which have not only through covetous ends preiudiced noble families; but alsoe attempted their ruine.

Several Chronicles and other authors which have said Becket was the ancient surname of this family; in that particular disproved by records; and several other matters printed in prejudice to this family corrected both in the same and the like authors; with other the like errors in the same Cronicle discovered.

Several proofes not only by records and classical authors but also by circumstances of time, and the like reasons, reducing their arguments to absurdities, who would affirme Theobald Walter first Butler of Ireland to be son to St. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury his younger brother.

Becket pruned to be the fixed surname of Thomas Beckett's family for several generations when the name Walter was the fixed surname of this family, as aforesaid.

The great wrong, and dishonour shoven that such persons have done this family, who have affirmed Theobald Walter aforesaid, to be son to one Walter Becket, and yet where the surname was fixed in the family never to use his father's surname in any of his writings since that was the custome of illegitimate children in ancient times.

The extraction of the said Theobald Walter from the time of K[ing] William the Conquerour, his honorable descent, education, and allyance by consanguinity pruned.

A probability shovne, how, according to the words of Camden, in his Britannia, the said Theobald Walter might be allyed to St. Thomas Beckett, by affinity, by reason of Thomas Fitz Theobald de Heili his marriage with the said St. Thomas Beckett's sister.

Noe Earle of Ormond, or heire of this family, named Thomas untill about 300 years after Thomas Beckett's time, when the preists of the Hospitall dedicated to St. Thomas Beckett perswaded James, Earle of Ormonde and Wiltshire, for the good of his owne soule, and the soules of his ancestors and successors to bestow a mannor of great consequence, upon them and their successors.

In the petition presented to the Parleme^{nt} for the confirming the said mannor to the said preists, it is alleged that the ancestors of the Earle of Ormond were of the blood of the said St. Thomas Becket which petition is here fully questioned.

The life of Hubert Walter, brother to Theobald Walter 1st Butler of Ireland, written by Francis Goodwin, Bishop of Hereford; wherein is shoven when he was by King Richard the First made Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord High Chancellor of England, and high Governor of all his Dominions immediately under him, etc.

A Discourse concerning Herveus Walter, father to the said Theobald Walter, and Hubert Walter, shewing how they had their education under Ranulph de Glanville, Chiefe Justice Generall of England, the great composer of the English lawes, and how it was then, and hath been since, the custome of the Kings of England to commit the tuition of great persons' children, being infants, unto such eminent persons as the said Ranulph de Glanville was.

The said Hubert Walter rose to his preferments by the very same steps that many famous princes of the Royall blood rose to the like preferments.

The parentage, education, and first preferments of St. Thomas Becket; the history of his life, Hubert Walter, and Thomas Becket comparatively discoursed of.

The office of Butler of England and Butler of Ireland discoursed of, and shovne, and also how that the prime Earle of England (when the title of Earle was the next title to the Prince, (there being noe Duke or Marquess created in England long after that time) was Butler of England when Theobald Walter was made Butler of Ireland.

The great honour of the office of Butler of England, or Ireland, and the great revenues enjoyed by reason of the said offices.

* Augustin, de Civitate dei, L. 15. cap. 23. Zanchius de operibus Dei, L. 15. c. 23. Vives, etc.

† Clarendon K[ing] of Armes

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The great mistake of those who have compared the office of Butler of England or Ireland to that of cup-bearer to the King, which is commonly [executed] by men of noe higher degree than knights, and the office of Butler of England never executed by any but Earles, as I finde by my search.

The King of Bohemia, anciently in right of that Kingdome, Butler to the Roman Empire, as the heyre male of this family is by hereditary right Butler of Ireland.

What services at solemne coronations, and never else, are to bee performed by any person being Butler of England or Ireland, and the great reward of that dayes service.

Theobald Walter, first Butler of Ireland, pruned to bee an honorary and Parliamentary Baron both in England and Ireland, and also all the heyres males, in the direct line descending from him, unto the time that Edmund Walter, 6th Butler of Ireland, was created Earle of Carricke, were also honorary and Parliamentary Barons, and had as much privilege, to sitt and vote in Parliaments in England and Ireland, as any nobleman in England or Ireland hath, at this present.

A discourse concerning the Antiquities of the Armes of this family, but chiefly proving by the disaffinity betwixt the armes of the said Theobald Walter, and the said Thomas Beckett's armes, that the said Theobald Walter was not sone to Thomas Beckett's brother.

Seuerall matters corrected concerning the armes of the nobility of this family, which uncorrected might tend to the great dishonour and preiudice of the whole family.

The heires male of this family, in the direct line, from Hervens Walter who lined in the time of King William the Conquerour, vnto this day, ssecessively, proved by the publique records of England and Ireland.

The marriages of the aforesaid heyres males* pruned after the like manner, wherein is specially to bee observed, what heyres of great and noble persons, besides the heyres and coheyres, of great princes of the Royall blood, have matched with the heyres males of this family, in the direct line.

The first Earle of Ormond married to Lady Elynor Bohun, whose mother was daughter to King Edward the First, sister to King Edward the Second, and aunt to King Edward the Third.

Thomas, first of that name, Earle of Ormond, was great grandfather to Queen Ann, the wife of King Hen. the 8th, and mother to our late Queene Elizabeth, soe as King Edward the First was great grandfather to the second Earle of Ormond, was great grandfather to the said Queene. And soe, as all the Earles of Ormond from the first, have descended out of the loynes of Kings of England, soe have seuerall Queenes of England descended out of their loynes. Thomas, Earle of Wiltshire and Ormond, [was] father of the foresaid Queene Anne.

The most honourable offices, titles of honour, foundations of religious houses, times of deace, places of buriall, and other remarkable passages, concerning the heyres males of this family in the direct line.

Edmund Walter, Earle of Carrick, father to the first Earle of Ormond, and five Earles of Ormond in a direct line, successively following him, were all chiefe Governours of Ireland either by the style of Custos Hibernie, Justiciarius Hibernie, locum tenens Hibernie, or Deputatus Hibernie.

Seuerall of the ancestors of the said Earle of Carrick, Chiefe Governours of Ireland, by the style of Justice of Ireland, before any of this family was an Earle.

Pierce, Earle of Ormond and Ossory, father to James, Earle of Ormond and Ossory, was twice Lord Deputy of Ireland, and in the said James his life time the statute was made that noe Irishman borne should be chosen Governor of Ireland, viz., Justice of Ireland.

James, second Earle of Ormond, first Lord of the Royalties to the County Palatine of Tipperary.

The other great offices of severall Earles of Ormond, as Constable of Ireland, Lord High Treasurer of England, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, Lord High Admirall of Ireland, Generalls, at home, and in forraigne parts.

A discourse of the Earldome of Carrick, how it went from this family, and also the Earldom of Wiltshire; also concerning the titles of Earle of Ossory, Viscount Thurle, Baron of Areklo, their originall.

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James, Earle of Ormond and Wiltshire, and Thomas, Earle of Ormond and Ossory, both knights of the Garter.

The said James, Earle of Ormond and Wiltshire, murdered, and twenty years after he was dead attainted by Richard the Third the Usurper, because he faithfully served King Henry the Sixth.

Seuerall corrections of errors, and mistakes in Acts of Parliament, old records, chronicles, and other authors, noted in severall parts of this booke, concerning severall particulars touching this family.

Severall records together inserted in this booke, to which the matters contained in the severall pages doe referre for double satisfaction to the reader.

The title of Earle of Ormond taken from this family, and given to the family of Bullen, where it continued for nine yeares, and all that time was not used by any of this family.

The said title restored by Act of Parliament to this family by King Henry the 8th, and the titles of Earle of Ossory, Viscount Thurles, and Viscount Mont Garrett, after the taking away of the title of Earle of Ormond, for a time given by King Henry the 8th to the said family.

From what ancestours in a direct line severall of the families of the Butlers doe spring.

No family in his Maties dominions hath vnder one surname beene longer honour'd with the title of Earle having soe many Nobility and Peers of one surname.

Though the Earldome of Kildare be twelve yeares ancienter than the Earldome of Ormond, yet the Earldome of Carrick which failed in this family in the issue male of Thomas, first of that name Earle of Ormond, was above eight months ancienter than the Earldom of Kildare, etc.

III.

DEPOSITIONS RELATIVE TO AFFAIRS IN IRELAND, A.D. 1641-42.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESS ON THE RACK, AT DUBLIN, 1641-2.

"Hewe Mac Mahowne his examination, the 22th of March 1641[-2.]

"Taken at the wrack.

"He sayeth that Sir Phelim O'neale, the Lord Maguire, and Phillippe mac Hewe O'Realye, wer the firste complottores, and contriuerz of the late rebellyone in Ireland.

"He further sayth that the sayde Phelime, the sayde Lord Maguire, and the sayde Phillippe mac Hene O'Really did tell him, this examinate, that all the parties whoe were Parlemeute men, att the sessiones of Parlemeute houlden about May laste that wer Papistes, did knowe of the intended rebellyon in Ireland; and did aprone of the said rebellyon.

"He further sayth that Phillippe mac Hewe O'Really did tell to this examinate aboute Maye laste att Dublin that the committee or agentes whoe wer employed into Inglande by the Parlemeute would procure an order or commissione from the Kinge to authorise the Papistes of Irelande, to prosiede in their rebellious courses, and that the sayde Phillippe mac Hene O'Reallye did also tell him the same againe in October laste, in the county of Monahone, a little before the 23 of October, att which time this examinate came to this towne. He also sayth that Coll. Mac Bryane Mac Mahowne upon a Wensdaye being the 20th of October laste, did att his owne howse tell to this examinate, that the Kinge had giuine a Commission to the Papistes of Irelande, to seize upon all the garisons, and strong houldes in Irelande, and that this examinate shoulde see the sayde Commissione att his comynge to Dublin, and that Captaine Bryane O'Neale, grande childe to Sir Turlo Mac Henrye shoulde bringe this examinate to the agente, whoe was one of the committees, that did bringe the Commissione out of Irelande, butt the agentes names the sayde Coll. Mac Bryane did not, or could not tell him.

"He further saythe that his nephewe Phillippe Mac Hewe O'Reallye, about six dayes before 23 of October laste, beinge att his owne howse of Bellanekaricke, did tell this examinate that the Lorde Maguire would be att Dublin upon the 23 of October laste, to take the Castle of Dublin, and this examinatee did then promise to bee ther att the same tyme, to the same end and purpose, if he did see the Committeion.

"He saythe further that Arte mac Hewe oge mac Mahowne, came in the companye of the examinate to this cityty of Dublin, to assiste in the takinge of the

* "Diuers being omitted and some sett downe false in former Pedegrees, etc."

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Castle of Dublin. He further sayth that Coll. Mac Bryan Mac Mahowne did procure Roury oge mac Patrick Mac Mahowne to perswade Pattricke Mac Arte Mac Mahowne, and towne other Mac M'hownes whose names he knoweth not, and Donnoghie . . . llye to com to Dublin to assiste in the takinge of the Castle of Dublin.

"He further sayth that Captain Bryane O Neale meeteinge with this examinate at Finglasse neire to Dublinge, upon the 22^d of October did tell this examinate that ther would bee 20 persones out of every countie in the kingdome to assiste in the takinge of the Castle of Dublin.

"Who were all apprehended in the house in Dublin together with this examinate.

Fr[anciscus] Willoughby.

Endorsed: "22 Martii 1641[-2.] Examination of Hughe Mac Mahowne taken at the rack."

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING EXAMINATIONS.

1. Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, etc. To our welbeloved Henry Jones, Dean of Kilmore, Roger Puttock, William Hitchcock, Randall Adams, John Sterne, William Aldrich, Henry Brereton, and John Watson, Clerks, greeting. Whereas divers wicked and disloyal people have lately risen in arms in severall parts of this kingdome, and have robbed and spoiled many of our good subjects, Brittish, and Protestants, who have been separated from their settled habitations, and scattered in most lamentable manner. And forasmuch as it is needfull to take due examination concerning the same. Know ye, that We reposing especial trust and confidence in your care, diligence, and provident circumspection, have nominated and appointed you to be our Commissioners; and do hereby give unto you, or any two or more of you, full power and authoritie from time to time to call before you, and examine upon oath on the holy Evangelists (which hereby we authorize you, or any two or more of you, to administer) aswell all such persons as have been so robbed and spoiled, as all the witnesses that can give testimony therein, what robberies and spoiles have been committed on them, or any other to their knowledge, since the two and twentieth of October last, or shall hereafter be committed on them, or any of them, what the particulars were, or are, whereof they were or shall be so robbed or spoiled; to what valew, by whom, what their names are, and where they now or last dwelt that committed those robberies, on what day or night the said robberies or spoiles committed or to be committed, were done; what traitorous or disloyal words, speeches, or actions were then, or at any other time uttered or committed by those robbers, or any of them; what violence or other lewd actions were then performed by the said robbers, or any of them, and how often; and all other circumstances touching or concerning the said particulars, and every of them. And you our said Commissioners are to reduce to writing, all the examinations, which you, or any two or more of you shall take as aforesaid: and the same to return unto our Justices, and Councell of this our realm of Ireland, under the hands and seales of you, or any two or more of you as aforesaid. Witnessse our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors, Sir William Parsons, Knight and Baronet, and Sir John Borlase, Knight, our Justices of our said realm of Ireland. At Dublin the three and twentieth day of December, in the seventeenth yeare of our reigne [1641].

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2. Charles by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc. To our well-beloved, Henry Jones, Dean of Kilmore, Roger Puttock, William Hitchcock, Randall Adams, John Sterne, William Aldrich, Henry Brereton, and John Watson, Clerks, greeting. Whereas divers wicked and disloyal people have lately risen in arms in severall parts in this kingdome, and have robbed and spoiled many of our good subjects, Brittish and Protestants, who have been separated from their settled habitations, and scattered in most lamentable manner; and many others have been deprived of their lands, rents, goods, and chattles. And forasmuch as it is needfull to take due examination concerning the same. Know ye, that We reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelities, care, and provident circumspection, have nominated and appointed you to be our Commissioners; and do hereby give unto you, or any two or more of you, full power and authority, from time to time, to call before you and examine upon oath (which we hereby authorize you, or any two or more of you, to administer on the holy Evangelists) aswell all such persons as have been

so robbed and spoiled, or deprived of their lands, rents, goods, or chattles, as all the witnesses that can give testimony therein, what robberies and spoiles have been committed on them, or any other to their knowledge, since the two and twentieth of October last, or shall hereafter be committed on them, or any of them; what lands, rents, goods, or chattles, any person or persons, have since that time been deprived of, by occasion of this rebellion, what the particulars were, or are in lands, rents, goods, or chattles, whereof any person, or persons were or shall be so robbed, spoiled, or deprived; to what valew, by whom such robberies or spoiles were committed, what their names are, and where they now or last dwelt that committed those robberies, or spoiles; on what day or night the said robberies or spoiles committed, or to be committed were done; what traitorous or disloyal words, speeches, or actions were then, or at any other time uttered or committed by those robbers, or any of them; and what unfitting words or speeches concerning the present rebellion, or by occasion thereof were spoken at any time, by any person or persons whatsoever; what violence or other lewd actions were then performed by the said robbers, or any of them, and how often; what numbers of persons have been murdered by the rebels, or perished afterwards on the way to Dublin, or other places whither they fled [since the two and twentieth] day of October last, and all other circumstances and things touching, or concerning the said particulars and every of them, either before the three and twentieth of October, or since. And for the better performance of this service, all incumbents, curats, parish-clerks, and sextons of churches in this kingdome, are hereby required to give in to you our said Commissioners, to the best of their knowledge, the names and numbers of the poore so spoiled, who have been buried in their respective parishes, and hereafter in and about Dublin, they are to give in weekly bills under the hands of the ministers, or church-wardens of such parishes, of such of the said persons as shall be so buried in the said parishes. And you our said Commissioners, or any two or more of you as aforesaid, are to reduce to writing all the examinations which you, or any two or more of you shall take as aforesaid, and the same to return to our Justices, and Councell of this our realm of Ireland, under the hands and seales of you, or any two or more of you, as aforesaid. Witnessse our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors, Sir William Parsons, Knight and Baronet, and Sir John Borlase, Knight, our Justices of our realm of Ireland. At Dublin the eighteenth day of January, in the seventeenth yeare of our reigne [1641-2].

CARLETON.*

IV.

PETITION FROM DESPOILED AND DISTRESSED LADIES AND GENTLEWOMEN IN DUBLIN, 1641-2.

To the honorable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in the Commons House of Parliament assembled in the Kingdom of England.

The severall undernamed despoiled and distressed Ladies and Gentlewomen now residing within the City of Dublin and others in the Kingdom of Ireland,

In humble manner represent their miserable condition. Shewing that of your Suppliants some have by God's great mercy and goodness with the great hazard of their lives and the utter loss of their whole estates, escaped the fury of the Irish Rebels, whose unparalleled cruelty exercised on such as fell within their power, doth sufficiently appeare.

Some of them although resident in and about the city of Dublin yett had their estates lying further off and the countrie possessed by the rebels.

The whole livelihood also of others, consisting in certaine sommes of money, being the legacies left unto them by their deceased parents, all being either in the hands of such are now in actual rebellion or of such as were by the rebels slaine or wholly stript out of all, and therefore disabled to answer the necessities of your suppliants.

By all which your Petitioners are destitute of all means of reliefe and now ready to perish, some of them being reduced to such extremities that the selling away of their ordinary attire and necessary wearing apparell at great undervalues is the greatest part of their present supply.

And whereas of your Petitioners many are of honorable condition, and others of the better rank of gentle-

* George Carleton, Clerk and Keeper of the Hanaper, and Clerk of the Crown in Ireland.

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women, whereby they are incapable of the ordinary provision already by your charitable and pious care designed for the other poore of the inferior sort, and therein your suppliants left destitute and laid open to apparent ruine if not taken into your consideration : May it therefore please your Honours, among others your actes of charity, to comiserate the most distressed condition of your petitioners in thinking of such wayes and meanes for their present sustenance and subsistance as in your wisdomes shalbe thought fitting.

That by adding hercof to your other great workes of pietie you may alsoe add unto the list and oblige to be in the number of your daily votaryes whose names are here subscribed.

ANNE DOWRA.
MARY LEIGH.
ANN EDGORTH.
ALLICE MOORE.

ANNE DOWRA.
ELIZA DOWRA.
MA. WYLOUBY.
MARtha CULME.
REBECCA HEWETSON.
REBECCA HEWETSON
fil[ia].
MARI BLARE.

ANNE BLAYNEY.
JANE MOORE.
ELIZABETH ROFER.
MARIE BLAYNEY.
ALICE HAMMILTON.
MARY BUTLER.
ELYZA WYREALL.
DOROTHY MOIGNE.
MARY ARUNDELL.
ALICE HAMMILTON.
VALENTIN HAMMILTON.
JODETH ALLEN.

V.

MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.

LETTER TO NICHOLAS FRENCH, BISHOP OF FERNS, FROM EARL OF GLAMORGAN, SUBSEQUENTLY MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.

My most Honored Lord,

This vanity I only pretend unto that, what I say I am ready at any time to signe and seale and even to witness the truth thereof by the effusion of the last drop of blood in my whole body. Hoc posito, knowe, my deare Lord, that had I a thousand businesses yet must take a time to be delivered of what methinks I am with childe of, which is nothing els but a gratitude towards your Lordship in the King my grations master his name, and mine owne, and as I hope in Allmighty God that one day his Majestie will have have you a hosome Counsellor and then return his parte of thankfulnessse, soe for the present in mine owne behalfe lett me say verisimum hoc : make use of my poore endeavours, comand them, and if ever religious man shewed more obedience to his superior, or ever soldier ranne upon eminent danger upon the orders of his Comander-in-chiefe, such is the power you may boldly challenge over me, and what I voluntarily offer, and will make good upon the least intimation of your Lordship's pleasure. But the clocke stricken foure, and I am sensible of detaining you from your serious occasions, which will, I am most confident, render you famous to all posterity, and noe man more hartly wisheth it than,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's
most really obedient and devoted servant,
GLAMORGAN.

We[d]nesday morning, 23^d of Sept. 1646.

I have left this bearer, Major Anderson, with orders concerning the 400*l*. not doubting but your Lordship will be pleased to doe therein what he shall tell you, it importing very much and also the publicke service.

Endorsed : Lord Glamorgan to Ferns, the titular Bishop.

VI.

COUNTY OF LOUTH, 1648.

REMONSTRANCE TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF PARLIAMENTARY FORCES.

The humble petition of the gentry and other inhabitants of the county of Louth :

To the Hono^{ble} Collonell Michaell Jones, Comander in Chief of all the forces in the Province of Leinster :

The said petitioners doe humbly make bould to remonstrate the sadd grievances of the said county which are as followeth, videlicet.

1. That the said county hath bene charged by the dockett in 19*l*. per weeke, which was very greivous vnto them, and more then was paid by others at the English quarters, having regard to there abilities.

2. That notwithstanding the said inhabitants were thus greivously overcharged, when some case was ex-

pected in hiew thereof they weare charged in six shillings per weeke for euery shilling formerly paid by them, whereas in Meath they only pay six shillings for every halfe crowne formerly paid by them although the ability of the county doth far surpass the county of Louth.

3. That over and above the said sume Collonell Cooke demanded 15*l*. more per weeke of the said county of Louth, and hath given order to the tenants to pay the same; which is likely to banish them, they not being any way able to support soe great a burthen.

4. That likewise the severall Captains quartered in the said county hancinge hitherto meanes applottred for threescore horse for each Captain, moreover they demaunde allowance for 12 horsemen for each Captain, and soe rateably for the severall officers.

5. That by reason of this overcharge the inhabitants are soe farr disabled that if some speedy course be not taken for their ease they cannot be able to relieve themselves, much lesse to paye any contriubion, or follow their tillage.

6. That since these troopers quartering in the said county of Louth, these townes ensueinge have bene plundered and wasted by the enemy, videlicet,

Drumcarry, heretofore bearing 4 horsemen, or 2*s*. per weeke, is burnt and pillaged by the enemy.

Tollaghdonnell, sessed with one horseman and a halfe, twice plundered by the enemy, and not able to pay any.

Braganston plundered ; Williamston plundered.

Pepperston, charged with 7 horsemen or 42*s*. per weeke, plundered.

Lisrany, charged with 6 per weeke, plundered by the enemy.

Nislyrath, charged with 15*s*. per weeke, plundered by the enemy.

Bewly, plundered by the enemy.

Newton Stallbone, plundered.

Johnston, burnt and plundered.

Killalye, plundered.

Dercanagh, plundered ; besides diners other townes plundered a little before the quartering of the said troope at Ardee, Droongoolston, Clintonston, Killingrowie, and diners others.

6. The townes hereafter mencioned, being neere vpon the enemy's quarters, [are] charged with horse, and yet pay noe contriubion or other maintenance by reason of there disability and adiacency to the enemy, viz.

Setontowne, 6 men and a halfe
Killany, six horsemen
Dromurrie, one horseman
Cowerythagh, one horseman demi
Greatewood, fine horsemen
Tully, foure horsemen
Annaghymnan, one horseman
Searragh, one horseman
Kenviskrath, demie horseman

paies
nothinge.

7. The said inhabitants are enforced to send 20 men per weeke to Dundalke for building of scones, besides the carrying of tymber and fires thither, 10 miles distant, and for their leist neglect are and have bene greivously punished by fine and imprisonment, which pressures are soe intolerable as there are no lands able to beare them.

The premisses tenderly considered, the petitioners humbly pray that your honour would be pleased in regarde of the petitioners present disability, occasioned as aforesaid, besides the daily incursions of the enemy vpon them, to give present order that the horse now quartered on the petitioners may be taken off and removed ; and that your honour would be pleased likewise to issue a Commission for findeing out of the quantity of corne and other abilities of the inhabitants, and for sassing of them accordingly.

And they shall pray, etc.

Endorsed, 1648. The humble petition of the gentrie and other inhabitants of the county of Louth.

VII.

BRITISH ARMY IN IRELAND, 1648.

ARMY LIST, WEEKLY CHARGES, AND DISTRIBUTION
OF COSTS.

1648.

Garrisoned at Kildare and other Castles in that county.

Collonell Fenwick :

Leonard Thickpenny, his Lievt.

Hen. Hargrave his Ensigne.

2 Sargents.

3 Drom^{rs}.

3 Corporalls.

34 soldiers.

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Leivt.-Coll. Huetson :

Thomas Huetson, his Leivt.
Thomas Huetson, his Ensigne.
2 Sargents.
2 Drom^{ns}.
3 Corporalls.
52 soldiers.

Sargent-Major Brereton :

Thomas Barrnigh, his Leivt.
Thomas Barrey, his Ensigne.
2 Sargents.
2 Drom^{ns}.
3 Corporalls.
43 soldiers.

In England, Capt. Tho. Stanley, by license

Andrew Coole, his Leivt.
Charles Stanley, his Ensigne.
his vnder officers.
28 soldiers.

Capt. Jeromy Hartley :

John Jordan, his Leivt.
Robt. Leigh, his Ensigne.
7 his inferio^r officers.
43 soldiers.

Capt. Henry Paynamah :

Henry Bellingham, his Leivt.
Henry Borrowes, his Ensigne.
7 his inferio^r officers.
40 soldiers.

Capt. George Corlett :

Symon Prestley, his Leivt.
Anthony Corlett, his Ensigne.
7 his inferio^r officers.
43 soldiers.

Capt. Richard Dixon :

Fran. Brereton, his Leivt.
Raph. Smyth, Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
38 soldiers.

In England, Captaine Robt. Fenwick :

Thomas Payne, his Leivt.
John Hodges, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
38 soldiers.
The Chaplaine.
The Quarter^{ms}.
The Chirurgion.
Two [Surgeon's] Mates.
Provost Marshall.
The Carriage M^r.
Officers - - - 91
Soldiers - - - 359
Staff officers - - 7

Gar[risoned] at Dublin.

Collonell Castles :

George Higbedd, his Capⁿ. Leivt.
Thomas Perkins, his Ensigne.
3 Sargents.
3 Drom^{ns}.
3 Corporalls.
105 soldiers.

Leivt. Collonell Slade :

John Jones, his Leivt.
John Clemans, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
90 soldiers.

Major Purefoy :

Pet. Purefoy, his Leivt.
Tho. Man, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
69 soldiers.

Captain Coles :

Tho. Wills, his Leivt.
John Loc, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
90 soldiers.

Captaine Richardson :

Francis Lawrence, his Leivt.
Thomas Vaughan, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
62 soldiers.

Capt. Ed. Musam :

Joseph Taylor, his Leivt.
Mathew Philipp, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
67 soldiers.

Capt. Sam. Brereton :

Lewis Griffith, his Leivt.
John Clarke, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
60 soldiers.

Capt. Arth. Camell :

Rich. Stanniard, his Leivt.
Symon Moston, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
58 soldiers.

Captaine Aries :

William Selbyes, his Leivt.
Natha. Bewerter, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
74 soldiers.

Capt. Henry Piers :

Ralph Hall, his Leivt.
Phillip James, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
78 soldiers.

Capt. Alexand. Castells :

Thomas Lloyd, his Leivt.
Zachary Moore, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
87 soldiers.

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Officers of the Staffe | 7 |
| Officers - - - | 112 |
| Soldiers - - - | 840 |
| [Staff officers] | 7 |

Garrisoned at Drogheda.

Collonell Hungerford :

John Symons, his Leivt.
George Andrews, his Ensigne.
3 Sargents.
3 Drom^{ns}.
3 Corporalls.
83 soldiers.

Leivt. Coll. Foulke :

Robt. Babbington, his Leivt.
Thomas Tomlinson, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
100 soldiers.

Sarjant-Major Miles Aston :

Rich. Hollyocke, his Leivt.
Ed. Grice, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
83 soldiers.

Captaine George Mason :

Rich. Smyly, his Leivt.
Michell Russell, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
65 soldiers.

Deceased, Captaine George Mason, formerly Captn.
Leivt. to the Collonell.

Capn. Fran. Haslam :

Thomas Statford, his Leivt.
John Wright, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
68 soldiers.

Capn. Croxton, Captaine :

Obedigh Hynd, his Leivt.
James Jones, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
73 soldiers.

Capt. Mackworth :

Wm. Edwards, his Leivt.
Henry Guitker, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
77 soldiers.

Captaine Foxe :

Thomas Foxall, his Leivt.
Richard Parsons, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
85 soldiers.

Capt. Rowe :

Abraham Smyth, his Leivt.
Anthony Turnor, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
74 soldiers.

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Capt. St. John Hungerford :
Phillip Easthope, his Lievt.
Anthony Aston, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
75 soldiers.
The Officers of Staffe 7
Officers - - - 102
Soldiers - - - 783
Officers of Staffe - 7

In garrison at Dublin.
Collonell Kimpston.

George Wright, his Lievt.
Roger Kimston, his Ensigne.
3 Sargents.
3 Drom^{rs}.
3 Corporalls.
153 soldiers.

Lievt. Coll. Nappier :
Barat, his Lievt.
In England, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
31 soldiers.

Sarjant-Major Farrer :
Edw. Roberts, his Lievt.
Robt. Foxe, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
66 soldiers.

In England, Captaine Gylam Calbart :
Rich. Dyars, his Lievt.
Stephen Dowdall, his Ensigne.
2 Sargants.
1 Drom^{rs}.
3 Corporalls.
30 soldiers.

Captaine John Dawson :
Richard Ven, his Lievt.
Griffith Davis, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
64 soldiers.

Captaine John Pickin :
Rich. Edgley, his Lievt.
Willm. Evans, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
60 soldiers.

Capt. Hugh Poole :
Michael Harrison, his Lievt.
Homfrey Kineston, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
59 soldiers.

Capn. Edward Peirs :
Rich. Kennedy, his Lievt.
George Chamberlain, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
81 soldiers.

Capt. Oliver Jones :
Tho. Latham, his Lievt.
Edward Phillippis, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
85 soldiers.

In prison with the rebels.
Captaine Richard Perkins :
Slayne, his Lievt.
Wm. Graham, his Ensigne.
6 officers inferior.
33 soldiers.

Officers of the staff, 7.
Officers - - - 100
Soldiers - - - 663
Staff officers - 7

Collonell Longe, Capt. :
Tho. Pudsey, his Lievt.
Wm. Morgan, his Ensigne.
3 Sargents.
3 Drom^{rs}.
3 Corporalls.
70 soldiers.

Lievt. Collonell Rochford :
William Moore, his Lievt.
Tho. Babbington, his Ensigne.*
7 inferior officers.
64 soldiers.

Sarjant-Major Read :
Tho. Lewis, his Lievt.
Ed. Knight, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
64 soldiers.

In garrison at Powerscourt.
Captⁿ Dannel Smythe.
His Lievt, James Adams . . .
His Ensigne, Roger Wilton.
7 inferior officers.
70 soldiers.

[At] Killnecargey.
Capn. Fælix Longe.
Edw. Kerikone, his Lievt.
Wm. Smythe, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
56 soldiers.

[At] Killnecargey.
Captain Henry Lewis :
Hugh Higgins, his Lievt.
Peter Roch, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
49 soldiers.

Garrisoned at the Castle of Wickloe :
Willm. Maddock, Lievt.
Edw. Horton, Ensigne.

At Castle Wickloe and Powerscourt :
Captain Richard Deron :
His Lievt. [oblit].
His Ensigne [oblit].
7 inferior officers.
50 soldiers.

In garrison at Powerscourt :
Edward Dyer, Lievt.
Hugh Mungomery, Ensigne.

Captaine Robt. Pigott :
His Lievt.
His Ensigne.
7 inferior officers
27 soldiers.

At Killnecargey garrison :
Captaine Freeman.
His Lievt. Wm. Granger.
His Ensigne, Henry Vyell.
7 inferior officers.
46 soldiers.

In garrison at Ould Court, Com. Wicklee :
Capn. Peyton Lehunte.
His Lievt. Thomas Johnson.
His Ensigne, Robt. Smythe.
7 inferior officers.
45 soldiers.

Officers of the Staff, 7.
Officers - - - 102
Soldiers - - - 941
Staff off. - 007

Sir Henry Tychburne, Collonell :
Will. Longe, his Lievt.
John Smyth, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
76 soldiers.

In garrison at Drogheda :
Lievt.-Coll. Frann. Moore.
His Lievt., Roger Gregory.
His Ensigne, Francis Barrowes.
7 inferior officers.
29 soldiers.

Sarjant Major Cadogan :
John Salisbury, his Lievt.
Tho. Barten, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
68 soldiers.

Captaine John Martyn :
Henry Crosby, his Lievt.
Thomas Crosby, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
37 soldiers.*

* In the margin here :—"All the rest but those that are quoted in the margene are garrisoned at Killnecargey, com. Wickloe."

* In the margin at foot :—"Turne over two leaves then the Regiment cometh after."

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[Garrisoned at Dublin.]

Colonell John Moores, Collonell.
Tho. Crofts, Capn. Leivt.
Vacat, Ensigne.
1 S'jant.
2 Dromⁿ.
2 Corporalls.
26 soldiers.

Leivt. Coll. Blagrove:
Vacat his Leivt.
Andrew Troye, his Ensigne.

1 Sargent.
1 Drommⁿ.
3 Corporalls.
20 soldiers.

Thomas Grene, Capitaine
Leonard Eley, Leivt.
Rich. Dowse, Ensigne.
1 Sargent.
2 Corporalls.
16 soldiers.

In England:
Phillipp Higginbottom.
Thomas Moore, his Leivt.
Michell Lewlin, his Ensigne.
2 Sargents.
1 Dromⁿ.
1 Corporall.
5 soldiers.

Arthur Ward, Captn.:
Leivt. Luke Donnelan.
Hugh Lewis, Ensigne.
2 Sargents.
3 Corporalls.
8 soldiers.

Captaine John Cross: *
Vacat. his Leivt.
Wm. Sargent, his Ensigne.
1 Sargent.
2 Corporalls.
11 soldiers.

Captaine Peter Kinnard:
Arthnr Gibb, his Leivt.
Willm. Trymr, Ensigne.
2 Sargents.
3 Corporalls.
1 Drom.
40 soldiers.

Thomas Mulleneux, Capitaine.
James Audley, Leiflt.
Mathew Potter, Ensigne.
1 Sargent.
3 Corporalls.
1 Drom.
15 soldiers.

In Engl[and] Capitaine Wm. Arnold:
William Trafford, Leivt.
James Brabazon, Ensigne.
2 Sargents.
1 Drom.
3 Corporalls.
25 soldiers.

Sir Walsingham Cooke, Capⁿ.
Edward Dudleston, Leivt.
Edward Bently, Ensigne.
2 Sargents.
3 Corporalls.
1 Drom.
30 soldiers.

Staffe Officers, 7.
Officers - - 100
Soldiers - - 196
Staff Off[icers] - 007

Fyerlocks out of Munster:
Captaine John Parsons.
Richard Wilbraham, Leiflt.
3 Sargents.
2 Dromⁿ.
3 Corporalls.
98 soldiers.
Officers - - 10
Soldiers - - 98

Thomas Bringhurst, Towne Major of Dublin.

A Sargent.
A Corporall.
A Drom.
50 Footemen, to guard the marketts, etc.
Off[icers] - - 04
Sold[iers] - - 50
Officers - - 14
Sold[iers] - - 148

Part of Sir Henry Tichburne's Regim^t.

Captaine Caen Ó'Hara.
Thomas Kelly, his Leivt.
Robt. Haldon, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
39 soldiers.

Captaine Eustacc:
David Jones, his Leivt.
Robt. Aldridge, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
32 soldiers.

In garrison at Trymm.
Captaine Cosby:
Robt. Sterne, his Leivt.
John Norton, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
47 soldiers.

Captaine Gore:
Thomas Everard, his Leivt.
Henry Battin, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
36 soldiers.
Officers - - 90
Soldiers - - 364
Staff Off. - - 007

Lord of Castle Stuart:
William Kinge, his Capt. Leivt.
Nichs. Storke, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
48 soldiers.

Captaine Ball:
Edwa. Fisher, Leivt.
John Bruncker.
Sargents.
3 Corporalls.
1 Drom.
42 soldiers.

Sir Erasmus Barrowes, Leivt. Collonell.
Noe company.

Garrisoned at Trymm.
Sargant-Major Owens:
Mathias Tubman, his Leivt.
John Davis, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
59 soldiers.

Sir William Brownloe:
His Leivt. Edw. Ratlidge.
His Ensigne, Owen Osburne.
This Company is reduced.
6 inferior officers.
13 soldiers.

Capⁿ. Edw. Chichester: *
Michell Nuby, his Leivt.
Wm. Grove, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
43 soldiers.

Sir Arthur Blundell's:
This company is alsoe reduced.
Officers - - 5
Soldiers - - 10
Officers of the staffe, 7.
Officers - - 54
Soldiers - - 215
Staffe Off. - - 007

In garrison at Athboy:
Collonell Robt. Baylv.
Tho. Gower, his Leivt.
James Gardner, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
49 soldiers (53).*

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* In margin here:—"All this Regiment is now garrisoned at Dublin: I believe they will be reduced to 4 companies and the now standing officers will sent over to fetch over supplies to recruits."

* This and the other numbers within parentheses are entered in the margins.

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Leivt. Coll. Wheeler's :
Law. Sweetman, his Leivt.
Rich. Wandesford, his Ensigne.
Soldiers, 43 (47.)

Major John Stephens :
Fran. Gibben, his Leivt.
Antony Troy, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
40 soldiers.

Sir Thomas Rothram ;
Fran : Lucas, his Leivt.
Parr Selbey, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
37 officers [*sic.* in MS.] (41.)

Sir William Gilbert :
Will. Gilbert, his Leivt.
Ant. Pigott, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
29 soldiers (35.)

Captaine Arth. Weldon :
Thos. Manboy, his Leivt.
Danielle Yates, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
39 soldiers (43.)

Captaine Arthur Graham's :
Christo. Sibthorpe, his Leivt.
Benjamin Chapman, Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
60 soldiers.

Cap^a Burrowes :
Hugh Madden, his Leivt.
Georg Smyth, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
36 soldiers (40.)

In Garrison at Trim :
Captaine Cosbey.
Thomas Jones, his Leivt.
John Norton, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
30 soldiers (34.)
Officers of the Staff, 7 :
Officers - - - 90
Soldiers - - - 363
Staff Off. - - - 007

In garrison at Mannooth :
The Earle of Kildare's Regiment.
His Cap^a. Leivt. James Oliphant.
His Ensigne, Thomas Lovett.
2 Sargents.
2 Droms.
2 Corporals.
40 soldiers.

In garrison at Kilsagblin and Donsagblin, Com. Dublin :
Sir John Sherlock.
His Leivt. Antony Poulton.
His Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
49 soldiers.

† In garrison at Munnooth :
Major Williams.
His Leivt. George White.
His Ensigne, Lewis Hovenden.
7 inferior officers.
60 soldiers.

Deceased since the muster
Sir Dudley Loftus, deceased.
His Leivt. Richard Weldon.
His Ensigne, Richard Churchie.
7 inferior officers.
46 soldiers.

Garrisoned at Bullock :
Cap^a Rich. Newcomin.
His Leivt., Valentine Wood.
His Ensigne, Arthur Whitehead.
7 inferior officers.
60 soldiers.

In Dublin garrison :
Capt^a Tho. Fortescue. Itchingham.
His Leivt. Edmond Walsh.
His Ensigne, Walter Ayscough.
7 inferior officers.
34 soldiers.

In margin : This Company is made over to Captain Itchingham.

In garrison at Slane :
Captaine Richard Burrowes.
His Leivt., Robt. White.
His Ensigne, John Powell.
7 inferior officers.
60 soldiers.

In garrison at Naasse :
Captaine John Paulr.
His Leivt., John Browne.
His Ensigne, John Philpott.
7 inferior officers.
47 soldiers.

In garrison at Clancurrey :
Capt^a Ralph Allen.
His Leivt., Walter Weldon.
His Ensigne, Robt. . . .
5 inferior officers.
28 soldiers.

Officers of the Staffe, 7.
Officers - - - 88
Soldiers - - - 474
Staff - - - 007

In garrison at Dublin :
Sir John Borlase.
Willm. Neur, his Cap^a Leivt.
John Morgan, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
72 soldiers.

Leivt. Coll. Reius :
Nic. Bagsbawe, his Leivt.
Robt. Cusacke, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
75 soldiers.

Sarjant-Major Lambert :
Jo. Fleetwood, his Leivt.
James Leigh, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
37 soldiers.

Capn. Edgworth :
Alexand. Smart, his Leivt.
Edw. Burrowes, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
50 soldiers.

Sir Robt. Newcomin :
John Waldrom, his Leivt.
George Todpole, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
40 soldiers.

In garrison Com. Kildare
Capt^a Henry Leigh.
Charles Morgan, his Leivt.
Arth. Leagh, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
59 soldiers

In garrison Com. Kildare :
Capt. Raudon.
John Watson, his Leivt.
Arth. Oxley, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
48 soldiers.

In garrison Com. Kildare :
Capt. Charles Blundell.
Isack Daniell, his Leivt.
Jonas Wheeler, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
81 soldiers.

Officers of the Staff, 7.
Officers - - - 90
Soldiers - - - 531
Staff Officers - - 007

Dublin Garrison :
Collonell Willoughby, Captaine.
Vincent Bradston, his Leivt.
Wm. Donnelan, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
64 soldiers.

Com. Dublin :
Leivt.-Coll. Fernly.
Fran. Tour, his Leivt.
Robt. Walshe, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
68 soldiers.

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Merryounge garr[ison]:
Major Carey Dillon.
John Withers, his Lievt.
Thomas Davis, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
47 soldiers.

At Mallahellerd, [sic.] Com. Dublin:
Sir Fraan. Willoughbey.
Thomas Bradston, his Lievt.
Tobias Barnes, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
72 soldiers.

At Ratooth, Com. Dublin:
Sir Thomas Wharton.
Thomas Chambers, his Lievt.
Gilbert Nicholson, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
66 soldiers.

At Naase, Com. Kildare:
Captain Adam Pate.
John Craven, his Lievt.
Robt. Harison, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
66 soldiers.

At Feashnishstowne, Com. Meath:
Absent: Capⁿ Francis Medhapp.
Jeffrey Philipps, his Lievt.
John Nelson, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
61 soldiers.

Garrisoned at Donnaghadey, Com. Kildare:
Captain John Killingsley.
David Carey, his Lievt.
James Skelton, his Ensigne.
6 inferior officers.
26 soldiers.

Garrisoned at Castle Martin, Com. Kildare:
Captaine Nicholas Wall.
Henry Breun, his Lievt.
Jasper Rochford, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
36 soldiers.

The Officers of Staffe, 7.
Officers - - - 89
Soldiers - - - 495
Staff officers - - 007

Collonell Wm. Flower Captaine:
Tho. Flower, his Lievt.
Will. Griffith, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
74 soldiers.

Lievt. Coll. Culme:
Henry Harrison, his Lievt.
Rich. Gibbons, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
80 soldiers.

Major James Parsons:
Hen. Scott, his Lievt.
Robt. Cooke, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
70 Drogunes.
9 Footemen.

Capⁿ Edward Fisher:
Henry Bishop, his Lievt.
Will. Tallis, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
49 soldiers.

Capⁿ Amedeus Culme:
Edward Ashton, his Lievt.
John Wild, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
46 soldiers.

Capⁿ John Vsher:
Roger Trasey, his Lievt.
Michell Marrell, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
70 soldiers.

Capⁿ Richard St. George:
John Naughten, his Lievt.
Art. St. George, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
36 soldiers.

Capⁿ Will. Draper:
Edw. Clements, his Lievt.
Walt. Esmond, his Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
67 soldiers.

Capⁿ John Itchingham:
Josias Dawson, Lievt.
Thomas Tuke, Ensigne.
7 inferior officers.
45 soldiers.

In margin.—This company is exchanged with Cap-
taine Manwaringe.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Officers of the Staffe, 7 | |
| Officers - - - | 90 |
| Soldiers - - - | 546 |
| Staff Off. - - - | 007 |
| Trayne of Artillery about | 200 |
| And are not yet full in any mea- sure for a considerable mart- ching army - - - | 050 |

Want carriage exceedingly. The Governm^t hath
formerly writt for 504 carts, which wilbe as smale a
trayne as can be to march with a considerable army
to doe the affaires of the kingdome, as it ought to be
done.

Total of the foote besides the Trayne:—
Officers - - - 1,303
Soldiers - - - 6,518
Both - 7,821

Collonell Michell Jones:
Michell Cusacke, his Lievt.
John Williams.
Wm. Wootton, his quarterm^r.
James Really, Chaplaine.
Chirurgion, one.
3 Corporalls.
2 Trumpeters.
109 Horsmen.

Major John Villers:
Thomas Jackson, his Lievt.
John Rose, his Cornet.
Richard Cocke, Quarterm^r.
3 Corporalls.
2 Trumpeters.
1 Chirurgion.
56 Horsmen.

Captaine Otwaye:
Hen. Lannd, his Lievt., Richard Tomson.
his Cornett, Wm. Billingsley.
Quarterm^r, Moyles Smyth.
6 inferior officers.
60 horsemen.

Captaine Robert Glegg:
John Dunsterfield, his Lievt.
Nicholas Grene, his Cornett.
Henry Morgan, his quarterm^r.
6 inferior officers.
68 horsmen.

Henry Fisher, Captain:
Peter Ashonhurst, his Lievt.
Mathew Wilder, Cornett.
Peter Byrom, quarterm^r.
3 Corporalls.
1 Trumpeter.
60 Horsmen.

Capⁿ Will. Parsons:
Robt. Irvine, his Lievt.
John Hudson, his Cornett.
Hugh Udall, his quarterm^r.
6 inferior officers.
33 Horsmen.

Capn. Wm. Merideth:
Adam Mulleneux, his Lievt.
John Beast, his Cornett.
Wm. Brookes, his quarterm^r.
6 inferior officers.
62 Horsmen.

Captaine John Annesley :

George Hart, his Leivt.
Wm. Lawrance, Cornett.
Alexand. Marshall, quartermr.

6 inferior officers.
50 Horsmen.
Officers - - 081
Horsmen - - 491

Garrisoned at Drogheda, and in the quarter about it :

Collonell Chidley Coote :

Thos. Proctor, his Leivt.
Samnell Thomas, his Cornett.
Thomas Salte, his quartermr.
Will. Aldridge, Chaplaine.
6 inferior officers
97 Horsmen.

Major William Aston :

Vacat, his Leivt.
James Grant, his Cornett.
Hugh Massey, quartermr.
Corporalls, one.
Trumpeters, 2.
28 Horsmen.

Captaine Thomas Hunte :

Ar[thur] Purefoy, his Leivt.
Will. Gun, his Cornett.
Daniell Clemes, his quartermr.
6 inferior officers.
60 horsmen.

Capt^a John Campbell :

Arth. Hamilton, his Leivt.
John Moore, his Cornet.
Robt. Purdy, his quartermr.
6 inferior.
62 Horsmen.

Capt^a James Peasley :

Samuell Harris, his Leivt.
Tho. Golborne, his Cornet.
Rich. Grimes, his quartermr.
4 his officers.
43 Horsmen.

Captaine Emanuell Pallmer :

Arthur Trivis, his Leivt.
Robt. Roper, his Cornet.
Vacat, his quartermr.
5 inferior officers.
39 Horsmen.

Captaine Richard Edmonds :

Henry Astley, his Leivt.
Thom. Carlon, his Cornet.
James Carlon, his quartermr.
5 inferior officers.
60 Horsmen.
Officers - - 070
Soldiers - - 389

Garrison at Athboy and about it :

Collonell Punsonbey :

Willm. Dixie, his Leivt.
John Stanes, his Cornett.
Thomas Crosbey, his quartermr.
Joseph Berry, Chaplaine.
Thomas Kerkham, Chirurgion.
Richard Erton and Roger Johnson, his Mates.
2 Trumpeters.
3 Corporalls.
46 Horsmen.

Major Slaughter :

Horsmen, 4^r.

Captaine Hanns Hamilton

Michall Doyne, his Leivt.
James Clarke, his Cornet.
Thomas Johnson, his quartermr.
5 inferior officers.
47 horsmen.

John Michell, Captaine :

John Tench, his Leivt.
Cormack o Deblin, his Cornet.
Edward Edmonds, his quartermr.
5 inferior officers.
33 Horsmen.

In prison with the Irish, Captn. William Hamilton :

In prison with the Irish, his Leivt. Henry Lestrangle.

John Ruxton, his Cornet.

Vacat, quartermr.
5 inferior officers.
55 horsmen.

Capt^a Henry Punsonbey :

his Leivt.
his Cornet.
his quartermr.
39 Horsmen.

Captaine Richard Woodward, in restraint at Dublin
upon suspicion of the Scotts business :

His Leivt. and most of the troope rann to the Irish
since the muster, and soe to the foote.

The Cornet in prison with the Irish.

The quartermr. and about 20 horsmen left, as is
credibly reported.

Captaine Robt. Johnson : a very good man.

In England : his Leivt.
In England : his Cornet.
Larken, his quartermr.

1 Corporall.
1 Trumpeter.
24 horsmen.
Officers - - 80
Horsmen - - 329

Sir Thomas Armstronge, Collonell :

Rich. Ball, his Leivt.
Hans Gram, his Cornet.
Thom. Hemeshawe, his quartermr.
Corporalls, 3.
Trumpeters, 3.
Robt. Chambre, Chaplaine.
John Robinson, Chirurgion.
66 Horsmen.

The Lord Moore :

Garrat Moore, in Engl[and], his Leivt.
Tho. Pilkinton, his Cornet.
Rowland Davis, quartermr.
3 Corporalls.
2 Trumpeters.
54 Horsmen.

Absent : Earle of Strafford :

In prison with the Irish : Nicholas Fitzgerald-

Vacat : Cornet.

Quartermr. George Carowthers.

1 Corporall.
1 Trumpeter.
20 { 13 Horsmen, mounted.
7 unmounted.

The Earle of Cavan :

Leift. Antony Harman.

Vacat { Cornet and

Quartermr.

7 inferior officers.
40 Horsmen.
Officers - - 34
Horsmen - - 180

Sir Thomas Merdeth, Capn. :

Wm. Crofton, his Leivt.
Tho. Blihe, his Cornet.
2 Corporalls
1 Trumpeter.
27 Horsmen.

Sir John Hoy, Capn. :

John Hunt, Leivt.
Robt. Plunket, Cornet.
Wm. Moore, Quartermr.
2 Corporalls.
2 Trumpeters.
37 Horsmen.

Lord Grandison, Capn. :

Wm. Sachevervill, his Leivt.
Walter Coxe, his Cornet.
Thomas Bignall, his Quartermr.
1 Corporall.
1 Trumpeter.
26 Horsmen.

Captaine Tho. Harmons :

Ri. Moncke, his Leivt.
In Eng. Tho. Kennedy, Cornet, ——— England.
Rich. Broune, Quartermr.
3 Corporalls.
2 Trumpeters.
41 Horsmen.

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Sir Patrick Weymes, Capn. :
John Downe, Lievt.
John Chambré, Cornet.
George Clarke, quartermr.
3 Corporalls.
2 Trumpeters.
a Chirurgeon.
62 Horsmen.

Sir John Gifford, Capn. :
Wm. Moore, his lievt.
Abra. Walker, his Cornet.
Georg. Bass, his quartermr.
3 Corporalls.
1 Chirurgeon.
2 Trumpeters.
46 Horsmen.

In England : Sir Adam Loftus :
Thomas Graham, Deceased.
Made Lievt. : John Wibrowe.
Charles Walkins, quartermr.
3 Corporalls.
2 Trumpeters.
32 Horsmen.

George Cressy, Capn.
vacat: Lievt.
Abrah. Read, Cornet.
John Heur, quartermr.
1 Corporall.
1 Trumpeter.
15 Horsmen.
Officers - - 56
Horsmen - - 245

Captaine Abraham Yarnier :
Walter Withers, his Lievt.
Rich. Ellyott, his Cornet.
Archball Armstronge, quartermr.
3 Corporalls.
1 Chirurgeon.
2 Trumpeters.
42 Horsmen.

Capt. Will. Tychburne. Capn.
Peter Graham, his Lievt.
Robert Hamilton, Cornet.
James Elliott, quartermr.
3 Corporalls.
1 Trumpeter.
42 Horsmen.

Major Arthur Dillon :
his Horsmen, 6.

Capⁿ Henry Smyth :
Provost Marshall. 1 Corporall.
1 Trumpeter.
20 Horsmen.

Collonell Marcus Trevor
James Doyne, his Lievt.
Fran. Marbles, his Cornet.
George Walsh, his quartermr.
1 Trumpeter.
1 Corporall.
25 Horsmen
Officers - - 8
Horsmen - - 135

Total of Horse { Officers - - 9
Horsemen - - 1769
41
2168

The weekly charge of the vnder officers and soldiers
now residing in Dublin, as they are now paid, the 13th
of May 1648.

Collonell Castles :
3 serjants at 4s. each - 00 : 12 : 00
3 drummers at 3s. each - 00 : 09 : 00
3 corporalls at 3s. each - 00 : 09 : 00
108 soldiers - - 10 : 16 : 00
Lievt. Collonell Slade :
2 serjants - - 00 : 08 : 00
2 drummers - - 00 : 06 : 00
3 corporalls - - 00 : 09 : 00
89 soldiers - - 08 : 18 : 00
Sarjant-Major Purefoy :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
69 soldiers - - 06 : 18 : 00

Capn. William Chambers :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
84 soldiers - - 08 : 08 : 00
Capn. Abraham Cole :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
93 soldiers - - 09 : 06 : 00
Capn. Thomas Bromidge :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
93 soldiers - - 09 : 06 : 00
Capn. Edward Richardson :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
63 soldiers - - 06 : 06 : 00
Capn. Edward Nusam :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
69 soldiers - - 06 : 18 : 00
Capn. Samnell Brereton :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
74 soldiers - - 07 : 08 : 00
Capn. Arthur Camell :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
Capn. Edward Aries :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
80 soldiers - - 08 : 00 : 00
101 : 18 : 00

Collonell Kennastone :
his officers - - 01 : 10 : 00
158 soldiers - - 15 : 16 : 00

Lievt. Collonell Nappers :
2 sarjants - - 00 : 08 : 00
1 drummer - - 00 : 03 : 00
1 corporall - - 00 : 03 : 00
26 soldiers - - 02 : 12 : 00

Sarjant Major Farrers :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
81 soldiers - - 08 : 02 : 00

Capn. John Dawson :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
71 soldiers - - 07 : 02 : 00

Capn. Siloam Collard :
his officers - - 00 : 16 : 00
32 soldiers - - 03 : 04 : 00

Capn. Hugh Pooles :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
63 soldiers - - 06 : 06 : 00

Capn. John Perkens :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
62 soldiers - - 06 : 04 : 00

Capn. Edward Peirse :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
84 soldiers - - 08 : 08 : 00

Capn. Oliuer Jones :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
81 soldiers - - 08 : 02 : 00
75 : 14 : 00

The Earle of Kildare :
his officers - - 01 : 00 : 00
40 soldiers - - 04 : 00 : 00

Sir John Sherlocke's :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
48 soldiers - - 04 : 16 : 00

Sarjant Major Williams :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
58 soldiers - - 05 : 1 [MS. torn.]

Sir Dudley Loftus :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
46 soldiers - - 04 : 12 : 00

Capn. Richard Newcomen's :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
70 soldiers - - 07 : 00 : 00

Capn. Thomas Fortescue's :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
97 soldiers - - 09 : 14 : 00

Capn. John Paine :
his officers - - 01 : 03 : 00
47 soldiers - - 04 : 14 : 00

TRINITY
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| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Capn. Ralph Allen: | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 00 : 16 : 00 |
| 28 soldiers | - | - | 02 : 16 : 00 |
| | | | <u>52 : 02 : 00</u> |
| Sir John Borlase : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 74 soldiers | - | - | 07 : 08 : 00 |
| Leivt. Collonell Ryves : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 76 soldiers | - | - | 07 : 12 : 00 |
| Sarjant-Major Lambart : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 68 soldiers | - | - | 06 : 16 : 00 |
| Capn. Edward Aston : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 37 soldiers | - | - | 03 : 14 : 00 |
| Sir Robert Newcomen : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 45 soldiers | - | - | 04 : 10 : 00 |
| Capn. Henry Leigh : | | | |
| 1 corporall | - | - | 00 : 03 : 00 |
| 10 soldiers | - | - | 01 : 00 : 00 |
| Capn. Gilbert Rawson : | | | |
| 13 soldiers | - | - | 01 : 06 : 00 |
| Capn. Charles Blundell : | | | |
| 1 corporall | - | - | 00 : 03 : 00 |
| 4 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 08 : 00 |
| Capn. John Edgworth : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 50 soldiers | - | - | 05 : 00 : 00 |
| | | | <u>44 : 18 : 00</u> |
| Collonell Francis Willoughby : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 71 soldiers | - | - | 07 : 02 : 00 |
| Leivt. Collonell Ferneley : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 71 soldiers | - | - | 07 : 02 : 00 |
| Sarjant Major Cary Dillon : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 50 soldiers | - | - | 05 : 00 : 00 |
| Sir Thomas Wharton : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 55 soldiers | - | - | 05 : 10 : 00 |
| Capn. Adam Pate : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 76 soldiers | - | - | 07 : 12 : 00 |
| Capn. Francis Mednpp : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 63 soldiers | - | - | 06 : 06 : 00 |
| Capn. John Billingsley : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 30 soldiers | - | - | 03 : 00 : 00 |
| Sir Francis Willoughby : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 78 soldiers | - | - | 07 : 16 : 00 |
| | | | <u>58 : 12 : 00</u> |
| Collonell William Flower : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 67 soldiers | - | - | 06 : 14 : 00 |
| Leivt. Collonell Culme : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 80 soldiers | - | - | 08 : 00 : 00 |
| Sarjant Major Parsons : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 10 : 00 |
| 41 dragoones | - | - | 06 : 03 : 00 |
| 21 foote | - | - | 02 : 02 : 00 |
| Capn. Edward Fisher : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 47 soldiers | - | - | 04 : 14 : 00 |
| Capn. Amady Culme : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 46 soldiers | - | - | 04 : 12 : 00 |

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| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| Capn. John Usher : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 69 soldiers | - | - | 06 : 18 : 00 |
| Capn. Richard St. George : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 39 soldiers | - | - | 03 : 18 : 00 |
| Capn. Willm. Draper : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 72 soldiers | - | - | 07 : 04 : 00 |
| Capn. John Itchingham : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 03 : 00 |
| 52 soldiers | - | - | 05 : 04 : 00 |
| | | | <u>66 : 03 : 00</u> |
| Collonell Fenwicke : | | | |
| 2 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 04 : 00 |
| Leivt. Collonell Huetson : | | | |
| 2 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 04 : 00 |
| Sarjant Major Brereton : | | | |
| 4 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 08 : 00 |
| Capn. Thomas Stanley : | | | |
| 3 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 06 : 00 |
| Capn. Jeremy Hartley : | | | |
| 2 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 04 : 00 |
| Capn. Henry Pakenham : | | | |
| 1 soldier | - | - | 00 : 02 : 00 |
| Capn. George Corlett : | | | |
| 1 soldier | - | - | 00 : 02 : 00 |
| Capn. Richard Dixon : | | | |
| 1 corporall | - | - | 00 : 03 : 00 |
| 6 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 12 : 00 |
| Capn. Robert Fenwicke : | | | |
| 2 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 04 : 00 |
| | | | <u>02 : 09 : 00</u> |
| Collonell Long : | | | |
| 8 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 16 : 00 |
| Leivt. Collonell Rochford : | | | |
| 1 corporall | - | - | 00 : 03 : 00 |
| 11 soldiers | - | - | 01 : 02 : 00 |
| Sarjant Major Read : | | | |
| 4 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 08 : 00 |
| Capn. Daniell Smith : | | | |
| 1 soldier | - | - | 00 : 02 : 00 |
| Capn. Felix Long : | | | |
| 3 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 06 : 00 |
| Capn. Henry Lewis : | | | |
| 4 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 08 : 00 |
| Capn. Richard Devon : | | | |
| 5 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 10 : 00 |
| Capn. John Pigott : | | | |
| 4 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 08 : 00 |
| Capn. Paiton Lehmt : | | | |
| 6 soldiers | - | - | 00 : 12 : 00 |
| | | | <u>04 : 15 : 00</u> |
| Capn. John Parsons : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 01 : 07 : 00 |
| 100 soldiers | - | - | 10 : 00 : 00 |
| Major Bringhurst : | | | |
| his officers | - | - | 00 : 17 : 00 |
| 48 soldiers | - | - | 04 : 16 : 00 |
| Martiall Peake : | | | |
| 10 men | - | - | 01 : 00 : 00 |
| The warders of the | | | |
| Castle | - | - | 00 : 16 : 00 |
| | | | <u>18 : 16 : 00</u> |
| In all | - | - | <u>£425 : 07 : 00</u> |

Endorsed: May 13, [16]48. The assessed charge of the vnder officers and soldiers in Dublin.

A distribution of the contract made with the Parliament for supply of the British Armies in Ireland,
Martij 31^o 1648, for the provinces of

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DUBLIN.

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DUBLIN.

| To be landed at | Leinster. | | Munster. | | Vlster. | | Conought. | |
|--|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------------|---------|--|-----------|--|
| | Dublin. | Corke. | Dundalke. | Derry. | Sligo. | | | |
| Wheate, 2,348 quarters, viz. - - - - - | 0990 | 0825 | 0268 | 0100 | 6125 | | | |
| Rye, 3,655 quarters, viz. - - - - - | 1500 | 1250 | 0335 | 0200 | 0300 | | | |
| Cassocks and britches, 16,000, viz. - - - - - | 6000 | 5000 | 2500 | 12 ^o | 1200 | | | |
| Shirts, 16,000, viz. - - - - - | 6000 | 5000 | 2500 | 1300 | 1200 | | | |
| Shooes, 16,000 paire, viz. - - - - - | 6000 | 5000 | 2500 | 1300 | 1200 | | | |
| Stockings, 16,000 paire, viz. - - - - - | 6000 | 5000 | 2500 | 1300 | 1200 | | | |
| Knapsackes, 10,000, viz. - - - - - | 3600 | 3200 | 1600 | 0800 | 0800 | | | |
| Broad cloath for Troopers, 16,000 yards - - - - - | 5600 | 5250 | 2575 | 0850 | 1725 | | | |
| Hats for the foote, 16,000, viz. - - - - - | 6000 | 5000 | 2500 | 1300 | 1200 | | | |
| Hats for Troopers, 4,500, viz. - - - - - | 1700 | 1400 | 0700 | 0233 | 0467 | | | |
| Powder, 46 barrells, viz. - - - - - | 0180 | 0130 | 0050 | 0040 | 0050 | | | |
| Match, 46 tone, viz. - - - - - | 0018 | 0013 | 0005 | 0004 | 0005 | | | |
| Iron, 20 tonnes, viz. - - - - - | 0005 | 0006 | 0002 | 0002 | 0002 | | | |
| Sackinge, 200 peces, viz. - - - - - | 0066 | 0066 | 0036 | 0016 | 0016 | | | |
| Muskets with matchlocks, 1,400 - - - - - | 0468 | 0466 | 0200 | 0136 | 0130 | | | |
| Snap hance muskets, 600, viz. - - - - - | 0200 | 0200 | 0100 | 0050 | 0050 | | | |
| Swords for horsemen, 1,000 - - - - - | 0400 | 0300 | 0150 | 0100 | 0050 | | | |
| Swords for footemen, 5,000 - - - - - | 2000 | 1500 | 0750 | 0375 | 0375 | | | |
| Pikes, 1,500, viz. - - - - - | 0500 | 0500 | 0250 | 0125 | 0125 | | | |
| Bullet, 45 tonnes, viz. - - - - - | 0018 | 0013 | 0005 | 0004 | 0005 | | | |
| Fistolls, 1,000 paire, viz. - - - - - | 0340 | 0330 | 0150 | 0120 | 0060 | | | |
| Monies to land with the premisses 20,000 ^l . ster. - - - - - | 10000 | 5000 | 2500 | 2500 | | | | |
| More to be landed on the bay of Sligo as nigh as may be to Ballishannon for the garrison of Enniskillin. | | | | | | | | |
| Wheate, quarters - - - - - | 40 | | | | | | | |
| Rye, quarters - - - - - | 80 | | | | | | | |
| Powder, barrels - - - - - | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Match, tuns - - - - - | 01 | | | | | | | |
| Bullets, tuns - - - - - | 01 | | | | | | | |

Endorsed: March 31 [16]48. The distribution of the contract for Ireland.

VIII.

IRELAND: 1649-53.

NARRATIVE OF PASSAGES IN IRELAND, 1649-53, WRITTEN
BY MAJOR WILLIAM MEREDITH, IN 1656, FOR DR.
HENRY JONES, BISHOP OF CLOCHER.

For my much Honored Friend Doctor Henry Jones, these:

Worthy Sir.

In obedience to your commands rather than my inclination, I have reduced many services at wh^{ch} I l was present into some method; I studied nothing out truth in there relation, wh^{ch} I can assure you, [you] have perfect as any eye wittnes can give a thing, and which I hope will answer your expectation; from him who is,

Sir, your most faithfull
friend and servant,

June 7th, 1656.

W^m MEREDITH.

A relation of several services; at the which I was present in the warre of Ireland from the yeare 1649 untill 1653.

About two dayes after the storme and takeing of Drogheda [in September], in the yeare 1649, the Lord Lt. sent Coll. Chidley Coote with his own and Lt. Gen^l Jones his regiment of horse, and Coll. Castle's regiment of foot, to possess Dundalke; those regiments having marched all night, arrived at Dundalke the next morning, which they found the enemy had newly quitted, soe that without further trouble there was left there as Governor Coll. Punsonby (then Major to Coll. Coote), with his troope and some few foote, and the regiments both horse and foote marched immediately that day back to the campe which was then in the fields nere Drogheda; and about a day or two after the same party, together with Coll. Venable's regiment of foote and two troopes of dragones, were sent vnder the command of Coll. Venables to reduce some part of the north, and for that purpose gunnes for battery and victuall were sent to attend him by sea in a man of warre; the first place they marched to was Carlingford and the same day the party came thither the shipe came into the harbor, and pased the fort which lyes in the mouth of it, without any prejudice, though they made severall shottes at her as she past; that night we encamped on the south side of the towne in fields nere adioyning,

and the shipe cast ancor nere the Castle. The next day preparations were made to land our gunes and to rayse a battery, in order to which gardes were placed nere the Castle, but before we eather landed gunes or made our battery, the enemy came to a parly and the Castle was surrendered vnto us on Articles.

The next day after the surrender of Carlingford, Coll. Venables toke Lt. Ge^l Jones his regiment of horse, and marched by the waterside vnder the mountaine vnto the Newry to summon that place; we passed the river at forde about a mile below the Newry, the remainder of the party were left with Coll. Coote to come the other side of the mountaine with the carriages, the way we marched not being passa^{ble} for carriages. The same evening we came to the Newry and faced it. the Governor came out and treated, and soe nere concluded that the horse were admitted into the towne and marched through it to passe the bridge, to quarter on the other side the water, where was most conveniency, and the next day the castle was surrendered on articles. We rested at the Newry untill the rest of the party came vp, which was thre [sic] day after: in which tyme there came a cornett, and two or three more from Lisnagarrie, who assvred vs that if wee would advance we should have that place surrendered vnto vs. Vpon which invitation, by advise of the officers, we advanced from the Newry, having left an Ensing and some few men in the Castle. The first night we lay at Drummore, sixteen miles from the Newry, and incamped in a field south-west of the said towne by the heigh way side well inclosed with heges, not having any intelligence of any enemy being nere vs; but about three houres after we were incamped there came advertisement from Dundalke that Coll. Trevor was attending vs with a considerable party of horse, and resolved to falle on vs before we got to the Newry. Vpon which intelligence orders were sent that the horse should draw into the foote quarters which was a field, on the out side of which the horse lay; but the orders being cursoryly given, and noe alarm generall in the campe, there was but litell notice taken of them; for I cannot tell whether through the negligence of him that caried the orders or those that gave them; but certaine truth it is that they were never knowne to halfe the horse (and the dragones never heard of it at all) which omition had like to have bine our totall ruin, and was the only cause of the greatest part of the lose we afterwards sustayned: The enemy, according to the intelligence,

naving costed vs all that day on the left hand, had by there scoutes, which they kept on the topes of hills, whiles there party kept the bottoms, sertaine intelligence of our motion, and were soe confident (as I haue since heard) that some of them came into the out side of the quarter and viewed the order of our quartering, and afterwards returned and gave an account of the same party; vpon which the enemy resolved to attempt our quarter, which accordingly they did an houre before day the next morning, and we having scouters abroad (the strength of our garde being in the quarters) the enemy found noe resistance; but followed the scouters into the gard who at once had received the alarm and the enemy; they pursuing the scouters soe close that they came to the garde as some as the scouters; soe that with very smale or noe dispute they routed the garde and persued them through the quarter, which soe sudden rout of the garde had the like influence on all the campe, being in noe order to receive an enemy, or defend themselves, judged of there owne condition by that of there fellows; and fell to a totall rout which had never bine recovered had it not pleased God that the situation of the place was such, being incamped with a very strong hedge on most partes, and a bogue behinde it, that our men could not riddly find how to get away, the morning proving extraordinary darke, by which meanes likewise it pleased the Lord, that the enemy were not sensible of there owne advantage, but stood with the grose of there horse, which was about 400, on a hill nere, judging by the smale resistance which they had heard made, that we had bene totally routed by there first parties, and that those parties would keepe vs soe from rallying, that they should have nothing to doe, when it was day but to picke vp a scattered party, wholly strangers in the country, and this I know to haue bene there opinion of vs, by the relation of some of there chiefe officers since; but the same providence that guided and garded vs misguided them, for the forward parties who were ordered in case they got in to the quarter to stay there and not persue, but to kepe vs from rallying, contrary to there orders followed the persuit of the garde and soe left vs though all sooner, to recollect our selves, and the day braking, noe sooner were [we] sensible of our owne miscarriages then the enemy could be who were some distance from vs sounding levitts* for joy of there supposed victory; vs perceiving our selves in soe great disorder made he greater hast to vnite againe; very sodenly we had rallied about forty or fifty horse, which being drawne vp on a smale rising ground which was in the field; those that had before hid them selves in holes and diches, immediately toke vp there armes againe and repayed to vs; and before it was soe light as the enemy could diserne what we were we had rallied four or five smale bodies of horse and a hansom body of foote of 400; and as if every one had bine ashamed of what was before done, there was noe other voyse amongst the soldiers but to redeeme there past miscarriages by presently fighting, which forwardnes of theres I confes was a good argument to ingage the enemy, and therefore went to the Commander in Chiefe and declared vnto him the probability of good succes if we went out and fought; but I was answered he would not ingage but on the ground we stood, with which answer I returned to my charge, and the soldiers still desiring very much an engagement I went againe to the Commander in Chiefe, and desired at least he would permit me to take a smail party of horse and to advance towards the enemy, to search a tent of Maior Villers where in there was a fortnight's pay for the Lt. Ge^l. regiment; telling him besides it would be a countenance to some who lay hid betwene vs and the enemy, to repaire to vs; vpon which I was permitted to take 40 or 50 horse, and advanes towards the enemy which I did, and was noe sooner within neere halfe musquet shot of them, where we drew vp, but they immediately sent a good party to charge vs; but it pleased God to order the business soe, that after a long and sharpe dispute betwene those two parties only that we routed them, and followed them soe close that there maine body toke the rout likewise, soe that that party together with some more of the Lt. Ge^l. regiment which came in with Capt. Cusacke and Lt. Thompson; we had the persuit of them vnto the Band [Bann] water towards Newry, being 7 miles in the persuit; we recovered all our prisoners and two standards which they had taken of ours: killed many of theres; and toke many prisoners of theres, whereof

there was two Capt. of horse, and other inferior officers. The rest of the horse were employed in the persuit of one Maior Chatfield; who was drawne vp in the towne with a 100 horse, and had prisoner with him Maior Viller and Capt. Vsher, both which on the persuit were recovered, and the officer that had the charge of them came in to vs, being a Cornett. Thus it pleased the Lord to disperse that cloud which threatened vs with soe great a storme, with which vndoubtedly we had bine destroyed, had not God bine our mighty helper and defender.

As some as we were returned from the persuit the party beganne there march vnto Lisnegarvie; into which they were very welcomely received that night; the party quartering in the fields nere to it; and next day with the addition of one trope of horse which were of that contry and then joined with vs vnder the command of Maior Bruffe we marched vnto Belfast and faced that place, which was within thre or four days surrendered vnto vs on Articles; about ten days after the surrender of the towne Lt. Ge^l. Jones regiment marcht back vnto Dublin and what afterwards was done in those partes Sr Theophilus Jones can best give an account of, being there with his regiment from a little whilest after we came away untill all action was finished in those partes.

In the month of November, 1649, there was about 700 foote and 300 horse (which had bine left sick at Dublin) to be sent to the army then before Rosse; two tropes of the Lt. Ge^l. regiment were ordered to march, with the which was Capt. Otway's and my trope. Otway had the charge of all the horse and Maior Nelson of the foot. The army having intelligence of our march provided to intercept vs, and accordingly the Lord of Inchequin with 1,500 horse and 1,000 foot was ordered to attend our passage through the county of Wexford, which the Lord Lt. and we, haueing bothe intelligence of, we rested at Arklow two dayes to refresh the men who were but newly recovered out of sicknes, and likewise to attend the more convenient meting of a great party of horse from the army, which by apointment should haue meett vs, at a place caled Glascarige, mid way betwene Wexford and Arklow, where we intended to haue laine the night we removed from Arklow; but on our march all that day haueing certaine notice of the enemy's being in the contry to attend vs; and not metting the horse as was before appointed though the poore men were very much tired with the days march before; yett all the officers agreed that it was better to march seaven miles farther [before] they rested, judging thereby they should deceave the enemy, whom by all there intelligence they thought to lye in some convenient place nere to fall on our quarters the morning following; on which resolution we made no stay at Glascaricke, but marched straight towards Wexford, which the enemy, who lay waiting there preay but two miles from thence, haueing notice of by ther scouters, immediately followed vs with all there [Ms. torn] the rest of there foote being ordered to follow with what speede might be and with halfe a mile or lesse of the villadge we intended to haue baited at; (the quar^{ms} haueing bine sent before to take vp the best conveniency) and in the meane tyme the party being at a halt, and many of the men being falen aslepe; (the quar^{ms} returning to vs;) there was order given to the officer that commanded the reare to give a false alarm the better to enforce the soldiers to march, which the officer going to doe, riding some distance from his trope, the night being cleere moneshine, spied the enemy in great bodies marching on the strand after vs, soe that that proved fortunately an alarm in deed which was intended but a false one; the enemy perceiving they had impeached our reare, which was all they intended to have done untill there foote came up, slackened of the pace they were before at and beganne to order themselves, being about thrice muskett shot from vs, which gave vs tyme to overcome the distraction we were in, some of vs beleveing it was the false alarm only and soe toke noe notice of it; but after a little tyme, it pleased God we gott into some order; and being resolved to ingage all our horse first, with only some foote with the first trope that charged, we were forced to advance towards the enemy to gaue ground to draw vp on, which was in this order: the horse in six single divitions, only on the flanks of the forward divitions of horse there was 160 musketers sixty on each flanke, the grose of the foote in the reare of all. And this order we were constrained to make vs of through the narrownes of the strand, haueing on one hand a very steepe and hegh sandbanke and on the other hand a flowing sea, which doubles through the great goodnes of God was for our advantage, for though

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they were more in number than wee, yett we could bring as many hands to fight at once as they, we suffered not them to advance on vs; (our men being though very weak yett through the great mercy of our good God very coragious) but immediately advanced towards them, my trope being the first to charge we advanced very neere the enemy and then gave them a volle of all our musketes, and afterwards fell on with our horse; the first division of theres disputed it some tyme; and then gane backe, though with good regard to the routing of those that stood behind them, and fell off to the right and left hand soe that we were then to deale with a fresh body of at least 150 horse which were standing in good order; we being disordered with the former charge mett them with disadvantage inough besides there number, and after a hott dispute my Lt. and selfe being both wounded and ovr horses killed vnder vs and severall of ovr men killed and wounded, my trope was forced backe; on which most of ovr horse took the rout, the enemy persevring them, untill they came vnto our mayne body of foote (who by the assistance of God were the stay of that service) they haneing lett ovr owne horse passe by them receaued the enemy with soe great a volle of shott from amongst there pikes (which were placed in the ranne, that therewith severall of the enemys chiefe officers being kild and wounded the rest were content to beleue that we had barricaded the strand with our waggons (as they have since tould me) and soe retired in great confusion at least a quarter of a mile, which gaue our men tyme to debate what was best to be done, and it being resolved to ingage the enemy againe, the horse (all but a 100 which ranne straight to Wexford) were drawne vp as before, and just as they were advancing there came one Lt. Ed. Warren, of the Lord L^r regiment, who had bin shuffled amongst the enemy and could not before gett from amongst them, who assured our party that if they charged speedely they would find the enemy in as great or greater disorder than we, soe that our horse immediatly advanced, and haueing marcht nere a quarter of a mile mett the enemy (who were content againe to receave the charge rather than give it) and were soner [sic] beaten even to a totall rout, soe that party of ours had the persuit of them at least a mile, in which they toke two standards and the Cornetts ou[c] the Lord of Inchequins the other his sonnes and severall other prisoners; the enemy lost severall men kild and thre of there best officers wounded almost to death. We lost only dead, thre of my trope and one of my Lord L^r and some more wounded, and my L^r taken prisoner; after which incounter we marched immediatly to Wexford where we arived that morning early and were with boates ferried ovr into towne.

After the Lord Lt. drawing out of winter quarters in county of Corke in the month of February, 1649, my trope was left in the county of Limbricke with Col. Ingoldesby's regiment of dragones; the party was speedely dispersed into severall castells in nature of garisons to awe Kilmallocke and Limbricke, and other garisons the enemy had in that county. My trope was left with a smale party of dragones at a place called Knocklong within five miles of Kilmallocke, and ovr service being to distresse the enemy, I drew forth in March one Saboth day about 60 horse and a dosen dragones with intention to prey Kilmallocke; and within about an houres tyme we were masters of all the catle and horses which were on that side the towne, being about 200, the enemy speedely toke the alarm, and before we had gott a quarter of a mile from the towne, there were a very great body of foote of at least 800 in our reare, but in noe order; and on our right a boddy of horse which were making vp another lane to gett before vs which we perceiving I left my Cornett and quar^{ter} with about 15 horse to dally with the foote, to hinder there too quicke advance on vs, and with the rest of the horse we made all the hast we could to gaine the tope of a hill where the two highwayes mett, for which the enemy's horse strove likewise but haueing gained it first, they mad a stand about muskett shott from vs; then haueing given order for the driving away of our bottey with all speede by som dragones on foote and mounted horsemen to the garison, we advanced, with the rest of the horse (except that smale party who had the foot at a bay) expecting what their hors would doe; towards the enemy commanded by Major Ge^l. Stevenson, the Governor of the towne, but before we came to joyne horse heads they beganne to runne and we persued them to a smale garison of theres about a quarter of a mile; the foote seing there horse routed, toke the rout likewise to a litle bogge betwene them and there horse; soe that our smale party had the killing of as many as they

pleased, which by reason of the hogge betwene we could not assist in, the enemys greatest losse was in officers. There were kild in all nere 40 men, and Maior Ge^l. Stevenson there receaved his deaths wound of which after he died; we had not one man eather killed or wounded.

In May, 1650, my trope was commanded from Loghguir, where we then quartered, to march to a place caled Clonetway, in the county of Limbricke to relieue Maior Penifather who then lay there. I had not bin there ten days when the enemy had layd a designe for the taking of my trope horses and a trope of dragones which lay with me, which they attempted to doe by foote and a few horse which they led over the mountaine, and layd there ambush in a very thick and large wood nere which our horses grased: we had a good gard abroad with the horses; but the enemy shewing soderly out of the wood, with a smale party of about 20 foote and six horse, were presently amongst the garde before they could gett one horse mounted, and dispersed them; soe that they had the full possession of all the horses and immediatly drove them towards the Redde Share*; one Major Burne who commanded in chiefe keeping on the edge of the wood; with about 300 foot to make good the business; as some as the alarm came to the garison, my Lt. and I being within, caused our two horses (which were within at soyle and were the only horses that were left of both the troopes) to be saddled and immediatly ridd out and found by the men whom we mett making to the garison that the enemy had driven away all our horses, vpon which we presently followed them, and ordered ovr men to follow vs on foot with what speed they could. We had not ridded farre, when on a smale heath betwene the garison and Red Share we might see the smale party of the enemy, (as secure) driving the horses soile^{ly}, and there maine body on there right hand by the wods side marching towards the Passe; we ridd as hard as we could after them; and at the end of the heath we came soe nere as to speake to them, vpon which they drey vp, and called to vs to come on; (our losse was sufficient invitation) they had a smale bogge on there right hand and a litle plash of water betwene vs and them; and we judgging it noe tyme to dally, there maine body being advancing towards them, we presantly charged them; there foot, immediatly skipt into the smale bogge soe that we two had only to deal with the six horse men, who after a few blowes interchange began to thinke of following there bouty; which I believe they thought to have out ridd vs withall (by the pace they kept); then haueing their backs to us, they fought with us after the Parthian manner with a halfe face; but in halfe a miles rideing we had dismounted all of them (but one) whose horses still as there masters fell ranne amongst ours. He that continued on horsebacke drove the horses soe violently, thinking to outride us, that we ridd nere a quarter of a mile before we could head him, our horses being soe out of wind, whom we soeddenly alsoe dismounted, after we overtoke him, and then were soe masters of our horses againe; and those they brought with them, without ovr least hurt; our men on foot which we had ordered to follow vs; mett with there maine body and skirmisht with them; soe that they came not in to preiudice vs; but on the contrary toke the mountaine to save themselfe which way our men followed them. But when they were on the tope of the mountaine ovr men perceived their horses in the bottom and soe left off the persuit, and came vnto vs.

In June that yeare my trope was comanded to march with the Lord Broghill and St. Harres's Waller into Kerry; and by the way we toke in Ballealaban, on conditions: there was not much considerable done we staying not past three wekes there. We left behind vs, on ovr retorne backe againe, as Governor there Major Pardon with 3 troopes of horse and a trope of dragones, and 100 foot; and soe we returned. On our retorne I was sent to Loghguir to lye with Coll. Ingoldesby, then Governor there, thre troopes more and one of dragones and 3 companies of foote; about the beginning of July the enemy from Limbricke desired the taking of all our horses, and sent Coll. Pennell with 600 foote and 400 horse on that service, who because we kept continuall patrolles of horse on the vsual road to Limbricke, for the more privacy of his designt toke a by way thre miles wide of the heigh way, which occasioned that before he could gett within thre miles of Loghguir it was clere day, and soe judgging he could doe noe good on his first designt, therefore halted his

* In Gaelic - *Beanna-dhearg* - the "red gap or chasm," in the mountain of Sliah Rengh, on the borders of the counties of Limrick and Cork.

party to rest there a while, and sent a smale party only towards our garrison to catch some prisoners; we [lost] on[ly] two or three of our troopers, and one of them escaping gave vs the alarm, which was the reddier answered, most of our men haneing taken vp there horses before by order (we haneing intention to attempt something on the towne of Limbricke that day) we reddily drew forth about 200 horse and forty dragones with the which we followed the enemy partly by there tracke untill we came soe nere that we sawe the enemy orderly drawne vp, as we judged to fight vs. We then halted and drew our selves into better order. I sent a cornett with thirty choyse horse before [Ms. torn] we were resolved to sett on them, but they beganne to drawe off and march away, vpon which Coll. Ingoldesby sent orders to the Cornett to impeach there reare if possibly but they marched soe fast away that in about a miles march, in an open field, he could nere doe it, untill they marching through a smale wast towne gave him an opportunity, and then he made the enemy loke about by a furious onsett; in which encounter we had three men slaine and some wounded; and the cornett and his party violently bett backe on vs, which made the enemy drawe vp; by which tyme we were come within halfe muskett shot of them, and makinge noe stay, we straight gave on them; but before we came to hantly bloes they rane and we had the persuit of them five miles to Limbricke towne; we killed and toke [m]any of there horsemen; and one Capt. of Horse we toke and at least two hundred horses; there foot escaped the sword by reason of a smale river (which they toke like dogges:) and our eager persuit of the horse, but many of them were drowned in that river which as I remember is named Aahcottiey.

The latter end of that sommer the Lord Ireton be-seiged Limbricke, and whilst he was busy there the Lord Clanrickard came over the Shannon and toke severall garrisons which my Lord Ireton had placed in the Kings county; vpon which there was sent 500 horse and dragones, with Coll. Abott and myself, to joyne with Coll. Axtell and Coll. Sankey for the stoping of the enemy: our party randevond about Roserea where mett vs Coll. Shelburne and Coll. Cooke vnexpected with some Leinster force; which made vs in all nere 3,000 horse and foote. From thence we marched to Birr and lay that night there; and the next day hauing notice about eleven a clocke that the enemy were incamped in a fast piece of ground called the Island of Melicke, we marched straight thither; and found that the enemy had possessed the passes and fortified on some of them, but the army being drawn vp, about an hour before night we fell on, and presautly gained the first passe, whereon there stood a smale stone castle, and afterwards gained three passes more, which struck such a terror in there campe that they fled and left vs only there campe to ransacke; the night fell on which hindered the persuit, but many of them kild and more drowned in the river Shannon.

After the taking of Finae, and the defeate of the enemy there by Sr Theo. Jones, my trope was left there in garrison with a company of foote; the enemy being wholly master of the county of Cavan, vpon which we made severall incursions, and in the year 1652, in the month of Sept., haneing intelligence brought of a good advantage to be taken vpon the enemy who lay then at a place called Stragvagneboe; we marched out about three score horse, and marched all night, and by breake of day next morning, we were in the place where we expected the enemy to hane binne, but they haneing intelligence from our owne spy (as we afterwards heard we mist them and gott only about 40 cowes having missed of our intended designe and findeing the country alarmd, we resolved to march home with what speide we could, the enemy being very strong in the country: but before we had marched two miles, we were persued by about sixe score horse, and some light foot that costed the country, to gett between vs and home; they followed vs soe fast that we could not without great disorder avoyd fighting them they haneing sent a party of horse to impeach our reare, on which we drew vp and [were] incountered by a like party who after a litle scuffle were bett backe to there maine body which was drawne vp on the other side of a very depe ford called Belanagelagh or the Cockford nere the Blackbull. My Quarter^{ma} who had the command of the forward party persued them through the ford vnto their maine body, and we following him at a convenient distance to succor him if occasion should be, were before we were aware engaged soe nere the ford, that we judged it better to attempt the enemy through the ford on there owne ground though with disadvantage, then to give them our backs

soe nere, in shifting our ground; and instantly we marched into the ford; the enemy being commanded by Coll. Re [i] ly, (Phi. McHew's only sonne), whom it semes was a gallant person, resolved not to stand and receive vs, but advanced to the ford like-wise, soe that nere the middle of the forde we mett; and I may safely say was the hottest encounter that ever I was in, we being intermingled for above halfe an hour, when our men being over borne by there number, and tired out with wounds and labor, were forced to quitt the ford; but being recaled againe by there officer, gave on afresh againe, and then it pleased God to deside the matter finally, for there Coll. falling dead in the forde and ten of there best men, the rest beganne to save themselves by there heeles rather than there hands: we persued them two miles and dismounted 40 or 50 of them, whose horses we brought away with vs; they had about 30 men wounded, and of ovr part we lost not one man, but my selfe, my Lt, 3 Corporalls, and 13 men dangerously wounded, but all afterwards recovered, prayed beee God.

Endorsed: Major Meredith's relation of passages from the year 1649 to 1653. Received July 17, 1656.

IX.

“APHORISMICAL DISCOVERY OF TREASONABLE FACTION.”

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 Three thousand beefes did Clanricarde take from
 the keraghts.

XVIII.

968. The gentry of Vlster.
 Clanricard's character.
 969. The consideration of the Vlster armie at Therbert.
 Clanricarde is the enemie's harbinger.
 970. He now deserts Vlster.
 His extraordinary dispatch in submitting.
 Conditions made by him.
 971. Clanricarde's treacherie and mistrusts.
 972. He betrayed a whole nation.
 973. Clanricard's parallels in Scripture.
 Whom did Clanricarde persecute?
 He goes to England with Drnmore.

XIX.

974. The enemie's stratageme in the county of Wick-
 low.
 Edmund Reylly and Fr. Laurence Birne.
 The character of those members.
 Hugh McPhelim goes to Spain, and Bryan
 McPhelim to Inishbofiny.

XX.

975. Muskrye's treacherie.
 976. Mortagh O Bryan's behavior and flight.

XXI.

977. Grace and his party in woods and bogs.
 978. Cessation of arms for three days.
 979. Articles of Agreement between Colonell Jerome
 Sanchye and Colonell Richard Grace.
 980. Additions to Articles.

XXII.

981. Good conditions for clergy in Grace's articles.
 Edmund Dempsey, Bishope of Laghlin, and An-
 thony Geoghagan, Bishope of Clonmacnosc.

XXIII.

982. Baseness of some acts and agents.
 983. The Irish termed Tories.
 Colonel Bagnall executed.
 984. Henry Dempsey and Major Earnaby Dempsey
 hanged.

XXIV.

985. Gentry and commons of Munster executed.

XXV.

986. Executions, contribution, transportation, and per-
 secution.
 987. Lientenant-General Richard Ferrall and Colonell
 Meyldes Reylly Mac Edmond, capitulate.
 988. Colonell Meyldes Reylly rescued.
 Lientenant-General Ferrall embarked for Spaine.

XXVI.

989. The poore remaine of Vlster forces.
 990. Agents appointed to treat with Commissioners of
 State of England.
 991. Colonell Mullmory McSwanny, agent for treaty.

XXVII.

992. The Commissioners could not agree.

XXVIII.

993. The second Commission to treat.
 994. The cleargie issue Excommunication.
 995. Lisagh Ferrall sent to Kilkenny.

XXIX.

996. Irish flock to the island of Inishbofinny.
 997. Island of Inishbofinny surrendered.
 998. Bloudie tragedie on the strand of Inishbofinny.

XXX.

999. A state is better kept by love than by force.

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CROMWELLIANS, 1649-59.

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| 50. | 16. | 14. | 37. | 57. | 39. |
| 9. | 3. | 1. | 22. | 63. | 56. |
| c. | g. | l. | p. | t. | y. |
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XII.

NARRATIVE BY SIR THEOPHILUS JONES OF HIS CON-
 FERENCE WITH COLONEL ALEXANDER JEPHSON, IN
 RELATION TO CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
 OF CHARLES II., IN IRELAND, A.D. 1663.

A narrative of what passed in discourse betweene
 Alexander Jephson, of Trim, in the Co. of Meath and
 mee, Sir Theophilus Jones, at Lucan, on Tuesday,
 May 19, 1663, whereof I, Sir Theophilus Jones, gave an
 account to His Grace the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieu-
 tenant of Ireland, on oathe, on next morning being
 Wednesday, May 20, 1663.

On Tuesday, the 19 of May 1663, Colonel Jeofferies
 and I (Sir Theophilus Jones) being at Lucan, about 5
 miles from Dublin, and walking neere the bridge of
 Lucan, expecting the Lord Angier's troope, which he,
 the said Col. Jeoffries, commanded as Lieutenant,
 which troope were marching that way to Dublin, and
 to he that night quartered at Lucan; betweene 9 and
 10 in the morninge he discovered the said troope on
 their march towards us, and we thereupon walking
 over the bridge at the end thereof we mett with Alex-
 ander Jephson aforesaid, who being newly allighted
 wee saluted him, and immediately after the troope
 marched over the bridge and drewe up neere it; and
 while Col. Jeofferies was ordering and providing quarters
 for his men, he, the said Mr. Jephson, began a discourse
 with me, Sir Theophilus Jones, of the Court of Claimes,
 and of their judging [away] estates from the English, and
 he, the said Jephson, said that he never observed so
 generall a discontent among the English as at present
 by reason of those proceedings; and that it was not
 possible that the English should long beare it, or
 wordes to that purpose. He often asked me when
 Lucan would come to triall. I answered, that the
 17 or June was appointed for the trial, and that I
 doubted not of goodde successe, for that the Sarcfields
 would be found guilty enough. On which the said
 Jephson replied, saying, If you loose it (as I beleeve
 you will), yet if it be not your owne fault you shall
 have it againe before seaven thousand yeares be over;
 I surely (said I), before then or never. He then
 asked me if halfe a dozen horsemen, herty good fel-
 lowes (as he called them) had not that day passed
 towards Dublin. I told him that there passed that way
 some of Lientenant Thomson's men going (as they
 said) to be mustred at Dublin. They are not those,
 said Jeph[son], whom I enquire after, but some of mine
 owne; I then told him that they might passe and I not
 see them; soone after, he would have taken leave and
 be gone, for (said he) I must be at Dublin to prepare
 for a trial I have on Thursday at the Court of Claimes.
 I told him that he should do well to see his horse first
 shodd (for I then espied his having cast a shoe), which
 he conceiving necessary to be done, one of my ser-
 vants led his horse to the forge; whereupon I desired
 him to walke into the house; he asked me how my wife
 and children did; I sayd they were well; I will see

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COLLEGE,
DUBLIN.

them, said he; and wee having viewed the troope, which was drawn up neere us, Col. Jeofferys, Mr. Jephson, and myselfe, walked together toward the house, and when wee were entering the house, he, the said Jephson, desired to speake a word with me privately; on which I desired Col. Jeofferys that he would be pleased to walk in, and that I would immediately waite on him, which he did accordingly. And then walking aside with the said Jephson, he, the said Jephson, asked me how long I had knowne Col. Jeofferys; I answered, not very long, and only since my last being in England; he, the said Jephson, then advised me to beware of him; I asked why? he was (said he) lately at Trim, and spoke well of the Commissioners, saying that they were just men, and much to that purpose. I told him that in that I apprehended no danger in him, and so desired him to walke in; and being entred the hall, he espied some preparations for dinner, and said, I cannot dine with you; but if you and I (said he) may go into some roome I have something to say to you. On which I led him into the buttery, being the roome next at hande, calling for a tankard of ale and a bottle of cidar, with a dish of meate for him; and while those things were in preparing, he, the said Jephson, said, I knowe you love the English, and turning about made a little pause: (I supposing in that and in former passages mentioned that something was to be gotten out of him,) I said that I hoped he made no question of that; thereupon he said, that Providence had led him to me, and that if I would be secret he would discover that to me which would be to mine advantage, or wordes to that effect. I replied that I hoped he would propose nothing to me but what was honest and just, and in that he might be well assured of secreacie from me. He answered, that it should be nothing but what was for the good of the English and the preservation of the English interest: If so (said I), you shall then have not only secreacie but assurance of what I may contribute toward it. By which time meate being brought in, and having eaten a litle and being after more private, he then began, saying; well, will you be secrete; but if you will not, heere are none but you and I; and if you bringe me before the Counsell board, I will denie every thing and criminat you and make you black enough; and much more to that purpose. I answered, that he need not feare his being brought into danger or trouble by me, for revealing any secrete that was for the good of the English interest; he then said he would tell me nothing but what was for the good of the English and the preservation of the English interest. And thereupon laying his hand on a large sword which he then had by his side, he said that he had not worne that sworde in thirteene yeares before; and that hee had made his will and left his wife and 13 children behind him, and was then going to Dublin, where hee said that hee and many more were resolved to adventure their lives, and that before seven thousand yeares (his former expression), they doubted not to secure the English interest, which was now said he on ruining. And further said that they were assured of the Castle of Dublin and of Corke, Limerick, Waterford, and Clonmel. I told him that this seemed to be a very high undertaking and required many weighty considerations for effecting it, particularly a good army and money to maintaine it. Thereupon the said Jephson said, we want not an army, for there are 15,000 Scots excommunicated in the North by the Bishop of Downe and the rest of the Bishops, which he said were ready within two dayes, and that they doubted not but that our owne Army would joine with them. And that (as he said) they had a banke of money in Dublin sufficient to pay off all the arrears of the army, both in Oliver's time and since the King came in; and that he did not knowe from whence the banke of money should come, if not (said he) from Holland; and that (if he were not mistaken) he did see three or four firkins caried into Mr. Boyd's house; and that he himself could command out of the banck £500 (said he) to-morrow. Farther, he said, that they had a wise counsell of considerable persons such (said he) as you are not aware of, who managed this business, and that if I had seene the scheame and modle of all things, which were particularly sett doune in writing, I would wonder at the exactnes of it. He said also that Mr. Roberts, who had been heere auditor under Oliver, was for 2 months past casting up the arrears of the army and had now perfected it; so as it was knowne what was due to every one, and that such as would joine with them should be paid off every where. That there were 1,000 horse in Dublin for the securing the city, which hee said Sir Henry Ingoldesby was to

appeare withall as soone as the Castle was taken, and a flagg put up, of which he said they no way doubted. That they intended to offer no violence to any but such as opposed them. That the Lord Lieutenant's person was to be seized on, but to be civilly treated; that severall other persons were to be secured, and particularly that he, the said Jephson, was to seize on the Earl of Clancarrthy and on Col. Fitzpatrick. That every party had their particular orders to surprize each of the guards in the city: And said further, that one McCormick or McDvitt, see he expressed it, for hee said hee knew him not, was a great person in this action. He said that there were six ministers in Dublin who went about in priwigs, but laid them by when they were in prayer, and that these were to be in the streete to see that no plunder or disorder should be committed. That a declaration was ready, of which he said many thousand copies were printed, which should be dispersed, declaring that this undertaking was for securing the English interest in the three kingdoms which was on ruining by the countenance given to Popery. That all the English should possesse such estates as they had on the 7 of May 1659. That religion should be settled according to the solemn League and Covenant; adding, that they would overturne the 3 kingdomes. He said that the word which was to be given on the taking of the Castle was for the King and English interest. In conclusion, he told me that they had resolved, after the taking of the Castle and City, to offer me the command of the Army, which he said would be 20,000 men; and that I should runne no hazard in it, but might sit still and not appeare until the whole worke were done, saying, that there were but two persons onely (whom he named not) who (said he) were against me in this, they saying that I was not to be trusted, being too greate a creature of the Duke's; but that these prevailed not therein, all the rest being for me, he farther adding, that, being offred that command, if I should refuse it, that they had others in view, and said that then I should looke to my selfe; and with many expressions of kindnes to me, he advised me not to refuse it, with much to that purpose: After which we parted, hee going forthwith toward Dublin.

This is the substance to the best of my remembrance of the passages and discourses then had with Mr. Jephson; briefe heades whereof I carefully committed forthwith to paper for helping my memory, whereby I might give his Grace the best account I could of it, which was done by me according to my duty the then next morning, as is herein formerly mentioned.

Endorsed: Sir Theophilus Jones, his Narrative of the passages with Alexander Jephson, concerning the late conspiracy, May 19, 1663.

On a future occasion, I hope to submit to the Commission a further Report on Manuscripts in the collection of Trinity College, Dublin.

JOHN T. GILBERT.

Villa Nova, Blackrock, Dublin, 27th December 1880.

THE MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO THE EWELME ALMSHOUSE, IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

EWELME
ALMSHOUSE,
OXFORD.

The Rev. W. W. Harvey, rector of Ewelme, and an ex-officio trustee of the Almsouse, has drawn up an account of the manuscripts, and with the consent of the other trustees has sent it to the Commissioners. From his account, not having seen the original documents, I have made large extracts, and the results are below.

In the 15th Henry VI., William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, obtained a license from the King to found an almsouse for two chaplains and 13 poor men. They accordingly founded such almsouse, which has continued to the present day, and endowed it with three manors. The manuscripts consist chiefly of documents relating to these manors. Alice, the wife of the Earl Suffolk, was the daughter of Thomas Chaucer, son of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet. Thomas Chaucer by his marriage became lord of the manor of Ewelme, and his tomb is in Ewelme church.

Some of the documents show the rate of wages, and prices of building materials, horses, and other beasts in the 14th and following centuries, and there are long lists of chamber furniture and furniture for the chapel, temp. Edw. IV., with service books and two or three romances. The court rolls shew the customs of manors and the regulations for tenants, and the use of the common lands.

EWELEME
ALMSHOUSE,
OXFORD.EWELEME
ALMSHOUSE,
OXFORD.

A. 1. Middle of 14th century. Fragment of a roll containing medical and other recipes, some in French and some in Latin. The third line is "Explicuit signa 'mortis hominis.'" The fourth line is the heading of a recipe, "Pour dolour et duresse de ventre." It contains a receipt for making gunpowder, in Latin, as an experiment for the laboratory; but makes no mention of its use for military purposes. The battle of Crécy had not yet been fought. There are altogether 141 lines.

A. 2. 33 Edw. III., Feb. 3. John, Abbot of the monastery of Grestens, in Normandy, in the diocese of Lisieux, and the convent of the same place, release to Sir Thomas de la Pole, his heirs and assigns, all their right in the manors of Norton, co. Somerset, Connok, co. Wilts, Ramrugge, co. Hants, and Mersch, co. Bucks, which he held for the residue of a term of 1,000 years, for which the said manors and other manors had been demised by the abbot and convent to Erdeman de Lembergh, who assigned the said four manors to Sir Thomas de la Pole.

A. 3. 14th century. Copies from a psalter of the following entries in Latin:—This psalter belongs to Dom. Edmund de la Pole, K^t, by gift from his mother, Lady Katherine de la Pole.—And in French, Pray for the soul of Lady Katherine de la Pole [mother of Mons' Edmund de la Pole, who gave this psalter to the said Edmund with her blessing.—Dates of the births of all the children of Sir Edmund de la Pole.—Birth of Elizabeth, the daughter of Edmund de la Pole and Dame Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Richard de Handle, 14 July 1362.—Birth of Katherine, daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth, 1369.—Birth of Walter, son of the said Edmund de la Pole and Dame Matilda, his wife, daughter of John Lovet, of the county of Bucks, 1371.—Birth of Cecily, daughter of Edmund and Matilda, 1373.—Birth of Ed. de la Pole, son of the said Walter de la Pole and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas de Bradston, K^t, A.D. 1391, and the 15th year of the reign of Richard the Second after the Conquest.

A. 6. 1380, January 14. London. (French.) Lease by Sir Michael de la Pole to Richard Willkokes, of Mersch, of the manor of Mersch, and 200 sheep, and the appurtenances of the manor, for 10 years, at the yearly rent of 50 marks. The lessee was to do all repairs, except to the hall and the kitchen; the lessor was to supply timber [meresne] to repair the mill.

A. 7. Three rent rolls of . . . de la Pole for property in the county of Lincoln.

A. 10-19. Various conveyances and documents (1433-1435) relating to the manors of Mersch, co. Bucks, Grafton, co. Northampton, Norton, Connok, co. Wilts, and Ramrugge, co. Hants.

A. 20. 15 Hen. VI. Royal pardon to John Hampden, of Hampden, Esq., Richard Restwold, Esq., and Andrew Sperlynge, for their trespass in having without the King's license purchased from William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, the manors of Norton, Connok, and Ramrugge, which were held in chief of the King.

A. 21. 15 Hen. VI., July 3.—The King licenses William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, to found an almshouse at Ewelme, co. Oxford, for two chaplains and 13 poor men, to be appointed by the Earl and Countess, or either of them; the chaplains to celebrate divine service, and the chaplains and poor men to pray for the good estate of the King, Earl, and Countess during life, and for their souls after death, and for the souls of the King's progenitors, and for the souls of the parents, friends, and benefactors of the Earl and Countess, and of all faithful dead; the said almshouse to be for ever called Ewelme almshouse. The said chaplain and poor men to be a corporation, and to have a common seal, with power to take real estate and prosecute and defend actions. License to the Earl and Countess and all other persons to grant to the said chaplains and poor men real estate to the yearly value of 100 marks, and for the chaplains and poor men to hold such, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, provided that by inquisitions duly taken and returned into Chaucery it be found that such grants are without prejudice to the King or his heirs. (A memorandum is indorsed that on the 21st of February, in the 20th year of the King, the chaplains and poor men purchased lands and tenements of the yearly value of 59*l.*, in part satisfaction of the within mentioned 100 marks.)

A. 22. Agreement by the Earl and Countess of Suffolk to endow the chaplain and poor men of the Ewelme Almshouse with the manors of Connock and Ramridge.

A. 23. 20 Hen. VI., Feb. 24. Royal license to Wm. de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice, his wife, to grant the manor of Mersch, with the appurtenances, except the advowson of the church of the said manor, and the

manor of Connok, with the appurtenances, and the manor of Ramrugge, with the appurtenances, except the advowson of the church of the manor, all held of the King in chief and worth 59*l.* yearly, to the said chaplains and poor men, and license for the latter to receive the grant, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.

A. 24. Final agreement of the Earl of Suffolk and the Countess to endow the almshouse with the manors of Mersch, Connok, and Ramridge.

A. 25. Original copy of the Statutes of the Hospital.

A. 26. 1480, Lambeth. Ratification by Thomas, Cardinal Priest of St. Cyriac in the Baths, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Papal Legate, of the Statutes of Ewelme Almshouse, which had been laid before him by Master William Marton, Master of the said Almshouse, in compliance with the last wills of the said Earl and Countess of Suffolk. (The Statutes are set out on two large skins of vellum, and illuminated. Dated from "Lame byche.") The seal has been removed.

A. 28. 1641. Copy of the Charter of the Corporation of Andover. A.D. 1437.

A. 29. 22 Hen. VI. Tripartite agreement between William Earl of Suffolk, founder of the Priory of Our Lady of Snape, William, Abbot of the Monastery of St. John of Colchester, in the diocese of London, and William, Prior of Snape, made in consequence of disputes which had arisen with respect to the rights of patronage and visitation of the said Priory. The Earl of Suffolk claimed the right of presentation as representative of the founder, subject to institution by the Bishop of Norwich as diocesan; the Abbot of St. John of Colchester claimed to present, and asserted that his convent had always exercised visitatorial rights over the Priory of Snape; while the Prior of Snape asserted that the convent elected their own prior. The case having been fully argued by counsel it was agreed that on every avoidance the Earl and his successors should nominate a monk of the order of St. Benedict to the Priory of Snape; that the Abbot and Convent of St. John of Colchester should present this nominee to the Bishop of Norwich for institution; and that they should abandon all claim of visitation and exercise of spiritual jurisdiction over the Priory of Snape, and continue to receive an annual rentcharge of 6*s.* 8*d.* from the Priory according to custom. (At the foot is a notice of the nomination by the Duchess of Suffolk in 1461 of a Benedictine monk to the Priory of Snape, charging the Abbot of the Monastery of St. John, Colchester, to present him to the Bishop for institution; and a marginal memorandum gives the name of the nominee as John Stanground, a Benedictine monk, "expresse professum," late Prior of Hockesley.)

A. 30.—12 Hen. IV. Court roll of the manor of Connok, Sir Thomas de la Pole being the lord. John Whyte comes and takes the whole site of the manor to hold the same to the said John and Edith his wife, for their lives and the life of the survivor of them, at the yearly rent of 20*l.* When an entire fifteenth is paid to the King within the year the lord in that year to pay half the fifteenth, but in the other years nothing. The said John is to have every Christmas day a vesture of the suit of the lord's valets, or 6*s.* 8*d.*, at the lord's option. The homage make various presentations; among others, that Thomas Pope, the lord's naif by blood has elogned himself from the demesne; so his nearest relatives are ordered to bring him in before the next court under a penalty.

—Hen. IV. (date destroyed). John Bayes takes a tenement of the lord and gives 13*s.* 4*d.* as a fine for entry, and does fealty.—The homage present a tenement as ruinous, and the pound as in a bad state.—John Pope and Philip Pope are fined 6*d.* for the absence of Thomas Pope the lord's naif (mentioned in the preceding roll), to be paid at the next court if the lord so please.

A. 31. Rolls of Computi for the manor of Mersch. 18-19 Ric. II. to 1505.

In the first is entered the payment of rent resolute called "Le Fryth" for the said manor, 2*s.*—For a demise of the mill in this year, 13*s.* 4*d.*; the whole amount laid out on the mill was 31*s.* 10*d.* The steward's fee for the year 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the heyward's 6*s.* 8*d.*—For the fifteenth granted by the laymen to the King, 8*s.* 11*d.*

In the roll for 8-9 Hen. IV., the receivers charge themselves with 21*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* rent of the tenants in bondage; and with 14*s.* 4*d.* for the sale of the goods and chattels of Richard St. John, as appear by the court rolls.—There was a loss of 12*s.* in rent because three quatrions, each of which used to be let for 4*s.*, were vacant and in the lord's hands. The payment called "Le Fryth" to the King, amounted to 3*s.* 9*d.*, being 1*s.* 3*d.* for each of three virgates of land.—And 8*s.* 11*d.*

were paid to the King for the fifteenth granted to him in that year.

In the roll for the 13-14 Hen. IV. are entries of receipts of 3s. 4d. and two capons as the perquisites of a view of frankpledge, at a court holden on Friday after All Saints' day, and 23s. 4d. and two capons as the perquisites of a court held in April.—Vacant lands consisting of 4 virgates, 1 quarteron 10 acres and a half, 1 croft, 2 gardens and 2 closes were sold for 21s. 6d.—The payment called "Le Fryth" for land in the lord's hand was 6s. 4d.—Two carpenters and a plaisterer were paid 2d. per day each for work; and two pairs of gloves for the carpenters cost 4d.—John Reeche the lord's preceptor was paid 38s. 4d.

In the roll for 19 Hen. VI. it appears that 22l. 15s. 10d. was received from rents of assize of the free, naif, and cottar tenants.—The demesne land was let at 6l. 13s. 4d. yearly.—The perquisites of two courts including heriots of the value of 43s. 8d. came to 49s. 3d.—The total receipts, with the arrears, amounted to 86l. 11s. 9d.

A. 32. Court roll of the manor of Mersh for 7 Ric. II. (damaged).—William Thomas is in mercy for selling a horse without the lord's license.—Richard St. John gives two capons as a fine for leave to hold a messuage.—Another man has leave to hold a cottage at the yearly rent of 2s. and doing one day's mowing at his own costs.

10 Hen. IV. Rental of the manor of Mersh.

A. 33.—18 Ric. II. Rent roll of the manor of Ramridge, Thomas de la Pole being the lord. In this it is stated that John de Brugge, parson of the church of Wee, held a messuage and a virgate of land at 8s. yearly.

13 Hen. VI. Rent roll of this date. Indorsed with payments to 25 labourers at 2d. per day each.

Computi for the same manor.—21 Hen. VI. In this is entered a payment of 4l. to the sheriff of Hants as a fine paid to the King's Bench, 20 Hen. VI., by the poor men of the Alms-house of Nywelme [Ewelme], called Nywelme Alms-hous, for license to agree with the Earl of Suffolk and Alice his wife, in a plea of covenant for the manors of Conuck, Ramryge, and Mersh.—And in 1447 a payment to the bailiff of Andover as a fine for his releasing the lord's suit at the law court and hundred court at Andover.—In 1455 and 1456 are accounts of various payments for repairs; 300 lath nails cost 13d. The great chamber of the manor was tiled.

W. Marton succeeded John Synesbury as Master, 1 Feb. 1455, and first assumed the title of "Magister." The last of these computi is for 1494.

A. 34. Court rolls of the manor of Ramridge, 1378, and 1435 to 1496.—In 1378 Sir Michael de la Pole was lord of the manor. In this year he had for heriot a sow, value 3s., on the death of a tenant; and from divers tenants 6s. 9d. for pannage for 61 pigs and 48 hogs; and 4s. 7½d. for the agistment of 24 cows, 20 oxen, and 13 heifers.—John Brugge, parson of the church of Wee, takes a messuage and a virgate of land at the yearly rent of 8s., and finding a man to do three Bedrepes, or paying instead 12d., at the lord's option. He pays no fine for admission because the messuage not having been occupied for ten years, and being ruinous, he has agreed to repair it and keep it in repair.

Court roll of the manor for 13 Hen. VI.—At this court 25 tenants come and do fealty to the lord, W. de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife.

Court roll of the manor for 24 Hen. VI. The homage present that three tenants had ploughed a quantity of land, the lord's soil in Clyde furlong, to the damage of the lord and his tenants; so they are in mercy.—William Cully is chosen to the office of mower and keeper of the lord's wood, and he is sworn.

In 25 Hen. VI. The homage present an encroachment of half an acre of the lord's soil.—And that John Blyset had rooted up the briars and thorns growing in a hedge of John Kyte the lord's naif between his land and the land of the said John Kyte; so he is in mercy.—And that John Blyset had cut down 10 oaks in the lord's wood, without license, for making his hedges.—And that John atte Hegge, the tenant of John Rogger by his order has surcharged the lord's pasture, where the tenants have common, with 300 sheep and his beasts; so he is in mercy, and he is ordered to remove them under a penalty of 5s.

In 28 Hen. VI. the homage is ordered to view a certain bound or mete between the lord's land, called Fairfold, and land of the rector there.

Also John atte Hegge is presented for driving 100 sheep backwards and forwards (facit chaceam et rechaceam, *chasse et rechasse*) from the land and tenements called Gysnerhale, to the north field of the Lord's Manor. So he is in mercy.

In 29 Hen. VI. the lord had for heriots a horse of the value of 6s. and a cow of the value of 5s.

In 33 Hen. VI. a tenant was ordered to reside in a tenement which he held, according to the custom of the manor, under pain of forfeiture.

In 38 Hen. VI. a man took a cottage and gave a hen as a fine and did fealty, but he was not to give a heriot when it accrued because the cottage was not heriotable.—It was presented that Alice, who was the wife of William Bryght (he died in the preceding December), and who held a messuage while sole and chaste, had married, and so the messuage remained in the lord's hands.—The customary charge for agistment was for cows 1d., and for heifers ½d.

In 1 Ric. III. John Dawnsey took of the lord a messuage, &c. to himself, and Agnes his wife, and John his son, successively one after the other; and he was yearly to wash and shear the lord's sheep, with one mau.

In 2 Ric. III. the homage say that the rector ought to pay yearly for "werke solenne" 12d., but he withheld it and refuses to pay. So he is in mercy. And it was ordered that he should be distrained against the next court.

In 2 Hen. VII. the homage present that the rector of Wee has withdrawn 12d. per annum, called "Werke syling;" so the rector is ordered to shew against the next court a sufficient exoneration from it, if he has anything to shew, or he is to be distrained for the arrears.

In 3 Hen. VII. William Hedyngton, rector of the church of le Wee, comes and takes of the lord a cottage and six acres of land in Penyton, to hold to the said William as long as he is rector of the said church, paying yearly to the lord 23s. 4d., and 12d. for customary works. And whereas John Blake was the pledge of John Byrshop, late tenant of the said cottage for sufficiently repairing the same, the said John Blake gave to the said rector 12 measures of barley, in consideration of being exonerated from the said repairs; and the rector engaged that he would make a new barn to the said cottage within three years. And the steward and the tenants of the manor agreed that the said William should not be a titling-man, a collector of rents, or do suit of court for the said cottage, but should be quit thereof as long as he should be rector of the said church. And the said rector gave as a fine for his entry two chickens, value 2d.

In 4 Hen. VII. the homage present, that whereas the rector of le Wee had six pieces of timber delivered to him for the repair of his tenement, he sold the timber and did not effect the repairs therewith: so the woodward was ordered to arrest the timber, and keep it to the use of the lord and answer for it.

In 5 Hen. VII. the steward directs the woodward to deliver from the lord's coppice to Henry Burbage, timber for two groundsylls and two walpates, and to Thomas Wale timber for two walpates, one thrust, and two bemes.—William Hedyngton, rector of the church of le Wee, comes and surrenders to the lord a cottage and garden and six acres of land in Penyton Garston, whence nothing has accrued to the lord for a heriot, because it is not heriotable; and whereas the said rector had delivered to him for the new building of the said cottage, twelve measures of barley, value 4s., and five pieces of timber, value 8d.; the said rector is to pay back to the lord before Easter next 4s. for the barley and 8d. for the timber, seeing that he has done nothing towards repairing the cottage.—Various tenants are presented as allowing their hedges and fences at Penyton Butte to lie open and broken, to the damage of all the tenants of the manor.

In 12 Hen. VII. William Hedyngton, rector of the parish church of le Wee, is presented as having taken in from the farmable soil of a tenant, land, one perch in length, and four perches in breadth; the homage are directed to cite him to the next court to answer for the encroachment, and they are to give their verdict thereon under a penalty of 3s. 4d.

A. 35 A. Rental Accounts of Ewelme Alms-house, 1461 to 1467.

In 1 Edw. IV. is a receipt of 6s. 8d. from John Wodehyll to the use of the Duchess of Suffolk, and various sums received in respect of the manors of Ramrugge and Connok.

In 3 Edw. IV. are entries of sums in respect of goods found in the chambers of deceased members of the Alms-house, which became, on death, the common property of the community; and of a payment of 20s. to Sir Edmund Rede, their steward for the manor of Mersh, as his fee.

In 6 Edw. IV. is an entry of the receipt of 6s. 8d. for ten cart-loads of flints sold; and of 7s. 8d. from the sale of underwood in Ramrugge.

EWELME
ALMSHOUSE,
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A. 35 B. *Ewelme Audit Accounts, 1461-1514.* In these are entries of money received in respect of the chambers of various members, and various payments. In the first the payment to the Master, W. Marton, is 10*l.*, and to the Grammar Master, 10*l.*, and to the poor men, 36*l.* 12*s.* The above items, slightly varied, recur regularly until 1505, when the stipends of the poor men amounted to 39*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, the statutable amount being 42*l.* 18*s.*—In 1482 a father paid 6*s.* for a licence to marry his daughter.—In 1500 they received 6*l.* on sale of 168 oaks; they lent 13*l.* to the Duchess of Suffolk, and this loan is posted yearly as an arrearage until 1513.—In 1501 is entered as an arrearage 20*l.* lent to Edmund de la Pole, late Earl of Suffolk, while he was in favour with the King, and a receipt of 43*s.* 4*d.* from a late Almsman of the House, by way of correction, because he was possessed of an annual rent of over six marks at the time of his admission, contrary to the statutes of the House. This is signed by Richard, Bishop of Hereford, before whom, by the King's command, it was made. The accounts for 1505 and 1507 were also audited and signed by the same bishop.—In 1504 40 oaks at Ramrugge were sold for 40*s.*, and in 1506, 10 oaks for the repair of the parish church of Wee, for 8*s.* 4*d.*—From 1701 to 1750 the fines paid on admission are treated as divisible into 10 parts, of which Domus has three, the Master three, the Grammar Master two, and the 13 poor men two. From 1701 to 1734 Almsmen were allowed to be non-resident, but 8*d.* weekly was deducted from their pay. In 1701 were three non-residents; in 1709 there were five. A charge of 10*s.* occurs regularly for shaving the Almsmen by "Barbitonsor." From 1701 to 1744 window tax is an annual charge. The accounts usually show a balance in hand, but sometimes the balances were adverse. From 1739 to 1749 the amount paid in law expenses regarding the manor of Marsh Gibbon was 295*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Howell, the Grammar Master, who, in 1698, refused to sign the audit account, having "scruples concerning certain salaries," continued to withhold his signature until 1707. In 1713 Mr. Howell adds to his signature, "Not approving this account, I sign 'it as usually by way of acknowledgment of what I 'have received therein.'" Dr. Woodford, who was Master from 1730 to 1758, resided first at Epsom, and from 1746 at Bath; his travelling expenses for attendance at the audit are regularly charged, with coach and four horses for moving from court to court. In 1731 the price of a bottle of port and a bottle of French wine was 5*s.* 3*d.*

A. 36. *Temp. Edw. I. (Copy). Grant by Clementia de Languilers, widow, of all her land of Appulby, Ryseby, High Ryseby, and Santon, as well in demesne as in service, unto her son Guy, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the donor, or to whomsoever she should choose to give them. Clause of warranty, and if she should fail in her warranty, she substituted all her lands in the diocese of York.*

1 Hen. IV. Michaelmas term. Record of a judgment for recovery, by Robert Nevill, K^t, against John de Cotes, chaplain, and John de Clifton, of the manor of Appulby, co. Lincoln, which Clementia de Languilers gave to her son Guy. (Robert Nevill was sixth in descent from Guy).

19 Ric. II. Rental of Robert Nevill, of Horneby, K^t, lord of Appulby.

1 Hen. V. May 27. Inquisition on the death of Robert Nevill, K^t. It was found that he died seised in fee of the manor of Appulby in Lindsey, co. Lincoln, and the advowson of the Priory of Thornholm in the same county, held in chief of the King by knight service; and that he held no other lands or tenements of the King in the same county when he died, and that he died on the 4th of April then last; and that Margaret, wife of Thomas Beaufort Earl of Dorchester, was his cousin and next heir, she being daughter of Thomas Nevill, K^t, who was son of the said Robert, and that she was of the age of 28 years and upwards.

1 Hen. V. Aug. 14. Court Roll of the manor of Appulby, Thomas, Earl of Dorchester (afterwards Duke of Exeter) being lord.—And View of Frank-pledge, with the great Court of the Earl of Dorchester held at Appulby.—Statement showing the descent of the manor of Appulby from Margaret, Countess of Dorchester, who died without leaving issue, to her aunt Margaret, wife of Sir William Haryngton, and John Langton, K^t, son of her deceased aunt Joan, and how by partition the manor was allotted to Sir John Langton (and from him descended to his son John Langton), whose possession was disturbed by William, Duke of Suffolk. John Langton therefore prays that he may be reinstated in possession.

A. 37. *Middle of 15th century.—An estimate of the*

costs of repairing Wingfield Church, co. Suffolk, lengthening the chancel, and building a new arched recess for "my Lord's fader and his moderes tombo." Our Lady's Chapel to be also lengthened even with the Chancel, and windows to be made on the south side and north side of the Chancel, walls heightened, and clerestory windows worked in.—Total estimate, 75*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*—Some of the items of expenditure are as follow:—

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| xxxvii. tons of Lyncolnshire stoon at vis. vii <i>l.</i> , and for carriage per ton, ii <i>l.</i> i. | - | - | xix <i>l.</i> xiii <i>l.</i> viii <i>l.</i> |
| viii. ton of Kingmelle stoon and cariage - | - | - | iii <i>l.</i> ii <i>l.</i> ii <i>l.</i> |
| x <i>m.</i> bryke, the M. 6 <i>s.</i> with cariage - | - | - | iii <i>l.</i> ii <i>l.</i> iii <i>l.</i> |
| xxiii. chaldre lyme at vii <i>s.</i> with cariage - | - | - | viii <i>l.</i> viii <i>l.</i> |
| Two water paylles, viii <i>l.</i> —viii. bolles for mortar, xvi <i>d.</i> —iii <i>l.</i> shovels, xvi <i>d.</i> —xii. bordes for syntres, i <i>l.</i> d.—sand, xiii <i>l.</i> i <i>l.</i> d. | - | - | |

A. 38. 33 Hen. VI. A certificate of Absolution. Endorsed with the name of Maister John Gautier.

A. 39. *Account of moneys found in the common chest by W. Marton on his appointment as master, the 1st day of the moneth of February, the xxxiiird yere of King Harry the VIth, who, "on the sayde day toke deliveraunce of the key of the comyn chest in the comyn hall, loken nuder iii. lokys, and the sayde Saturday founde in the comyn purse lokyn within the sayde chest in money, iii*l.* xii*s.* iii*l.*," John Clyfford, John Bostok, and Thomas Welynton beyng present.*

20 Hen. VII. Found in the treasury the 4th of December:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|-----|----|
| In a bag of old leather - | - | 19 | 0 |
| In a linnin purse, in old gold - | - | 15 | 17 |
| In an old canvass bag - | - | 8 | 11 |
| In a leather bag with a scal - | - | 4 | 3 |
| In a new bag of new leather - | - | 15 | 0 |
| In an old bag, for the wages of the rector of Bryghtwell - | - | 3 | 6 |
| In an old bag, of the receipts of T. Moyse - | - | 1 | 6 |
| In a little tawny purse, of the receipts of the receiver Alwyn - | - | 2 | 3 |
| In a bag with a lock, of the receipts from Mershe - | - | 41 | 5 |
| In a leather bag - | - | 0 | 15 |
| Bad money in a bag of old leather - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Copper money in a little red case - | - | 0 | 2 |
| For divers silver pledges - | - | 6 | 16 |
| In an open bag - | - | 8 | 14 |
| Total - | - | 128 | 7 |

1681. Aug. 8. A full and perfect inventory of all the common goods notable of the Alms-house of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, as followeth.

Imprimis, one long table in the common hall.

Also, one side cupboard in the same hall.

Also, 2*s.* 9*d.* in a leather purse in the tresurie.

And nothing more, whether jewells or anything else.

Signed by John Luffe, Master; Samuel Everard, Teacher of Grammar, and others.

A. 40.—38 Hen. VI. Receipt (in Latin) by Robert Chamberleyne, "peantrer," and Thomas Stephens, coppersmith, citizens of London, to Simon Brailis, chaplain, servant of the Duchess of Suffolk, for 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in full discharge of 125*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* owing to them for a bargain of certain marble stone sold by John Essex marbler, and by them to the said Simon on account of the said Duchess.

A. 41.—1 Edw. IV. In the great roll of this year, in Kingston-on-Hull. The account of Robert Sanderson, sheriff of the town of Kyngeston-on-Hull, from Michaelmas 39 Hen. VI. to Michaelmas 1 Edw. IV. He accounts for 70*l.* paid by the Burgesses of Kingston-on-Hull for the fee farm of the town of Kingston and for two other sums amounting in all to 77*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*—The following payments to Alice, widow of the Duke of Suffolk, of sums in respect of the yearly sum of 50*l.*, part of the said fee farm of 70*l.*, which had been granted by the King to Michael de la Pole, son of William de la Pole, and of one-third of the yearly sum of 20*l.* other part of the said fee farm which had been granted by the King to William late Duke of Suffolk, the King having granted to the said Alice the wardship of the lands, &c. of the Duke during the infancy of his heir.—Then follow receipts by Alice to the

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late sheriff of Kingston-on-Hull for a third of the said yearly sum of 20*l.*, and for 50*l.* part of the 70*l.* fee farm.

A. 42. A.D. 1462, 2 Edw. IV. Henry, Prior of the House of St. Michael, of the Carthusian Order, and the Convent of the same place, after reciting that William, Duke of Suffolk, had given the manor of Rymeswell in the co. of York to the Convent,—grant to the Duchess of Suffolk that a priest shall every Friday during her life say and read the 7 penitential psalms, and celebrate masses with the office Reminiscere, specially praying for the Duchess and her son, now Duke of Suffolk. They also agree to celebrate the anniversary of the death of the late Duke for ever. They also agree to make two stone images, one in the likeness of the late Duke and the other in the likeness of the Duchess, each image holding in its right hand a dish, the emblem of bread and baked meats (*panis et pistarum*), and in the left hand a jug, the emblem of ale; before which images the Prior and his successors shall every day distribute to two indigent almspeople, one male and the other female, two convent loaves each weighing 1½ lbs., and two jugs full of convent ale, each jug containing one pottle, two messes of convent pottage, and two messes of a convent dinner: likewise on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, four kinds of baked meats properly cooked, and on Mondays and Wednesdays of baked meats similarly cooked. The two poor persons are not to be bound to abstinence like the monks of the convent. They grant a penalty of 10*l.* for each breach of the agreement, and give the Duchess and her heirs power to distress in Rymeswell.—Indorsed are the names of the inmates divided into *Fratres Hospitalis*, and *Sorores*. Under the first head six names are given with the names of the persons who recommended them: against the names of four are the words “*valens et potens*,” against another “*pauper et senex*,” against another “*juvenis sed infirmus*.” The “*sorores*” are described as eleven widows, weakly; and six girls, weakly.

A. 43. Accounts of receipts from the manors of Rambrugge, Mersh, and Connok. 1454–1456. At p. 12 are payments to Edward Queriton “for scole lyre and for strawynge of the scole.” The payment to him for 9 weeks’ commons was 6*s.* and for 7 weeks 4*s.* 8*d.*

Expenses of Ewelme Almshouse, 33 Hen. VI. (32 pp.) Among them are,—For a purse with counters 4*d.* For the writting of two rolls, 4*d.* For the expenses of Master William Marton at Oxford for the reformation of the Statutes 6*s.* For a horse for Master William Marton to London for three days 12*d.* To Doctor T. Bonefruct for his labour in reforming the Statutes 20*s.* For halloved bread (*pane benedicto*) on St. Luke’s day 1*d.* For a chest in the common hall for keeping the muniments 8*d.* For a little bell for ringing to divine service when the church bell was broken 2*s.* For a church bell called the common bell of the Alms-house 3*s.* 4*d.* For the expenses of taking seisin of two acres of land in Bensyngton, given by T. Wellyngton, late a poor man of the House, 2*d.* For making a box for the custody of jewels 6*d.*—p. 32. For the 36th week on the day of the translation of St. Swithen, 36 Hen. VI., the payment to the poor men altogether was 7*s.* and not more, because “in that week our Lady Foundress visited and punished” some, as shall be told in a more convenient place in “this book.”

A. 44. Two acquittances by Lord Hastings, dated respectively in 1462 and 1465, for the payment of 10*l.* the moiety of a fee for life of 20*l.* per annum charged on the manor of Langham, co. Essex, the estate of the Duchess of Suffolk.

A. 45. 4 Edw. IV. Power of Attorney by John, Duke of Suffolk and Lord of Gyle, to re-enter and obtain possession of a manor and estate in the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, demised for life by Michael, Earl of Suffolk, to Robert Bolton, deceased. Dated at the Castle of Wyngfeld and signed by the Duke.

A. 46. A paper endorsed “Ye demande of Sir John Boteler, knt., for a stone wall in Berwyk.”—Account of depositions made 7 Aug. 6 Edw. IV., by several persons, servants to the Duchess of Suffolk, regarding the stones of a wall which Sir John Boteler alleged to have been standing on his manor of Berewyk, and to have been carried away and used for the repair of the manor of Ewelme. They say that such a wall was once standing there, but that in the lifetime of Margaret Berewyk, a former owner of the manor, the stones of the wall were sold to Thomas Chaucer, Esq., and were used for the reparation of the church of Ewelme, and not for the reparation of the manor of Ewelme.

A. 47.—6 Edw. IV. Steward’s account of the disposal of seven score and eight yards, three quarters, and one

nailed of “reed wurste,” bought by Stanley for the wardrobe at Ewelme. (Indorsed “Tapyts of red w[ursted] wrought into divers Tapetes, Coveryngs, Cupboard “Clothes, and wyndows, in the mouth of . . . in the “6th yer of K. Edw. ye iiiijth.”)

6 Edw. IV., Aug. This is the stuff of bedys and hangyngs of chamberys at Ewelme there hanged in the monthe of August.

Of Ewelme stuff:—

In the great chamber the bed of Aras of Orchia, Selon, Tester, and coverynge.

In the chamber of vi. Seyntes, the bed of Aras, Selon, Tester, and coverynge of Bergerye.

Item, the Tapyte of Tygrys.

In the stede of a tapyte the coverynge of a bed with cages and byrdys.

In the chamber of Apeclogge my ladies closet, iii. tapyts of conterfete Aras of hawkynge and huntynge.

In stede of a tapyte a coverynge of bed of men and women pleying at cards.

Of London stuff:—

The long tapyte of Aras of Dame Dehone.

The tapyte of Aras of Arcules Tornay.

iii. tapytys of Aras of Locus Perfectionis.

A tapyte of Aras of gold of Arkenbald.

A nobler tapyte of Aras withoute gold of Civitas Pacis. In the Chapell a tapyte of Aras, xv. signes of the Doom.

A tapyte of the story of Seynte Anna of Aras.

In the gret plas ii. tapyts of Aras of gold, bothe of the Seven Seyntes.

In the gret wardrope left on Seint Laurence even a tapyte of Aras of gold of Tygres.

Another tapyte of Aras withoute gold De Guerre.

A bed of blewre clothe of Gold, Selon, Tester, and coverynge.

A bed of blewre Saten and browdyd with carantynes palle and skynes.

A bed of blewre Bawdekyn with braynches and flowers of rede and whyte.

A bed, red clothe of golde of Bawdekyn with byrds.

A bed of red Scendell embrowded with chayers and amyses.

A bed of red Sarcenet embrowded with my lordes armes and his creste.

A bed of Bawdekyn of clothe of gold paled with whyte and red.

A bed of Bawdekyn of red and greene worke.

A Sperver of Crymosyn damaske and fregoned with gold and sylk.

Item, two bankeres of tapcery work with men and women hawkynge and huntynge.

A cupborde clothe of Aras withoute gold.

Item, vi. Kochenys of Aras with ymagerye withoute golde.

Item, a square standarde and covered with blakke lethure and bounden with yrne, with ii. lokys, the ton lokke broken, and the key with my lady.

Item, a gret Standarde of the Chapell, bounde with yerne, and ii. lokkys.

Item, iiij. pelowes of downe covered with fosteon of v. quaterys long and in brode iii. quaterys.

A long koscheon of fethurs coveryd with whyte lethur of v. quaterys long and halfe yarde brode.

A koverynge for a presse of canvas of chekerworke.

iii. koschens of clothe of goide upon rede saten, on y^d of long and ii. square.

A long koscheon of blewre felwet and a square kosshon of the same.

A long koscheon of red velvet and iii. square kosshons of the same.

Item, viii. newe square kosshons of verdure.

Item, iii. tapyts of totebonys.

A large gilt chalyis of London.

An horn of yvory of Wardelheid.

The stuff of Wyngfeld, delivered by James:—

In the Gontylwemen closet the longe tapyte of conterfete Aras of Hontyng at the Boore.

The Gardevyande of the Butterye lokked with the stuff withynne that came fro Wyngfeld.

The stuff of the chapell that came fro Wyngfeld.

A crucifix, with Mary and John, of silver, and ii. silver basyns for the Awmes, ii. high chandeles of sylver.

An hohe chalyis of silver, i. pix of gold, i. pix of silver, i. pax brede of gold.

i. cruette of silver, square.

An holy water scopette and holy water spryngell. (Endorsed “The olde hylle cancelled.”)

6 Edw. IV., Sept. 10. Stuff brought from Wyngfeld to Ewelme in a Standard, and re. by Robert Newell, delivered 10th d. of Sept.

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Frounte and contrfrounte of blu, white, and purpelle velvet and damask paled, embrowded with of gold, a leytron cloth of the same sute. A chesible, ii. tunicles, three Aubes with fanons stoles and parures of the same sute, with amyce also.

A corporas of the same sute.

A frontell of blu cloth of gold, with lymons.

A frounte and contrfrounte of red cloth of gold upon damask, with a frontell of rede cloth of gold of damask.

A frounte and contrfrounte of rede cloth of baudekyn, with grehounds.

A leytron cloth of rede cloth of baudekyn, with Swanes.

A frounte and contrfrounte of rede cloth baudekyn of gold, with squerrels and birds, and a frounte of rede cloth gold, with velvet upon velvet.

A frounte, contrfrounte, and stole of rede satyn embrowded with Kardynals hatte.

A chesible, aube, and stole fanons and amys of clothe of gold, i. yard baudekyn of grehounds.

A chesible, aube, amys, stole and fanons of blu damask.

A cope of rede cloth of gold of baudekyn, with birds orfired with russet cloth of gold of damask.

ii. corporas, with ii. castis persone of rede cloth of gold of baudekyn.

A corporas, with an old caste of red bankyn.

Canope for hanging of the pyx, of rede and white cloth of gold of baudekyn, with birds. (*In margin, Broken by my lady.*)

An open canope of rede cloth of gold of baudekyn with alaunts.

An open canope, knytte with knots of gold, with a baton above garnysshed with perle.

ii. auter corteyns of rede tarteren.

ii. auter corteyns of white tarteren.

A taweill or voile for a patyn for the Auter, embrowded with silk and gold and freged.

vi. Auter cloths and iii. wassing toweill for the Auter.

Two small snper altare covered with lymen cloth.

Item, a sepulture of rede Jasper stone garnysshed aboute with brode plate of silver and gilt.

iii. frontes, iii. contrfrontes, iii. frontells, ii. chesibles, with alle the parours, manicles, stole, and fanons longing to the same.

ii. chasibles, also of white fastien, with crosses, flowers of rede Bukeskin, and i. veaill of lymen cloth with a grette crosse of red Bukeskin and flowres.

Item, ii. kerdynys for ii. square cushions of rede and white cloth of gold of baudekyn, with lyons, tasseld on the corners with silk.

Item, x. surplices for the chapell, beside iii. delivered afore to my lady at Westhorp, and a crosse bow of my lord's garnysshed with gold.

Item, a masse boke covered with white lethur with a laten clasp and the other broken; and a large Antifener noted, covered with white lethur, and claspes of laten and gilt, tasseld with silk, and a registre pyne of silver.

Item, another Antifene with the legende pyynes covered with white lethur, clasped with laten.

Item, a boke for rectors, covered with white lethur and clasped with laten.

Item, a collectall boke covered with white lethur, tasseled with grene silk, and clasped with laten.

Item, a lectornall covered with lethur, &c.

Item, iii. processionalls, ii. covered with white and oon with rede lethur.

Item, a large boke of pryked songe, bounden and covered with rede lethur.

Item, a quaire of a legende covered with a soliped.

Item, a frensh boke of quaterfit, bound, covered with rede lethur, clasped with tissue of threde and laten.

Item, a frensh boke of Temps Pastour conteyning divers stories, in the same cover in rede lethur bossed and clasped with laten.

Item, a frensh boke of La Cite des Dames, covered &c.

Item, a boke of latyn of the moral Institution of a prince, conteyning xxvii. chapters, covered &c.

Item, a frensh boke of the tales of philosophers, covered in black damask, bossed and clasped with silver and gilt.

Item, a boke of English, in paper, of y^e pilgrymage, translated by dom. John Lydgate out of frensch, covered with blak lethur.

Item, a Seynt John's hede peynted with silver feriel.

Item, iii. tapits of Aras, oon part of thassawe Damonis, and the other a litle oon of men and women hawkyng.

Item, a coveryng of 2 tapsterye with a lyon.

A pane of manyver, doubled with rede wollen cloth, for a large bedde.

A pane of manyver, doubled with crimsyn cloth, for a cradell.

Item, an hedeshete of manyver, doubled with ereymosin cloth, for a cradell.

A materas of blu bukeskin for a cradell. (Endorsed Robert Newelme. Stuff of the warderobe caried fro Wyngfield to Ewelme).

6 Edw. IV. Dec. 25.—Delivered by Alson Croxford att Ewelme.

Various lengths of lawn sheets, measured in yards, ells, and nails.

Item, a mantell of crymosyn cloth of gold tissue, furred with ermyne and powdered; a pane of blew cloth of velvet furred with ermyne and powdered.

Item, an headshete of the same, conteyning in length iii. yards and half a quarter large, and in brede iii. quarters sanz half the naell, furred with ermyne and powdered.

Item, a mantell for every day, of scarlet, furred with minyver, purled and powdered with crimsyn.

Item, a pane and a headshete for the cradell, both furred with minyver.

Two small pieces of parchment are attached to this last list; one is an indented memorandum of a delivery to James Brussells by my lady out of her standard at Ewelme of two large "cushions of cloth of gold of "damask for the seel of the font." The other is an account of stuff remaining in the hands of Alice Croxford after a deliverance of various articles to W. Seecole.

The endorsement is "iii. billes of certayn stuff delivered by Alson Croxford into the Norserye, and i. bille indented of stuff delivered your lady, and i. other bille."

A. 48. Three letters by Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, to William Bylton (in two of them she addresses him as Cok (Cook) of Bylton). In one she asks him to put her books in a safe place. In another she says, "take my litell "coffe of gould and wrappe it sure and fast in some "cloth, and seale it wele and sende it heder to me." In the other she says, "send me by Richard Frere, berer "hereof, xxli. in grotes out of a bagge leeing upon the "coffe in my closet: . . . And I woll also that ye "take out of the said bagge for Joh. Simonds i. noble, "the marshal i. noble, yourself i. noble, Sharples i. noble, "the grome porter iiis. iiijd., Thomas Baker iiis. iiijd., "William of the stable iiis. iiijd., and for Richard Page "xxd. And write these names in a bille that I may se "ritely what have been taken out of the said bagge. "To Adam Browder i. noble. Take good hyde aboute "yow, for shewes ben nyghe."

The letters have not the date of the year. They are all signed "Alyce," and one has outside a seal of the arms of De la Pole impaling Burghersh.

A. 49. A paper headed "For costage of Bylton "thyngs." There are the items of cost of building "a new house of 6 parts;" the total is 3*l.* 1*5s.* 7*½d.* Then follow certain payments to a labourer "for schre- "dyng of eshs & kyddyng" at 4*d.* per day and to a hedger at 5*d.* per day, and other payments, and to "the "bailly for his labor for a yere xlviii. viiij*d.*; and a memorandum of the sale of two "eshys" for 12*d.*, and of the "esh schredynys and y^e kyddys" for 3*s.* 4*d.*

A. 50. 7 Edw. IV., May 3. Grant (in Latin) by Alice Duchess of Suffolk and John Duke of Suffolk, to Joan, widow of John Cole, late of Nedeham Market, co. Suffolk, of the wardship and marriage of Robert Cole, son and heir of the said John Cole, deceased, and the wardship of all lands and tenements which the said John Cole held of them by knight-service; and if the said Robert shall die under age they grant to her the wardship and marriage of any minor heir of Robert until some heir shall attain full age. (The Duke's name has been erased.)

Reply by the Duchess of Suffolk to Sir Symon Brails, "her chaplain, with reference to this grant. "Syr Symonds,—I recommaund me to you, and whereas ye "write to know whedir the patent be my lord of the "ward of Colys sonne de herede in heredem, shuld "be any prejudice to my lord or not. As for that and "if my lord be soo agreed that he shall have yt in "that maner of foorme, then as longe as any of the "heyrers of Colo both Brothers and Systers, and all "other that are or shall be heyrers of the same have "disseynt, they and there heres beyng within age at "the time of there ancestors disseynt so long my lord "shall not have the ward, nor never shall have till "som be off full age. And so I woll the pleynesse "should be understood to you. Late my lord doo as yt "please hym. Wreten at London."

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A. 51. 3 Ric. III. Lease of Connock Manor to W. Pope and Joan his wife, for 20 years, at the yearly rent of 22*l*.

A. 52. 22 Hen. VII. Rent roll of Sir Richard Emson, for various localities.

A. 53. 1527-1546. Subsidies contributed by the Hospital to King Henry VIII.

A. 54. 3 Eliz. Award of Arbitrators commissioned by the Court of Chancery to decide with respect to an acre of land extending westward from the church pale of Wey to a place called "the Tole Bowthe," claimed by the Master and poor men of the Ewelme House, plaintiffs, on the one part, and by Robert Noyces, tenant of John Ryves, Esq., defendant, on the other part. Evidence having been taken on behalf of the defendant, and none having been adduced on behalf of the plaintiffs, it was adjudged that the plaintiffs should renounce all right and title to the property, "to the forshow & the profite for pieage & stallage of bowthes and standing on the said forshow at the time of the "faire"; but seeing that the Alms-house of Ewelme was a corporation of poor men, and that it is a charitable deed to help the poor, and that the Queen's Majesty is patroness thereof—that the defendants should pay to the Master and poor men for the use of their house 40*s*. on delivery of a deed of release.

A. 55. 5 Eliz. Release given by Dr. Key on resigning the Mastership to his successor Alexander Bolton.

A. 56. 13 Eliz. Expenses incurred by the Master in holding court for the half year ending Lady Day 13 Eliz.—4 July. At Uxbridge for supper 14*d*.; horse-meat, evening and morning, 10*d*.; for mending a saddle and two garthes, 10*d*.—5 July. Dinner at Aylesbury, 12*d*.; Horse-meat 7*d*.; showing 7*d*.—8 July. Dinner at Cricklade at bayte 12*d*.; horse-meat 5*d*. 9 July. At Uphaven, for showing 6*d*. 11 July. At Kingscleare, going to London, horse-meat and drink, 10*d*. At Reading, at bed for supper, 16*d*.; horse-meat 12*d*. 12 July. At Colbrook, for dinner 12*d*.; for horse-meat and removes, 8*d*. Total, 11*s*. 9*d*.

E. 1. 3 Car. I. April 30. Royal Commission for the visitation of Ewelme Alms-house. The commissioners were William Earl of Banbury, Thomas Earl of Berkshire, the Bishop of Oxford, James Whitelock and James Croke, Justices, Edward Clarke, one of the Masters in Chancery, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, John Prideaux, S. T. P., and eight others.

E. 5. 1672. Petition of W. Tayleur, clerk, rector of Wey, co. Hants, to the Lord Chancellor; stating that as rector he was seised of certain glebe lands on which stalls and booths were erected for the Weyhill fair, and that the rector and his predecessors had demised the same for an annual rent to the tenant of the Ramridge farm, of which the Master and Brethren of the Ewelme Hospital were the owners; that the rectors ceasing to reside, by reason of the ruinous condition of the Rectory house, the tenants of Ramridge farm did little by little draw the trade of the fair on to their own grounds by setting up standings for tradesmen, pens for sheep, and such like. The petitioner prays a commission for the examination of certain aged witnesses; and that Dr. James Hyde, the Master of Ewelme Hospital, and W. Drake the tenant, be called upon by subpoena to join the petitioner in a commission for examining the witnesses, &c.

E. 6 and E. 7. 1743-1747. Proceedings in the suit of Attorney-General v. Townsend, and by Revivor v. W. Guy et ux. Mary Townsend as owner of the small manor of Westbury, within the parish of Marsh Gibben, claimed the whole waste and cottages in the manor owned by the Ewelme Charity. There is a list of 35 documents produced by the Attorney-General, including many of those noticed above. All these documents are indorsed by the Court, and signed as exhibited.

E. 10. Sketch of inscription for the Chaucer tomb.

E. 11. Admission of various alms men.

E. 12. A memorandum concerning certain memorial slabs covered by the pavement of St. John's Chapel.

E. A. 1500-1800. Ewelme audit account, and also the account for 1840.—From these it appears that the statutable stipends of the Master and Grammar Master, 10*l*., remained fixed at that sum until 1639, when they were advanced respectively to 30*l*. and 20*l*. per annum. In 1643 a return was made to the statutable amount, but they were raised again in 1648. In 1635 a sum arising from fines on renewals was divided, and 65*l*. 14*s*. was awarded to Domus; of this sum 43*l*. 12*s*. 3*d*. went for extraordinary expenses, and a balance of 22*l*. 1*s*. 9*d*. was divided between the two chaplains, the Master receiving 14*l*. and the Grammar Master 8*l*. 1*s*. 9*d*., "ad augendum

"minutam antiquam illorum pensionem, auctâ eie-
"emocyriorum pensionis septies per plurimos annos;
"commissionariis æquum consentibus augeri stipendia
"Magistri et Ludimagistri." In 1668 a sum of 39*l*. was divided, and a memorandum is added that the poor men had their share, and they having all the shares of the poor men dead, which are four, among them, have for the same reason allowed the Master the School-master's share now dead, he paying and doing all the business of the Hospital. The Master's expenses in "riding progress" to hold courts is a constant item from 1627, when they were charged at 5*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*., with a further sum of 4*l*. 10*s*. for horses for the Master and Minister; also 6*l*. for W. Bankes, Grammar Master, and a clerk. On the death of W. Banks in this same year, 5*l*. are allowed to his widow for expenses incurred by him, and in 1631 a payment in full of 25*l*. In 1639 the travelling expenses amounted to 16*l*. 16*s*. 10*d*., but from 1643 they are charged regularly at about 4*l*. or 5*l*. In 1646 there is an entry that the Master was paid 6*l*. for a troublesome journey of nine days; that the Grammar Master was paid 1*l*. for his journey of two days, and that the steward was paid 3*l*. for nine days. In 1654 travelling expenses amounted to about 1*l*. per diem for from six to ten days, and one third of the same amount is charged for the steward's expenses. In the next year the allowance for the Master's expenses is fixed at 10*l*., and for the steward's at 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. In the next century the Master travels in a coach and four at a cost of 23*l*. 16*s*. 11*d*., residing successively at Epsom, Bath, and Bristol.

The statutable pay of 14*d*. per week for the Almsmen and 20*d*. per week for the Minister continued until 1634, when the Minister received 2*s*. 6*d*. and the Almsmen 2*s*. per week. In 1639 they received collectively 70*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. for 53 weeks.

Gratuities were first made in addition to their stipends, "in augmentationem victus" in 1559; and in 1630 there was awarded to them 1*l*. "in hac magna annone caritate".

Coats and badges in accordance with the statutable provisions were given to the Almsmen in Dr. Kelly's first year of office, 1759.

Ten shillings per annum were paid to the Barber for shaving the men from 1633 to 1643. In 1670 he resumed his work and continued until 1840.

The funerals of two deceased Almsmen were defrayed by Domus in 1559.

In 1633 a feast at audit was established at an outlay of 3*l*. or 4*l*; but this was afterwards changed for a small money payment to each Almsman. In 1695 there is a charge for Bacon, Pullets, Beef, and Ale at two meetings for auditing the accounts; and a charge of 5*s*. 6*d*. for a bottle of port wine and a bottle of French wine.

Non-residence of the Almsmen was sanctioned from 1681 to 1734; as many as five and six being non-resident at the same time: they received only 1*s*. per week, the full amount for residents being 20*d*. per week.

Between 1461 and 1539 the property of the Almsmen found after death was considered to be the property of Domus, and was regularly carried to account under the title "De Cameris". Fines for irregular attendance on the prescribed services in church were levied as "Corrections" from 1461 to 1546.

Repairs in 1590 cost 89*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. and in the following year 12*l*. 5*s*.; in 1634, 57*l*. 14*s*. 2*d*., and in 1778, 100*l*. were expended in repairs.

Additional buildings for the Grammar Master's house and repairs to the Alms-house cost 307*l*. in 1774.

In 1565 a clock in the cloister became a yearly charge, and continued so for more than a century. In 1684 for entertaining the Archdeacon about Hospital business, 7*s*. With 1764 a yearly charge of 4*s*. commences, and was continued for many years for a room in the cloister to store materials for repairs.

Saint John's Chapel.—1563. Received of Sir Edward Umpton, for breaking the ground of the Chapel of St. John, for the burial of his brother, Henry Umpton, 6*s*. 8*d*.

1637. Delivered to the Schoolmaster the sum of 6*l*. for the making of 14 seats in the Chapel for the Schoolmaster, Minister, and 12 Almsmen.—1740. Paid for a rope for the Saint's bell, 2*s*.—1793. For rails round the Duchess monument 39*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*.

Dividends were first instituted in 1630, when a fine of 5*l*. was divided into ten parts, of which the Master, Grammar Master, and poor men had each three shares, and Domus had one share. In the next year a fresh distribution was made, when Domus and the Master had each three shares, and the Grammar Master and the Poor Men severally had two.

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This continued to be the ratio until fines ceased to be divided after 1744, and the Poor Men then ceased to attend the Audit account. In the year 1646 a sum of 154*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* was exceptionally divided "in these difficult times in which neither the Master, nor the School-master, nor the Almsmen have received their pensions for many years." Domus, had 14*l.*, the Master had 56*l.*, the Schoolmaster had 42*l.*, and the Almsmen had the balance of 42*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* In 1637 the sum of 405*l.* was divided; in 1654 the sum of 639*l.*; and in 1734 the sum of 420*l.* is entered as the share of Domus in a fine of 1,400*l.*

Receipts on the sale of timber frequently occur.

In 1644, Puritan times are indicated by the Steward writing the yearly account in English. Latin is resumed in 1646 until 1652 when English is again used. The account for 1717 is lost.

M. R. C. 1. Court rolls of the three manors of Connock Mersh, and Ramrudge, 1554-1573.

Connock, 3 Mary. No tenant except the farmer to keep geese under a penalty of 5*s.*—Every tenant shall keep only two plough beasts for a virgate of land, and only one for half a virgate, under a penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.*

Connock, 4 Mary. There happens to the lord for a heriot, for every virgate of land, two calves of the value of 4*s.* 4*d.*

The homage present that Thomas Manyngge has cut down a tree called an elm in the lord's wood without license, and he has forfeited his holding, according to the custom of the manor.

Connock, 1 Eliz.—Ordered that no one shall depasture his beasts in the cornfields before the feast of the Conception of the Virgin Mary under a penalty of 2*s.*, nor his sheep before the feast of St. Leonard under a penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.*—Two persons are chosen to place the bounds called the Merestones, in their proper places, and no tenant is thereafter to remove them under a penalty of 20*s.* for every stone so removed.—The homage present four persons as naifs of the manor, and that two of them remain out of the demesne: it was ordered that they should be brought in at the next court.

Mersh, 1561. View of Frankpledge.—Ordered that the inhabitants of the vill sufficiently repair the Butte and Stocke, under a penalty on each defaulter of 3*s.* 4*d.*—Ordered that every one shall make a stye for keeping his pigs under a penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.*

Mersh, 1562. The Constable presents several assaults. The Lord gave a license to John Kyng to hunt within the manor.—The tenants are ordered to scour all the ditches on the south and north sides of the vill of Mersh and about the highways under a penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.*

Marsh Gebyn, 1566. Estrays. A colt, value 12*d.*; a sheep, called a thewe, value 18*d.*; another, called a tegge, value 16*d.*—The homage present that John Kyng, farmer, has annexed four acres of the demesne land, which he holds by demise, to a free cottage of the said John, in the occupation of Roger Thornelby, his tenant; and they present this least John or his heirs might hereafter claim the said four acres as free, and appertaining to the cottage.

Ramrudge. By the death of Edward Benton, there fell to the lord, as a heriot, a brown cow, value 16*s.*; and Agnes, his wife, has the estate of a widow.

Marsh Gebyn, 1567. Licenses to sell ale and other victuals.—Ordered that no tenant shall keep for a virgate of land more than six beasts, and so in proportion; and that no one shall agist strange beasts, under a penalty.

Ramrudge.—Ordered that all the tenants shall, in proportion to their holdings, dig a ditch, called the Heathe ditch, 3 feet deep and 3 feet wide, under a penalty; and that all the tenants shall keep the two meadows, called Ellemeade and Moremeade, without beasts.

Ramrudge, 1568.—John Grace is forbidden to make new pathways over the land of Peter Noyse.

Marsh Gebyn.—The jurors say that the tenants of a house and lands, called the Church house, have no writing or evidence to shew.

Marsh Gebyn, 1569.—The jurors present that a gelding of the colour "grey ambling," came into the manor as an estray, value 12*s.*

Connock, 1571.—In consideration of a fine of 2*l.*, paid by Richard Myles, and his building a new house in place of one that had been burnt, they give him licence during his life to let the said house to any person of good repute.

Connock, 1572.—All the tenants are to collect their sheep into one fold, and each tenant is to find hurdles according to his proportion.—Presentment for depastur-

ing strange cattle in a field called Chancroft, contrary to the ordinance; the offender was amerced in 6*s.* 8*d.*

Marsh Gebyn, 1573.—The jurors say that John Braschy, butcher, lately convicted of felony, had, on the day of his conviction, "a coveyrnge," a piece of newe wollen cloth, and a horse, all valued at 10*s.*, and they are seized into the lord's hand, under the charge of the bailiff.—Heriots; a red mare, value 20*s.*, and a red cow, value 10*s.*

Connock.—John Phillips is ordered to repair his barn and cover his dwelling-house with straw, under penalties.

(Documents relating to the Manor of Marsh.)

M. 1. & 2. Court rolls of the manor of Marsh, 1557-1696.

1619. The records of the courts baron are in Latin; the bye-laws or "Bileges," are in English. Elaborate orders are given for controlling common rights and stocking open field lands, *e. g.*, every inhabitant shall sow in the cornfield half a bushel of pease for every yard-land, under a penalty of 10*s.* And no person shall gather any pease until the most part of the inhabitants are agreed.

It is ordered that no one keeping a team or draught shall put yearly on the common more horses than one sucking colt and one breeder for every team, under a penalty of 20*s.*

1637. Presentation for pound-breach by lifting the gate off its hinges and letting out 60 sheep impounded for trespass on one of the lord's fields. One is fined 16*d.* for shooting a hare, cum bombard, within the demesne.

1639. Heriots; a horse, value 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and a mare, value 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

1649. Ordered that none shall lese any pease or beans after harvest is home, under a penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.* for every wadd or burthen.

1653. Seven persons are fined 6*d.* for selling ale in unlawful measures.

1654. Seven persons are fined for building cottages on the waste, not having four acres of freehold land as the Statute required.

After the Restoration the steward writes again in Latin.

1662. Fine for turning sheep badly castrated into the common. All rams are to be taken out of the common on St. Bartholomew's day, and not to be sent in until St. Matthew's day.

1673. Order for every tenant to ring his pigs before the 1st of November, under a penalty of 10*d.*

1681. Ordered that the cows be branded with pitch on May day and Lammass day.

M. 3. List of tenants.

M. 5-28.—1627-1846. Leases of property in Marsh. From a lease in 1596, a yard of land is seen to be 30 acres.

R. (Documents relating to the Manor of Ramrudge.)

R. 1, 2, 3. Court rolls of the manor of Ramrudge, 1609-1696.

R. 2. 1648. License to break up and inclose Clanfield Down on payment of 20*l.* by the copyholders of Clanfield and Nutebeme.

R. 3. 1653. Mock presentment of Edward Walker for locking the Buttery door contrary to the custom of the manor, signed Nicolas Nemo.

1658. T. Drake, Esq. is presented for not allowing a sufficient churchway, contrary to the statute.

(On the Restoration the court rolls were again written in Latin: the presentments are in English.)

1661. The farmer is presented for straightening [straitening] the Churchway in Riderone.

R. 4. 1646-1672. List of tenants.

R. 5, & 6. Court rolls for Ramrudge and Connock, 1508-1633.

1613. It is presented that the custom of the manor of Connock is that the widow of a deceased tenant shall have and enjoy the customary lands of her husband during her widowhood.—A bylaw that every copyholder shall plant ten young plants of elm, oak, or ash yearly and defend them by staking or bushing until they do prosper and grow, until the said grounds be properly stored with young sets.

1635. Ramrudge. The jury present that if a tenant die, his executor shall enjoy and have his tenements and their respective profits from the time of his death until the feast of St. Michael then next, and not longer.

R. 7-11. Leases of property in Ramrudge, 1517-1839.

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C. (Documents relating to the Manor of Connock.)

C. 1-2. Leases of property in Connock, 1534-1838.

C. 5-8. Court roll for the manor of Connock. 1522-1746.

1622. The homage present that the tenements of a certain tenant are ruinous, and that a piece of timber called "the first pece," and another piece called "the Bydereson," and the rafters are broken, and the ground-sell and the wall-plate of his hall are ruinous and in decay.

1629. A list of naifs under age, is given, with the names of the persons with whom they lodge. The court orders all the naifs to appear here at the next court under the penalty of 20s.—The usual court orders are given that no swine shall be allowed to run at large unless they be ringed; and that no little pigs be allowed in fields where any grain is sown; and that the tenants, according to the custom of the manor, put the pound in repair (faciant sufficienter pinfold); also, that if any one tether any horse, or mare, or calf in any furlong sown, before all the grain there be carried off, or in any meadow whereby the hay may be damaged, he is to pay a penalty.

1541. Order, that no tenant shall keep geese or ganders under a penalty of 12d.

1555. A presentment that one maliciously took his sheep into the cow pasture, against the ancient custom, reviling the lord, pessimis suis opprobriis, on Sunday, before the feast of St. Michael, so he is in mercy.

1592. A presentment that John Phillips is a naif of the manor, and that Christiana, wife of Matthew Chamberlayne, and sister of John Phillips, is a naife, and she has never made composition with the lord for her marriage.

1650. A presentment that the common pound being decayed, must be repaired by the inhabitants under a penalty of 6d. for each defaulter.

1649. Divers merestones in this manor are wanting, and new merestones are to be set by the tenants upon the 1st day of Nov. next, under a penalty of 5s. They are to meet upon the green at the end of the village by 8 of the clock in the morning for the doing of the same.

1653. Nicholas Stevens, gent., is fined 10s. for ploughing one furrow from the common, and he is ordered to plough the same back at the next ploughing.

1654. Nicholas Stevens is fined for disobeying the order made at the last court, and for non-attendance to set the merestones.

1656. Various tenants are presented for having foul chimneys, and are ordered to clear the same under a penalty of 10s.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

MANUSCRIPTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNORS OF QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

Fifty-seven rolls and one hundred and one other documents were laid before me, which I examined to see if there was anything serviceable for this Commission. Nearly all the documents seem to relate to, or to have been once in the custody of, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral and relate to the property of the Bishoprick of London, or of the Dean and Chapter in London, and the manors of Sutton, Chiswick, Willesden, and Acton. There are counterparts of leases, presentations to prebends, canonries, and churches, rentals, compoti, and Exchequer acquittances to the Dean and Chapter as guardians of the church while the see of London was vacant. A long roll of the 17th century gives a description of the manor of Eccleshall co. Stafford. There are several Court rolls of the 14th and 15th centuries. Here too are original letters patent by which King Charles II. granted an annuity of 1,000*l.* to Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, which she afterwards sold to Lord Waldegrave, and which Lady Waldegrave assigned to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. There are three deeds of the 12th century and seventeen of the 13th century, being mostly dealings with land by or in favour of the Dean and Chapter. Ralph de Diceto, the historian, and Dean of St. Paul's, is named in two of the deeds of the 12th century. The following are all the documents that seem worthy of special notice:—

12th century. Ralph de Ely, canon of the church of St. Paul's to all his men of Chesevick, &c. He grants to Amfelisia, daughter of William de Ludesdone and John her son, and their heirs, a moiety of the land which was of Pasturell, and an acre and a half of the remaining

moiety. To hold of the grantor and his successors at the rent of 5*s.* 3*d.* Witnesses, Henry, treasurer of London and twelve others named. Seal gone. Attached to this are two small deeds of confirmation by Ralph de Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's, and the Chapter, and Ralph de Hely canon of St. Paul's of the same land. (25.)

13th century. Roger, archdeacon of Colchester, declares that with the consent of Eustace Bishop of London and the Chapter he relinquishes to the church of St. Paul's, London, the area and houses which he possesses in the courtyard (*atrium*) of the said church, so that he who for the time being shall succeed in the office of archdeacon in the church of St. Paul may possess the said houses and area, and on the 3rd day of December, yearly pay one mark to the said church, of which half a mark is to be to the brethren and his co-canons who shall be present at the commemoration founded by his progenitors, and half a mark to the clerks of the choir, they being present in like manner. Among the witnesses named are Martin Pateshulle, Geoffrey de Lucy, archdeacon of London, and Alexander, archdeacon of Salop. (7.)

1241. Osbert de Northbroc having been accused by Alexander, treasurer of London, of inciting the parishioners of Chesevick not to leave their best beast to the church, when dying, as usual, and patronising the claiming freedom by some tenants of Sutton, contrary to the oath which he took never to do anything against the church of London, he purged himself by corporal oath before the said Treasurer and the parishioners of Sutton and Chesevick on Sunday before the feast of the Holy Cross, 1241. He agrees that if he be convicted of breaking the oath he will pay to the Treasurer or his assigns ten silver marks, and as often as convicted. Witnesses, G. de Lusey, Dean of St. Paul's, Henry de Cornhulle, Chancellor, and six others named, among whom is John vicar of Chesevick. (46.)

1 Boniface (Pope), 13 Kal. Mart. Rome. Bull giving an indulgence of three years and as many quadragesmas to all visiting the chapel of Moswelle on the feast of the assumption of the Virgin. Seal gone. (66.)

1254. 3 Id. Nov. Fulk Bishop of London to all, &c. Award by the Bishop on a dispute between Alan the Abbot and the convent of St. Melanie of Rennes and the monastery of Hatfield Regis with regard to the right of presenting, and ordaining, and celebrating the election of a prior in the same monastery, of which Hugh de Ver Earl of Oxford is patron. Whenever the monastery of Hatfield Regis is vacant of a Prior, the assent of the Earl or his heirs or successors being asked, the monks of the monastery shall have free power to elect a Prior, and the elect being presented to the said Earl the patron and his heirs, the said Earl, his heirs and successors together with the convent of Hatfield shall present to the Bishop of London, praying confirmation. The Prior shall however give notice of the death of the predecessor to the convent of Rennes. Other regulations. Sealed by the Bishop, Hugh de Ver, the Abbot of St. Melanie, Thomas the Prior, and the Convent of Hatfield, and Walter the Dean, and the Chapter of St. Paul's. Labels for six seals, but the seals are gone. (20.)

1296. 1 Kal. April. A dispute having arisen between John Moday and Master Ralph de Baudac, Dean of St. Paul's, farmer of the manor of Sutton, about a fishery for salmon in the Thames which the said John claimed opposite the manor of Sutton, under the house which John there holds, and about suit to the court of Sutton; which suit John, for a tenement which he holds in Sutton, denied; at length John renounced his claim to the fishery, and acknowledged the suit to the court of Sutton for the tenement; and the Dean released to John all trespasses hitherto. Seal of John remains. (35.)

1301. 5 Id. Oct. Waltham and London. The Abbot of Waltham and the Dean of the church of London as executors deputed of the tithes and obventions granted for 6 years by the Holy See to King Edward as an aid to go to the Holy Land, to the Official of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, prohibiting his interference with the archdeacon of Glastonbury and other employés in the matter. (43.)

14th century. On account of the weakness of John de Lyntone, rector of the parish church of St. Vedast, London, and chamberlain and a minor canon of the church of London, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's dispense with his attendance at canonical hours, and absolve him from his oath in that respect. They save to him his share of rents and emoluments of the minor canonship, his chantries, and the office of cardinal, and other privileges. (82.)

14th century. 3 Kal. Mart. 18th of consecration. R. [de Braybrooke] Bishop of London to the Dean and

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Chapter of St. Paul's; commanding them to prevent the congregation of buyers and sellers in the church, and threatening excommunication if they continue to turn out their goods, and scatter them on the pavement. (58.)

13 Edw. II, Aug. 14. The king, then in the marches of Scotland warring against the Scots, directs the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to advance to the Exchequer at Westminster their proportion of the tenth granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Witness, J. Bishop of Winchester. By writ of Privy Seal. (3.)

1322, 15 Kal, Sept. Acknowledgment by John, prior of St. Bartholomew, in London, collector of *5d.* of every mark of the goods of ecclesiastics in the archdeaconry of London and Middlesex, granted to the king by the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury, that he has received by the hands of John de Patenaye, minor canon of the church of St. Paul, of London, for the prebends of the canons of the said church the following sums, viz., for the prebends of Holebourne, *2s. 11d.*; Twyforde, *22d.*; Consumpta per Mare, *5d.*; and Pourtepol, *2s. 11d.* (12.)

1322, Feast of St. James the Apostle, London. Acknowledgment by John, abbat of Walestone and the convent, deputed to collect *5d.* of every mark of the goods of ecclesiastics, granted to the king from the prelates and clergy of England in parliament at York, by the reverend father Stephen, Bishop of London, in the archdeaconry of Essex and Colchester, that he has received by the hands of John de Patenaye, Dean and the Canons of the church of St. Paul, London, for the following manors, viz., Ronewell, *13s. 1d.*; Tillyingham, *11s. 11d.*; Westlee, *5d.*; Nortone, *16d.*; Hobrygg, *16s. 4½d.*; Chyngford, *11s.*; the churches of Borham, *8s. 11½d.*; the pension of Orfole, *3s. 9d.*; Tillyingham, *6s. 18d.*; Hebrygge, *4s. 7d.*; rent in Maldone, *2s. 1d.* (26.)

1324, 16 Kal. Sept., Wykham. Stephen, Bishop of London to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. He has received a letter from Walter Archbishop of Canterbury, dated Otteford, Ides of August, directing prayers and processions in churches and chapels for the welfare of the King and kingdom, and granting 40 days of indulgence. He requests the Dean and Chapter to put the letter in force in St. Paul's and other churches within their jurisdiction. (63.)

1325, Oct. 27, Chapter House. Grant by Roger . . . to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's of his messuage in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, in Oldfisse Street, London, which he had by feoffment from Ralph de Wandlesworthe, citizen and cordwainer of London, and three shops in the parish of St. Pancras, in Sopereslane, London, two of which, on the west side of the said street, the said Roger had by feoffment from Robert le Callere; to find by the issues thereof the support of a chaplain for ever in the said church to celebrate divine offices, &c. for the said Roger, &c. as below stated. The Dean and Chapter agree that a chaplain shall for ever celebrate &c. in the said church at the altar of St. John the Evangelist on the south side of the said church; the chaplain to have a key of the said chapel and free ingress and egress, and for the chest for his vestments, books, &c., and to have the use of the chapel in common with the chaplain for John de Brayford. Long regulations follow. *Witnesses*, Stephen Bishop of London, Hamo de Chigwell, Mayor of London, John de Cotom and Robert de Mordone, sheriffs, two aldermen, and many others named, including Robert de Baldok, Chancellor, the last being Henry de Brayce the scribe. Seals gone. (51.)

1325, Oct. 27. Indenture between Roger de Waltham canon of the church of St. Paul of the one part, and John de Everdone, the Dean, and the chapter of the said church of the other part. The foundation deed of the chantry of Roger de Waltham. A long deed about 3 feet by 2 feet, with an additional half skin of additional payments and distributions to be made. Seal of Roger de Waltham. (59.)

1326, 20 Edw. II, Oct. 3. Indenture between Roger de Waltham of the one part, and John de Everdon, the Dean, and the chapter of St. Paul's of the other part. Roger, by the King's license gives to the Dean and chapter his messuage in the parish of St. Augustine, near Distaf lane, which he had by feoffment from John Matefrey, citizen of London, To hold of the King, and finding from the issues of the said messuage one chaplain in the said church for the King and his parents, &c. to celebrate, &c. &c. and finding provisions for the poor, and doing for the said Roger as below stated for ever. The Dean and Chapter bind themselves to furnish a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel

of St. John the Evangelist on the south side of the said church. The privileges and duties of the chaplain are set out. *Witnesses*, the same as those to the first above-mentioned deed of Oct. 27, 1325. (32.)

1329, July 27. In chapter. Indenture between John de Everdon, the Dean, and the Chapter of St. Paul's of the one part, and Roger de Waltham of the other part. Whereas the said Roger has by two indentures given to the Dean and chapter, and their successors, certain tenements in the city of London, and certain precious vestments to the church for the support of certain chantries and other pious works to be done for the said Roger; the Dean and Chapter declare that they have by the gift of the said Roger, 1st, one messuage near the old fishery (*piscariam*) now containing two dwellings and three shops in Sopereslane, and 2dly, one messuage in Distafane, lately built by the said Roger, containing ten mansions, in order that by the issues of all the said tenements may be sustained two chantries and other pious works to be done for the said Roger as below mentioned, viz., that two chaplains for ever for the said Roger and his benefactors and friends, living and dead, at the altar of St. Laurence behind the upper part of their south choir lately by their permission built by him, every day before prime shall celebrate, &c., &c. Minute regulations follow, and the Dean and Chapter confirm them. *Witnesses*, John the Dean, John de Elham, archdeacon of Essex, William de Melford, archdeacon of Colchester, and seven others named, including Roger de Waltham. (9.)

1329, 6 Id., Oct. John de Everdon, the Dean, and the Chapter of St. Paul's, to all, &c. Regulations with regard to the candles and offerings to the chantry founded by Roger de Waltham. (23.)

1329, Nov. 12, Fulham. Insuperimus and confirmation by Stephen Bishop of London, of the above-mentioned deed of 27 July 1329. (47.)

1334, 4 non. Nov. In chapter. John de Everdone, the Dean, and the Chapter of St. Paul's present Geoffrey de Houghton to be chaplain of the chantry lately founded in their church for the soul of Martin de Pateshulle, vacant by the death of dom. William de Wycombe, on the nomination of their venerable brother Master Gilbert de Bruer, to whom by the course of this residence it now belongs to nominate. (14.)

1337. Chapter house. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's lease to Roger de Waltham their manor of Suttone, with the tithes to them belonging within the said manor, and the store and implements below mentioned, while Roger shall live and be canon of London, and answer the ferm and not be elected and confirmed a bishop, yielding yearly two fermis in bread and ale, &c., and 50s. and three marks of the old increment, and four marks of the increment made by Philip de Hadham, &c., &c. List of store and stock. Seal gone. (64.)

1353, 11 Kal. June. Gilbert the Dean and the chapter of St. Paul's appoint Henry Bever, chaplain of the chapel in the church founded for the souls of Ralph and Margery, progenitors of St. Roger, to be their attorney to receive and distrain, and give receipts for all arrears of rent belonging to the said chapel in London and the suburbs. Seal gone. (22.)

1357. Morrow of the feast of the Ascension. List of things in the chapel of the Virgin in St. Paul's (28 lines), and delivered to Adam de Gaddesby and Adam de Pridwelle, pitanciaris of the said chapel. (19.)

1369. Compotus of Adam de Eyston, chaplain, occupying a chantry in the church of St. Paul for the soul of Roger de Waltham, of the rents of shops and houses belonging to two chantries, from the Feast of the Nativity, 1368, to the like feast following. The shops and houses were in Soper's Lane, Old Fish Street, and Distaf Lane, and a tenement held by Thomas rector of the church of St. Augustine, with two shops. Total, *14l. 7s. 8d.* (70.)

23 Edw. III. Monday after the feast of SS. Philip and James. Record of the probate in the Hastings of London, of the will, dated on Saturday after the Feast of SS. Fabian and Sebastian, 1348, of Simon de Bockyng, citizen and goldsmith of London. After giving certain realty in London to his wife Lucy for life, and making gifts in favour of his children, Agnes, Thomas, and Cecily, he wills that if all his children and their heirs die, the tenement which he inhabits in Wood Street shall remain for ever to the alms of the goldsmithry of London for his soul, finding a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the church of St. Peter, of Wood Street, by the view, &c. of the warden of the goldsmithry of London, for his soul and the souls of his father and mother, &c.; and the rest of his tenements,

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&c. to be sold by his executors, &c., the proceeds to be applied to pious uses for his soul. He appoints his wife Lucy principal executor, and the others are his son Thomas, Edmund de Basyngstoke, and William, late his apprentice. (15.)

45 Edw. III. Compotus of dom. Amand Fithing, canon and stagiary of the church of St. Paul, London, as well of moneys received from the box (*pyvide*) in the said church, in the 45th year of King Edward III., as from divers tallages levied in the King's Exchequer from a certain assignment to the dean and chapter there made in full satisfaction of 500 marks formerly lent by them to the King. Sum total of expenses and deliveries 32*sh*. 12*s*. 6*d*., and he owes 4*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*. At the back is a list of receipts from houses in London: (29.)

Temp. Edw. III. Copies of three petitions to the Dean and chapter of St. Paul's. 1. By Roger le Honte, of Chesewyk, and Avise his wife, daughter and heir of John Sagrym; 2. By Richard de Dene and Joan his wife; 3. By Nicholas de Hamptone; all complaining of disseins by Sir William de Scothe, canon of St. Paul's, under pretence that the lands belong to the prebend of Chesewyk, and praying for redress. On the back is an entry that because the statute of the church of St. Paul says that no free man shall enter the bond land of the church, and Avise Sagrym, a bond tenant, took to husband Roger Grencelef, a free man, the prebendary seized the land to save the right of the church of St. Paul. As to the second petition, he seized for the same cause. As to the third petition, because Nicholas de Hamptone was a free man, the prebendary would not receive him until the dean sent him his letter to receive the said Nicholas to the bond land, taking from him a reasonable fine; and so the prebendary received the said Nicholas to the said land, and reserved money from the said messuage and outillage in satisfaction of part of the fine by the assent of the said Nicholas. (39.)

14 Richard II., May 27. The King authorises Robert Bishop of London to unite, annex, and incorporate certain chantries, viz., the chantry founded for the soul of Walter Thorp, the chantry of St. Olive, the chapel of Isabella Rokerelle, another chantry of the said Isabella Rokerelle, and the chantry of John Deyngham, in such manner and form as he shall think fit. The estimated yearly value of the property belonging to each amounts to 29 marks. Seal gone. (5.)

1441, June 25. Robert Bishop of London to the Dean and chapter of St. Paul's, ordering them to pray and direct all religious houses in their jurisdiction, rectors, vicars, and chaplains to pray and make processions for the success and safe return of Richard Duke of York, who has made an expedition against the French, and promising 40 days of indulgence. Seal gone. (2.)

1448, April 3. Hadham. The same to the same. On the 1st of April he received a letter from John Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 12 March 1447, asking him to make processions and prayers for the welfare of the kingdom; so he bids them do so in St. Paul's and in other churches within their jurisdiction. (41.)

1448. Note on paper of the weight of the iron grating (*canelli*) before the altar of St. Erkenbald, in the year 1448, erected by the hands of Stephen Champard, the workman (*fabri*), at the expense of the Dean and Chapter, on the 6th of June of the aforesaid year. 1,438 lb.; price of every lb., 4*d*.; total, 63*l*. 2*s*. Expenses in iron, 1,438, each hundred, 5*s*.; total, 3*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*., &c. (94.)

1457, Dec. 16. Declaration of Roger Mersshe, clerk, and Robert Valance, executors of the testament of Walter Sheryngton, clerk, deceased, late Chancellor of King Henry VI. for the Duchy of Lancaster. Reciting that the King by letters patent dated Westminster, 19th March, in the 24th year, *inter alia*, gave licence to the said Walter Sheryngton to found a chantry or chantries with one, two, three, or four chaplains daily in the cathedral church of St. Paul, or in the conventual church of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, in West Smythfeld, or in any other churches, or in the cemetery of St. Paul's, called Pardonerchewah, or any other cemetery or cemeteries or consecrated place or places, for the good state of the King and his consort, and of Walter while alive and of his soul after death, and for the souls of his ancestors, &c.; and that he might call it Shiryngton chantry, or chantries, for ever, and might give the presentation to the chantries to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and to other ecclesiastics; and reciting that the said Walter in his lifetime built a chapel near the north door of the said cathedral church, commonly called the; and also proposed and began to erect a chantry for two

perpetual chaplains in the chapel, which the executors with his goods since his death had completed; and they had constituted a perpetual chantry for two chaplains in the said chapel, now called Shiryngstone's Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas, and had made the said chantry to be called Shiryntone's chanterie, and had appointed first perpetual chaplains:— They have granted and confirmed to Master William Say, the Dean and the Chapter of St. Paul's, for ever, the advowson and patronage of and nomination to the said chantry. (13.)

1470, May 26. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's appoint Master John Ixworth, D.D., Robert de Appiltone, John Fraunceys, John Launce, James de Sulynago, and John de Seryvanis, jointly and severally, their attorneys at the papal court in suits touching the dean and chapter. At the foot is the notarial certificate of Dionysius de Popham of Norwich diocese.

1492, May 17. William Warley the Dean and the Chapter of St. Paul's lease to Richard Spencer, principal registrar of the Court of Canterbury, the messuage and garden adjoining, situate in the corner or west angle of Pater Noster Row, which Thomas Coke, LL.D., lately held, and situate between the great tenement of Lord Bergavenny and the land of the commonalty of London on the South, and the land of the said commonalty and the stone wall called the Town wall on the part of the West, and another tenement of the said Dean and Chapter on the North, and the King's highway of Paternoster Row aforesaid, and a tenement of the priores and Convent of Cheshunt on the East, for 99 years, at the rent of 23*sh*. 4*d*. The lessee to repair and keep in repair. Seal gone. (38.) (There are subsequent leases of this house.)

15th century. Memorandum that the King has confirmed the following gifts to the church and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, for chantries, obits, and the fabric of the said church:—ten in the parishes of St. Mary of Somerset, St. Vedast, and Benet Sherchog, Benetfynk, St. Botolph without Aldrechange, St. Nicholas Goldabbey, Mary Magdalene in Oldfishstrete, and St. Michael ad hlada, St. Brigit and St. Margaret in Friday Street, St. Michael of Hoggestone in Wodestrete, and St. John Zakary, St. Andrew of Powleswharf, St. Mary of Aldermanbury, for the repair of the church of St. Michael of Basynghe, St. Mary Magdalen Olde fishestrete, and the street of Chepe. (63.)

3 Hen. VIII., Aug. 18. John Bags, Esq., bailiff of the vill and hundred of Tenterden and the jmrats there, to all, &c. Exemplification from the rolls and records of the King's court of the said vill and hundred of proceedings in suit by Richard Fleming, clerk, M.A., and Thomas Bolgrave, clerk, chaplain of the perpetual chantry of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Nicholas, near the North gate of the church of St. Paul and the *libraria* there, founded by Walter Shiryngton, clerk, late Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and finished by Thomas Lyseux and three others, his executors, called Shiryngton's chantry, who late brought a plea of land against James Anchor in the form of a writ of *juris utrum* for the manors of Morghve and Eatysdene and a toft, &c. The pleadings are set forth. A skin of vellum about 2 f. 6 i. by 2 f. 3 i. Fragment of seal. (44.)

14 Hen. VIII. Folio. 36 leaves of vellum. Account of all the bailiffs, receivers, &c. of Cuthbert Tunstall Bishop of London, in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, and Hertford, for one year to Michaelmas. 14 Hen. VIII. (83.)

36 Hen. VIII., Nov. 6. The King's writ to Robert Bishop of St. Asaph, directing him to make a return to the Court of First fruits and Tenths at Westminster to the questions annexed. He is to certify the amount of all promotions then vacant within his diocese and the days when they became vacant; of whose presentation, nomination, or donation every of the same be, and the names of those who have taken any of the mesne profits; the names of any who have taken any promotion within his diocese since the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in the 35th year to the like feast next ensuing, and the day when they were instituted, collated, or inducted, and the names of the promotions and the counties where they lie. The return of the Bishop, dated 1544, last of December, is annexed. Part of the seal remains. (77.)

1563. A leaf of paper, the top torn off. These are the words of the testament of William Dobson, citizen and draper of London, son to John Dobson of Patterdale, dated the last of September 1563, and proved in February 1563 (86), and one leaf showing the devise of his real estate. (86a.)

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1599. Folio, 11 written leaves and a folding plan between fos. 6 and 7, and 2 pp. of index. A survey of certain several woodds and groves situate, lying, and being within the parishes of Edlemontoun, Tottenham, and Enfield, within the countie of Middlesex, parcel of the possessions of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Cecil, kt., principal Secretary unto the Queen's Majesty, Master of her highnes courte of varden and liveries, and one of her Majesty's most honourable privie counsaile, which saide surveye was made and taken according unto the standard measure by Israel Amyce, gent. in the month of December, in the 42nd yere of her Majesty's reyne, and the platformes of the said woodds made after the intche divided into two partes or divisions. Each page is occupied with a coloured plan or plans and descriptions, and the owners of the adjacent lands are named. (96.)

1633. Three brief sheets, St. Martin Orgar. An abstract of the cause (and the proofs), Dyamond and Baldry v. Walton, Claxton, and King, impeaching certain dealings with the church lands. (85.)

10 Car. I., Feb. 7. Rough copy (6 pp.) of the Decree of the Lord Keeper in the case between Richard Dyamond and William Baldry, late wardens of the church of St. Martin Orgar in London, on behalf of themselves and the inhabitants of the said parish, plaintiffs, and Bryan Walton, clerk, Thomas King, now deceased, and Edwin Claxton, defendants, to set aside leases made by Walton of houses in the parish of St. Olave. (88.)

1662, June. Deed apportioning the several rents on houses built upon the site of the Bishop of London's palace in London. Signed by Sir Robert Hyde, C.J., and Sir Geoffrey Palmer, A.G. (79.)

1705, May 9. Counterpart lease, on paper, by Richard Hind, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, brewer, to Ralph Sterrop, citizen and spectacle maker, of two messuages on the north side of St. Paul's churchyard, and adjoining together (the occupants names are given) for 7 years from Christmas day last, at the rent of 34*l.* Signed and sealed by R. Sterrop. On the back, 1720, May 3. In consideration of 115*l.* Sterrop assigns the houses to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Mayor of London for the residue of the term. They were bought in pursuance of the Act of 1 Anne for the finishing and adorning the church of St. Paul. (73.)

1714. Abstract of the account of the imposition upon coals and other moneys received and paid into the office of the clerk of the works for the rebuilding of the cathedral church of St. Paul, from 23 June 1713 to 23 June 1714, in pursuance of Act of Parliament. The receivers are charged with 50,027*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, and are allowed 49,763*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Balance in hand, 264*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* A sheet of parchment, signed by [W. Cantuar] and Jo. Lond. (74.)

1719. Abstract of the account of moneys received and paid (as the last above) from 24 June 1718 to 24 June 1719, pursuant to the Act of 8 Will. III., and a former Act of 1 James II. Charge 60,171*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Discharge 7,258*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* In hand 52,912*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Signed by W. Cant. and Jo. Lond. (75.)

ROLLS.

Temp. Edw. II. and beginning of the reign of Edw. III. A small roll of proceedings in matrimonial causes. Attached to it on small pieces of vellum are the results of examinations of witnesses. (52.)

1313. 2 Id. June. Inventory of silver vessels, made at Stebbenheth. Two *charyors*, 8 *pelves*, 2 *pelves*, for the chapel, one pot (*olla cum calulo*), 5 great pots, a hexagonal pot for water, one pot *cum duobus tuellis* for water, a third pot *cum tribus tuellis* for water, one salt cellar with an image, one cup without a cover, one cup for the lord and 5 other cups. Note that all other cups written in previous inventories have been given to divers friends. 74 spoons, one *platu* for spices *cum scuto*, one vase for spices, one nut with a silver foot, 36 silver plates (*disci*), 6 deep plates, 24 salt collars, 13 pieces of silver, some gilt. Sum of all, 149*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, according to the weight of the vessels. Also a great gilt cup left to the lord Hugh de Veer, together with *pat. ar.* de Ambra and appendages which belonged to his mother, 3 other cups, 2 silver phials, 2 censurs, one silver *thurialer* with spoon, one new phial with oil for the sick, and two others larger with crism and holy oil. Sum 11*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* according to weight. (17.)

1313. Memorandum of proceedings for the choice of bailiffs in the manors of Orseth, Leyndon, Crondone, Chelmsford, Sutham, Wykham, Cosford, Sonnebry, Loddsworth, Stokes within Galdcote, Stooteford,

Claketone, Reynes, Stebbenheth Hakoney and Haryugey, Hadham, and presentation of customs. (19.)

11 Edw. II. Extract from the Great Roll of the Pipe of the account of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, guardians of the temporalities of the Bishoprick of London, the see being vacant. *Ende*, In the sauro 200*l.*, et habet de surplusagio 21*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* (25.)

10 and 11 Edw. II. Court held at Great Benes before Richer de Refham and William de Leye, guardians of the Bishoprick of London, the see being vacant, on Wednesday in the Vigil of the Epiphany, 10 Edw. II. Evidence and judgment for Christiana, daughter of Peter de Guldnyngam as to land. With it is another proceeding in 11 Edw. II. in the same matter, and a list of jurors. (24.)

Court rolls for the manor of [], 31 Edw. I. (36), for the manors of Leyndon; 11 Edw. II., Chelmsford, Suthminstre and Reynes, Wykham, Coppord and Claptone. That for Reynes contains the plea of Christiana, daughter of Peter de Guldnyngam (28.)—Haringay, 12 Edw. II. (53.)—Suthminstre, temp. Hen. IV. (9 and 22.)—Sonbery, 4 Hen. IV. (13.)—Suthminstre, 6 Hen. IV. (12.)—Bishops Wykham, 6 Hen. IV. (18.)—Lodderworthe, 6 Hen. IV. (39.)—Leyndon, 6 Hen. IV. (42.)

1319, April 13. Chapter House, Hereford. Inexpimus by John the Dean and the Chapter of Hereford, of a charter or ordination dated the Vigil of Easter, 13 Edw. II., whereby John de Henlece, canon in the church of Hereford, by the King's license has given to God, St. Mary, and the church of St. Ethelbert, and dom. Richard, called of Credelee, chaplain and vicar of the cathedral church aforesaid, and his successors, celebrating daily service for the souls of his father and mother, and Thomas le Breton, formerly canon of Hereford, and the souls of all faithful, &c., at the altar of Anne, mother of Mary, mother of Jesus Christ, in the aforesaid church, two messuages and 97 acres of land, and 3 acres and 1 rood of meadow, and 16*s.* yearly rent in Hereford, Overbroynton, and Waheye, as in the feoffment appears, viz., one burgage with the buildings and appurtenances in the city of Hereford, in the street called Bihindethewalle, between the houses of Robert de Gloucester, canon of the said church, and the houses of Elias Chaplan, vicar of the said church, and also a messuage and land in Overbroynton, in the fee of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford (and other lands and rents described), to hold to the said Richard de Credelee and his successors, chaplains to the said chantry, as contained below: the donor is to present during his life, and afterwards the Dean and Chapter. The Dean and Chapter confirm the charter. Seal gone. (44.)

28 Hen. VI. rot. 423. Hillary term. Copy of record. Thomas Losoure, Dean of the church of St. Paul, and guardian of the spiritualities of the Bishoprick of London, was summoned to answer Marmaduke, Bishop of Carlisle, that he should permit him to present to the Chancellorship of St. Paul's. (49.)

1451, Nov. 26. Memorandum that on this day William Wykham, Roger . . . and Ralph Tanfield, executors of Robert, Bishop of London, delivered to the Dean and Chapter one pontifical book in two volumes, a mitre (described with its weight), a pastoral staff of silver (described with its weight); also by gift of H., Cardinal of St. Ensebini, Bishop of Winchester, son of John, Duke of Lancaster, in 1447, a great cup of silver, gilt all over, with hexagonal foot, with images of the crucified, Mary and John, &c., weighing 50½ oz.; also a *casula* of purple gold cloth, very precious, with the arms of the cardinal at the back, which are the arms of England and France, &c., with an alb, stole, amice, and maniple, and a *casula* and stole and maniple, frontal and counterfrontal of white cloth, and other things. (50.)

39 Hen. VI. Oct. 20. Lease by William Say, S.T.D., the Dean, and Chapter of St. Paul's, to Roger Frende of the parish of Willesden, yeoman, of a field called Goders-hille, in the parish of Acton, co. Middlesex, and a croft called the Denes Rydding, and now called the Denes fyve acres, and a great field called the Pylle and one rood of meadow called the Denes fyve swaythes, in the parish of Willesdene, for 99 years, at the rent of eight marks sterling, four bushels of white meale, each of the value of 10*d.* or 10*d.* and four of ote meale, each of the value of 12*d.* or 12*d.* (55.)

ALFRED J. HOBWOLD.

MANUSCRIPTS IN THE POSSESSION OF EDWARD HAILSTONE, ESQ., F.S.A., AT WALTON HALL, NEAR WAKEFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

The museum, that used to attract tourists to Charles Waterton's ancestral home, has in these later years been replaced by the library which the present occupant of the uniquely picturesque mansion has formed in the rooms where the naturalist and traveller prepared his specimens or preserved his curiosities. Familiar to men of letters by his "Portraits of Yorkshire Worthies, in Two Volumes" (1869), Mr. Hailstone has long been known to dealers in old literature for his alacrity in buying folios and pamphlets, chap-books, and broadsides, that contribute anything to the illustration of the shire of three ridings. But though they are chiefly remarkable for an almost perfect series of works, written by Yorkshire men, or having some relation to the history of the county, the literary treasures of Walton Hall comprise the scarcely less valuable collection of ancient charters, MS. volumes, and miscellaneous writings described in the ensuing lists.

(a.) Books.

I. A Collection of MS. bibles, missals, breviaries, and other devotional works, including copies of:

- (a.) Biblia Sacra, of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries.
- (b.) Alberti Magui De Landibus Gloriosæ Virginis, of the 14th century.
- (c.) Alexandri de Villa Dei Doctrinale, of the 14th century.
- (d.) Flores Decretorum, of the 14th century.
- (e.) Historiæ Veteris et Novi Testamenti, of the 14th century.
- (f.) Various versions of the *Horm Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries.

Consisting of thirty-seven volumes, this remarkable collection of sacred and devotional writings comprises several rare and choice works that are beautiful specimens of mediæval calligraphy and illumination.

II. 1584-1637. The Herald's Visitations of Shropshire. Folio. A volume of emblazoned pedigrees by heralds who visited Shropshire in the years 1584, 1623, and 1637.

III. 1683-1734. Three Pocket Books of the personal accounts and private memoranda of Abraham Sharp, mathematician and astronomer, who was for some years Flamsteed's assistant in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. (a.) Account Book, setting forth the astronomer's personal expenses from the year 1693 to the year 1734; together with scientific memoranda made at times before or after those dates. (b.) Book of Memoranda, containing a list of books that was probably the inventory of the mathematician's library at an early period of his career. (c.) Book of mathematical and miscellaneous notes, some of them having been made as early as the year 1683. Bound in vellum covers fitted with a clasp, these little books are of one size and manufacture; the handwriting of their entries being so minute as to be illegible to persons of failing vision without the aid of a magnifying glass.

IV. Armorial Bearings of the principal families of Yorkshire. Folio. No date.

V. Collection of Coats of Arms and Descents of several families of the nobility and gentry of the East Riding of Yorkshire. Folio. No date.

VI. Pedigrees of Yorkshire Gentry, by Thomas Beckwith, F.S.A., painter of York. Folio. No date.

VII. Collection of Church Notes and of Transcripts from Church Registers of the North Riding of Yorkshire, made by Mr. Dixon, of Middlesham. Containing also copies of deeds and court rolls.

(b.) Miscellaneous and Separate Writings.

(1.)—Richard I. Quitclaim by Ernold the Abbot and the Convent of Rievaulx to Thomas de Horburi in respect to certain houses in the west part of Blakeber.

(2.)—Charter of a grant, by Mathew the son of Sax, to the monks of the church of Rivaux, of four acres and half a perch of arable land in a place called Blakeber, in which to make workshops "in quibus facient fer-
rum et utensilia et alia necessaria domui Reinali," et
totam mineriam et totum mortuum boscum ex parte
mea de Floctum et de Sittlington ad usus earundem
fabricarum, ita ut nullus alius in hiis locis fabricem,
nisi predicti monachi, habeat;" together with other
concessions. Not dated, but made probably towards the
end of the twelfth century. Also, a subsequent undated

charter by Thomas de Horbire, made in confirmation of the above grant by his father Mathew, the son of Saxe,
"deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rivalis et monachis
ibidem deo servientibus."

(3.)—1202-14. Charter by William de Mewi to the canons of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul of Plimton. Confirming a grant in perpetual almoigne, made in former time to the said canons by Walter de Mewi, grandfather of Gilda, the wife of the aforesaid William, of two ferlings of arable land of his demesne, and eight acres of arable land; it being stipulated in the confirmatory deed that the said William, and his heirs, are to hold the same land of the canons of the church aforesaid at an annual rent of six shillings. Not dated, but appearing from internal evidence to have been made in the above given time. Printed at large in the Fifth Volume of the "Archæological Journal."

(4.)—Charter by Gillebert de Ferrers to the canons of the church of the Blessed Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul of Plimton. Confirming the charter by which his mother Sibilla del Pin gave to the said canons the chapel of St. Martin in the manor of Blakestone, and the site of the place with the garden, and all the land from the Werpat to the old fountain of St. Martin, and the whole of Linesham, with other possessions; and also granting, together with other privileges, to the same canons and their servants for ever liberty to fish through all the waters of the grantor's lands. Not dated, but made apparently in an early year of the thirteenth century.

(5.)—Charter of the grant by Gillebert de Ferrers, son and heir of Sibilla de Pinn, to the canons of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul of Plimton, in perpetual almoigne, of the chapel of St. Martin of Blakiston and of certain lands lying between Plaistowe and Wlfpitte, together with liberty of fishing in the grantor's waters, and other possessions and privileges, the grant being made for the salvation of the grantor's soul and of the souls of his ancestors. Not dated, but made apparently in an early year of the thirteenth century. Printed at large in the Fifth Volume of the "Archæological Journal."

(6.)—1221. Indenture of an agreement between the Abbot and Convent of Fountains of the one part, and the Prior and Convent of Newburgh of the other part.
"Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod
controversia mota inter Abbatem et Conventum de
Newburgh ex altera parte super quodam muro et
fossato leuato in territorio de Swetton uersus Dallinge
in hunc modum conuenit, scilicet quod predictus
murus et fossatum in perpetuum remanebant Abbati
et Conuentui de Fontibus quieti de Priore et Con-
uentu de Newburgh ad faciendum inde quicquid ipsi
monachi uoluerint, Et dicti Prior et Conuentus de
Newburgh habebunt terram suam in Swetton cum
pertinentiis plenarie in perpetuum extra predictum
murum et fossatum; scilicet, non licebit Abbati et
Conuentui de Fontibus neque Priori nec Conuentui
de Newburgh erigere murum nel fossatum nel domum
in Swetton nel in territorio eius extra loca que prius
fuerunt habitata nel clausa nisi ex consensu utriusque
partis, Hiis testibus &c. &c."

(7.)—Charter of the grant for ever by Ydonea, daughter of Adam, the son of Philip, of Shitlicton, to Ralph de Horbire and his heirs, of the half of the town of Saltunestall, and all the grantor's land in the town of Osesece and in the town of Floctun, together with her half of the mill of Shitlicton. Not dated, but made apparently in an early time of the thirteenth century.

(8.)—Grant for ever by Robert de Bry, and Beatrix his wife, of all their right and land in the wood of Brantum to Ralph de Horbire, son of Thomas de Horbire. Not dated, but appearing to have been made in an early time of the thirteenth century.

(9.)—Acknowledgment by Ralph de Horbire that he is bound to pay a yearly rent of three shillings of silver to Master Gilbert, rector of the church of Thornil, for the eight and a half acres of arable land, with appurtenances, in the territory of Migeleha, to be held by him for life of the said rector and church. Not dated, but of the same period as the immediately preceding grant.

(10.)—Grant by William, the son of Jordan of Floctun, to Ralph de Horbire and his heirs, of all the grantor's right in certain land and a pit at Shitlicton. Not dated, but of the same period as grant No. 7.

(11.)—Grant for ever by Ingeramus, the son of Aldred of Kirkeby, to Ralph de Horbire, his heirs and assigns, of all the lands and possessions which Idonea, the daughter of Adam, the son of Philip of Shitlington gave to the same Ralph and his assigns. Not dated.

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(12).—1236. Lease to farm for thirteen years, by Thomas of Horbire, son of William of Horbire, to Ralph de Horbire, son of Thomas of Horbire, of the one half of the mill of Horbire and Shitilgton, "cum stagno et cum tota sequela et omnibus consuetudinibus hominum suorum villarum Horbire et Shitilgton qui debent sequela et consuetudines ex parte sua dictis molendinis et stagno &c."

(13).—Charter of the grant, by Ralph de Horbire for ever to God and the blessed Mary and the Convent of Kyrkestal, of an annual rent of one mark of silver, for ever, out of the land which Robert, the son of Swain of Horebyri holds, and from whatever person shall hold the said land; the grant being made for the salvation of the grantor's soul, and of the souls of his wife and heirs.

(14).—17 Edward I. Quitclaim by Margareta de Ripariis, widow of Baldwin de Insula, earl of Devon, to the Abbot and Convent of St. Benedict, of Bockland, co. Devon, of all right and claim which she ever had or was able to have by name of dowry in the churches of Bockland and Walkhampton in the said county. Dated at Westminster.

(15).—Grant by Robert de Birley, of Podeskese, to the brothers of the Hospital of Jerusalem, for ever, of an annual rent of twelvecpence. Not dated, but appearing to have been made about the year 1300.

(16).—Grant by Adam, the son of Attun of Pudesreshey, of an annual rent of one penny to God and the blessed Mary and the brothers of the Hospital of Jerusalem serving God there. Not dated, but made about the year 1300.

(17).—1316. Agreement between Thomas the Abbot and the Convent of Bokeland of the one part, and Mathew the Prior and the Convent of Plimpton of the other part, for the settlement of a controversy and lawsuit had between them, "super quadam secta ad hundredum sanctorum Abbatis et Conuentus de Rougeburch quod tribus septimanis in tres septimanas de tenemento quod dicti Prior et Conuentus tenent in Oldeblakiston infra precinctus hundredi predicti."

(18).—3 Edward III. Grant by Robert le Bosseger of a tenement in Plympton to Robert Rosel, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

(19).—1350. Grant in perpetual alms, by William Scott of Neuton to God, the blessed Mary, "et fratribus et milicie templi Jerusalem," of a toft in Pudesedaia, containing two acres of arable land. Not dated, but made about the year 1350.

(20).—1350. Grant by John of Byrle to the Prior and Brothers of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, of a piece of land in Podessey, for ever. Not dated, but made about 1350.

(21).—1350. Grant for ever by Matildis, the daughter of Gregory of Pudegesia, widow, "Deo et beate Marie et fratribus milicie templi Jerusalem," of a toft in Pudegesia, containing two acres of arable land; the grant being made for the safety of the grantor's soul and the welfare of the souls of her ancestors.

(22).—7 Henry V. Lease for sixty-five years, at a yearly rent of 13s. 4d., by John the Abbot and the Convent of Bokelon to William Pomeroy and Christiana his wife, and their daughter Amisia, of all those holdings at Buttysworthy and Gotor which John Staci has held of the same abbot and convent in the manor of Walkampton. It is stipulated amongst other things that the said tenants "facient sectas ad curias nostras legales apud Horrebriggis bis per annum vsque ad festa inuencionis sancte crucis et Sancti Michaelis et hoc per rationabilem summonicionem octo dierum, Et ad reparacionem gurgitis nostre piscarie tociens quociens moniti fuerint, Et guldabunt ad quamlibet marcam unum denar' et ad dimidium marcam obol' Et habebunt mercurium sufficiens pro reparacione domorum suarum ibidem faciendarum pro liberatione cellarii vel ballivi, Et sustentabunt domos et clausuras bene et competenter."

(23).—17 December, 9 Henry VII. Affidavit of Sir John York and Sir Edmund Smyth of Wakefield, priests, respecting the answers made to them by Sir Richard Legh, vicar of the parish church of Warmfeld, when at the request of William Watson they enquired of the said vicar of Warmfeld, whether he was ever enfeoffed in "the lyvelode of John Hyppron of Lofthouse."

(24).—14 Henry VII. Lease to farm for sixty years, at a yearly rent of eight shillings and sixpence, by the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary of Bockland, to Roger Odymer and his wife Joan, of the holding now in the hands of Thomas Brent of Schafe; the said term of sixty years to begin on the expiration of Thomas Brent's term of tenancy. Amongst other things this lease

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contains stipulations that the said Roger and Joan "facient sectas ad curias nostras legales apud Horebrygge bis per annum annuatim ibidem tenendas per rationabilem summonicionem octo dierum durante termino predicto, facient etiam comunem sectam ad molendinum nostrum de Byklegh cum omnibus granis et brasiiis enis molend', Et venient ad reparacionem gurgitis nostre piscarie ibidem tociens quociens moniti fuerint durante termino predicto, Et habebunt mercurium sufficiens pro reparacione domorum suarum ibidem reparandarum."

(25).—1646. Mercurius Caeliens, Sive Almanack et Prognosticon Vel Speculum Anni. This copy of the printed calendar contains manuscript accounts, in the hand writing of John Sharp, of moneys received or disbursed for General Fairfax in the years 1650, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, and 1657.

(26).—13 August, 1649. Letter from Sir John Maynard, knt., to John Sharpe of Little Horton, in the parish of Bradford. About rents, discontented tenants, and other matters of the writer's private business. "Pamlets," says the writer, "are all false as fame which is Mendax. The Parliament will mayntayne the law of the land and have see declared in their last Declaration, which should give every rational man satisfaction. For those that refuse to pay Tith-hay in Bradford, I pray you put half-a-dozen of the richest of them in sute." Also two other letters on private matters from the same writer to the same correspondent, dated 27 February and 2 May 1649.

(27).—12 December 1650. Order by the Commissioners of the Militia of the county of Yorkshire, that Sir John Maynard be forthwith discharged of "the horse and pay" laid upon him for the rectory of Bradford at the petition of Lady Slingsby, and that Nicholas Yeoman of * and Mr. Robert Burows, of Hutton Pannell, be instead required to pay between them to Lady Slingsby, of Kippax, the sum of seventeen pounds and four shillings "in leue of a horse by her set forth for the service of the Parliament in Scotland."

(28).—24 August 1658. Letter from Lady Maynard to Mr. John Sharpe at Little Horton in the parish of Bradford. Announcing that the writer has been left her late husband's sole executor, with the estate in Bradford to herself for life, with remainder to her son. Mr. Sharpe is requested to look after the writer's rents, and to visit her at Tooting. Also eight other letters on private matters from the same writer to the same correspondent written in the years 1659, 1660, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665.

(29).—8 January 1672. Release by Dame Mary Maynard of Tooting co. Surrey, widow of Sir John Maynard, knt., deceased, to Mary Sharp, of Little Horton within the parish of Bradford, co. York, widow, and to Thomas Sharp, gentleman, executors of Mr. John Sharpe, late of the last named parish, deceased.

(30).—1701-1727. Collection of twenty-three tables, in Abraham Sharp's curiously minnte handwriting (each table being a single and twice folded sheet of small foolscap paper); being a series of careful records of atmospheric observations made in the years 1701, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1712, 1713, 1716, 1717, 1721, 1723, 1727.

(31).—1706. Six sheets, in paper wrapper, of calculations and tables, in John Flamsteed's handwriting, for finding the Longitude and Latitude, the Right Ascension and Declination being given; and for finding the Right Ascension and Declination, the Latitude and Longitude being given. With this inscription at the head of the first sheet, "Johannis Flamsteedii Astronomi Regii Tabulae Subsidiariae ad Sharpio suo dono data," January 29, 1705.

(32). Broadside (printed) with the heading, "The Quadrature of the Circle deduced from two different series, whereby the Truth is proved to Seventy-two Figures, by Abraham Sharp."

Besides the writings noticed in the foregoing catalogues Mr. Hailstone has in his collection a large number of carefully arranged papers and deeds (relating chiefly to the county of his birth and his special literary subjects) that would be studied with interest by topographers and local annalists, though the value of the documents to general historians is insignificant.

In conclusion it affords me much pleasure to acknowledge the cordiality with which I was received at Walton Hall, and the assistance which Mr. Hailstone afforded me for the accomplishment of the purpose of Her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical MSS.

JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.

FIVE DEEDS BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF
ST. ANDREW, WORCESTER.

These deeds relate to houses in the city of Worcester, and beyond the names of certain streets in Worcester, and the proprietorship of certain property, do not contain anything of particular importance. The earliest of the deeds is in the reign of Edward I., and the latest in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. To the last the seal of the bailiffs of Worcester is affixed, because, as therein stated, the seal of the grantor was not known; a late instance of what in earlier times was not uncommon.

Abstracts of the deeds follow. With the deeds are copies of the first, second, and third, and also of two other deeds, one of the 35 Edw. I. (seemingly the deed referred to in the second of those noted below) and one of the 35 Hen. VI., both relating to property in Worcester.

Temp. Edw. I., no date. Deed poll, whereby Thomas de Clifone, called le Knyst, citizen of Worcester, gives and confirms to Henry de Stodley, sadler, citizen of Worcester, in fee, a tenement, situate between the donor's tenement and a tenement of Roger de Scheldesleye, in a street called Wodestathe stret in Worcester. To hold of the chief lords of the fee, paying yearly to Simon le Fraunceys and his heirs, 3s. 6d. at the usual quarterly terms according to the custom of the said city, and 6d. for the support of a light before the cross in the church of St. Andrew, on the feast day of St. Andrew; and to Roger de Scheldesleye and his heirs 1d. at Easter. The consideration for this grant was 100s. *Witnesses*, Walter le Euneys, William Colle, then bailiffs of Worcester, Wlston de Salope, William Parson, Roger de Scheldesleye, William Mose, Gilbert le Hope, Philip le Especer, Hugh Lovet, and others. Seal gone. Indorsed: "Carta de dono Thomæ Militis."

35 Edw. I. Feast of St. Kenelm, king and martyr, Worcester. Deed poll, whereby John Dorlyng, citizen of Worcester, states that he is thereby bound to dom. William de Wynchcombe, rector of the church of St. Andrew of Worcester, and all the parishioners of the said church, to amend, repair, and build the tenement situate between the tenement formerly of Robert Alyne and the tenement of Thomas de Ronthale, in the street called Worcester Brudeport, within one year from the date of the deed, and afterwards to keep it in good condition; and the said rector and parishioners may levy yearly 15s. 2d. from the said tenement for the use of the said church, which 15s. 2d. of rent to them for the said tenement, which he bought of them, he is bound to pay, as by the charter of feoffment appears. If he fail to build the house within the term aforesaid he binds himself, and his heirs and executors to them in 20l., to be paid in the church of St. Mary of Worcester, 15 days after the default, to which payment, the said rector and parishioners bringing the deed with them, he binds himself, his heirs, executors, goods, and chattels, lands and tenements, to the distress or coercion of the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, and the distress of any other ecclesiastical or secular judge whom the rector and parishioners may choose, until they are satisfied the 20l. and all expenses. And he binds himself in the form aforesaid in 40s. by way of aid to the Holy Land, and 100s. for Queen's gold, if he fail to build the house within the term. When the house is built to the satisfaction of true and lawful men the deed is to be returned to him or his heirs. *Witnesses*, William Colle, John Lony, then bailiffs of Worcester, John Conyon, William Rokulf, Henry de Astone, and others. Seal gone.

10 Hen. V. Feast of the Annunciation of the B.V.M., Worcester.—Indenture, whereby John Grene, rector of the church of St. Andrew, demises to Robert Nelme a parcel of a garden to the manse of the rectory of the said church, contiguous to the house of the said Robert, late of Walter Clare and Agnes his wife, which parcel is now inclosed, and was lately held by the said Walter and Agnes by grant from Master Robert Osebach, the late rector, at the yearly rent of 12d. for their lives, to hold the said parcel to the said Robert Nelme and his assigns for 40 years from the date thereof at the yearly rent to John and his successors of 40d., payable quarterly. If any portion is in arrear for two weeks John and his successors may enter and expel the lessee and his assigns. *Witnesses*, Baldwin Thorne, William Morrys, Robert Dyer and others. Seal gone.

35 Hen. VIII. July 4. Deed poll, whereby John Bartenele, of the city of Worcester, chaplain, gives to Thomas Stokes and Elizabeth his wife, and Edmund Grene and Anne his wife, daughters of Richard Style, late deceased, a tenement with the appurtenances, in the

city of Worcester, in the street called Bradport, adjoining a tenement late belonging to the monastery of St. Mary the Virgin of Worcester on the south, and the tenement of Thomas Lytulton on the north, and extending from the said street in front to the garden formerly of Robert Sutton, dyer, and which said tenement descended to the donor from his grandfather Nicholas Bartenele. To hold the same to the said Thomas Stokes and Elizabeth his wife, and Edmund Grene and Anne his wife, and their heirs and assigns for ever of the chief lords of the fee. Clause of warranty. *Witnesses*, Thomas Body, Richard Goodyere, Henry Huyet, and many others. Seal of red wax.

9 Eliz. March 20. Deed poll, whereby John Wallesgrove, *alias* Flytt, of the city of Worcester, mercer, enfeoffs and confirms to Thomas Collynge, the younger, Arnold Hall, Edmund Lokier, Thomas Bromley, John Peerson, Robert Colly, John Chappell, and John Cookesey, eight cottages or tenements, and eight gardens thereto belonging in Powyk Lane in the city of Worcester, on the south side of the said lane, to hold to the feelees, their heirs and assigns for ever, for the uses and purposes of the last will of the said John Wallesgrove; and because his seal is unknown the seal of the bailiffs of the city is affixed. The grantor's seal is gone; the seal of the bailiffs remains. At the back is a memorandum of inrolment of the deed on the 25th of March in the book of pleas of the city of Worcester.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO BISHOP BUBWITH'S
ALMSHOUSES, WELLS, SOMERSET.

BISHOP
BUBWITH'S
ALMS-
HOUSES.

In the early part of this year the documents noticed in the following report were discovered in an old oak press in a disused room of Bishop Bubwith's Almshouse in Wells. Their existence had not been suspected, and the amount of dust which covered them seems to show that they had lain there unnoticed for a considerable length of time. The first thing to be done was to get the parchments and papers into some sort of chronological order, and for his assistance in this work, as well as for much useful information, my best thanks are due to Mr. Serel, of Wells, as they are also to Mr. Garrod, the master of the Almshouse, for the ample facilities which he afforded me for the examination.

Numerous as the documents are, and interesting locally, they are not of such a nature as to require a very detailed report, for they consist almost exclusively of the annual accounts of the hospital, and of deeds, &c. relating to the property of the hospital, for the most part in Wells itself and the immediate neighbourhood. A few deal with small properties in Glastonbury, three with other small parcels of land in Sherborne, and one with some land in Midsomer Norton.

These deeds, about 260 in all, begin in the 13th and end in the 16th century. A few which have no date belong apparently to about the same time as the earliest which bears a date, viz., 1236. Many of the earlier documents are beautiful specimens of calligraphy; and all, both early and late, are remarkable for the great number and perfect condition of the seals. Several of the seals of the 15th century have the peculiarity of a ring or twist of grass impressed into the wax around the edge of the impression.

The account rolls and books commence with the year 1441, about the date of the foundation of the Almshouse. Only seven remain of the 15th, and 40 of the first three-quarters of the next century; but from the year 1582 they run in an almost unbroken series to the year 1732.

Perhaps I may be allowed to notice here that the discovery of these documents directed our attention to a fine old chest, supposed to be the original chest provided by the directions of Bishop Bubwith, which had never been opened within the memory of any of the authorities of the hospital. The chest is indeed a well-known one; it stands in a place of honour in the common hall, and it has been exhibited at the Kensington Museum, and also before meetings of the County Antiquarian Society. It did not seem, therefore, a likely place for a discovery of unknown papers. However, when opened with a picklock, it proved to be full of parchments covered with dust and cobwebs. These are, indeed, of no great value, being for the most part old leases, &c. of the beginning of 16th century, with a few deeds of the time of H. VI. enclosed in a smaller box; but I mention the circumstance as a curious instance how old documents

BISHOP
BUBWITH'S
ALMS-
HOUSES.

may be lying unnoticed almost under the eyes of many persons who are interested in finding such things.

8 small deeds, undated, with 9 of the seals perfect.

A.D. 1236.—1 deed, with good seal of Margaret, widow of Edward of Mealsbury.

A.D. 1249.—1 deed, with good seal of Radulf Page, fil Alwyn de Vinell.

A.D. 1300.—An inseximus. Good seal of the Abbey of Bath, with the prior's seal impressed on the reverse.

A.D. 1300.—1 deed, with good seal of Cristina Swuyn.

E. II.—22 deeds, with 21 seals. One of these mentions "unam shoppam in solario."

E. III.—38 deeds, with 32 seals.

R. II.—23 deeds, with 27 good seals, particularly one of the prior of Glastonbury.

H. IV.—23 deeds, with 34 good seals, including two of the prior of Glastonbury and several of the towns of Bristol and Wells.

H. V.—10 deeds, with 10 seals.

H. VI., A.D. 1437, Sept. 30.—An agreement between the executors of Bishop Bubwith's will and the city of Wells for the building of the almshouse, and rules for the election of members.

84 other deeds, with 86 seals, including good impressions of the old seal of the cathedral, of the abbey of Malmesbury, of Sir J^e. Stoughton, Wm. Carent, Edmund Hungerford, Miles, &c.

E. IV.—26 deeds, with 35 seals.

1483.—2 deeds, with 3 seals.

A letter from the Abbot of Malmesbury.

A.D. 1448.

Be hit y known to alle trewe Crysten men, that this present wrytynge shall come to that y Thomas Abbot of Malmesbury, that wheras hit ys noysed & opynly declared by on mayster John Regnold, chanon of Welles, & other of hys counceill, that Hugh of Besely, Thom's Wayfer, & Thom's Harryes, had never lyvery nekeher possession of the maner of Mellesburgh & Wokehole on Robert Longe of Wroxals in the counte of Wiltes, Esquier, and Water Evard, of Malmesbury, in the same counte, Esquier, þ^r wher as they wer in dayng and in examinacion at Welles by twene þe sayde mayster John Regnolds on the on party and John Wayfer of Sherston on the other party that on John florest of Wokyhole in the counte of Som^r husbondeman, & William Wheler of þ^r said towne of Wokyhole, husbondeman ten^{tys} of the sayd maner of Mellesburgh, by rygte straye examinacion & a parte on ych after oþ made seyth by heer yowthes þ^r thay wer pseynt & say when Thom's Wayfer flader of the sayde Thom's Wayfer delveryd possession unto to be sayde Hugh & to hys composners of the sayde maner of Mellesburgh & Wokyhole and ther þ^r said Hug brake a bough in þ^r pseynt of the saydon John florest & Will. Wheler & mony other, and this the saydon Robt. Longe & Water Evards saydon to me when þey came home and a pon that þ^r said Hugh hyld a courte a pon the sayd maner in hys owne name & hys composners and þ^r said John florest & William Wheler a pon þ^r said gr^{ntes} (erasure) recv^{yd} eynch of them by j.d. unto þ^r said Hugh. Also ther as hyt y noysed & sayde by the sayd Mayster John & other of hys counceill þ^r the sayde Thomas Harryes, the wch was seysed of all þ^r sayde maner by the s^{nyber}, had relesyd under hys seale alle the rygt & clayme that he had in the sayde maner unto on John Stourton of Preston, hyt was nev^r so, for þ^r sayde Thomas Harryes came by fore me at my maner of Cowfold & brougte wth hym on Thomas Paternost of Sherston in the counte of Wiltes, gentylman, John Trapnell of the sayde towne of Sherston in þ^r sayde counte, gentylman, & Robt. Hert, of the sayde towne, in the sayde counte, youman, wth mony mo of the same towne of Sherston: and they þ^r forsayde Thom's Harryes wth all thes p ones abovesayde made feyth & growth unto me that h ever relesyd as the sayd mayster John above wryton seyth & noyseth, but þ^r was sole seysyd by the s^{nyber}, & so dyed seysyd; but þ^r same reles the wych þ^r they suppose shold be the reles of Thom's Harryes, hyt was ymad & forgyd by on John Rewis in Alsou hales howse at Sherston, as hyt ys opynly knowe by alle þ^r towne of Sherston. In the witenes of the wych thyngs this pseynt letter I have yputteto my seale ygeve at Malmesbury the xv daye of Marehe the yer of kyng "Harry þ^r now ys after the conquest of the xxvith," Good impression of the Abbot's seal, but broken.

Certificate to the same effect from Walter Evard of Malmesbury. Seal of the borough of Malmesbury.

25 H. VI.

Dec. 15.—Another to the same effect. All three in English.

2 H. VIII.

Dec. 31.—"To all trewe Cristeu peopll to whom thes p'sent wrytyngs shall come to hire or see, Jhon Tyler, late master of the towne of Welles, of the age of lxxij yeres, William Brigger of the age of lxx yeres, William Godwyne of the age of lxx yeres, John Pomrey of the age of lxxij yeres, John Jouns of the age of lxxii yeres, Harry James of the age of lxxii yeres, Richard Knyght of the age of lxxx yeres, William Lacy of the age of lxx yeres, and Mathewe More of the age of lxx yeres, sendeth gretyng in oure Lord God ev^rlastyng. Where it ys a meritory dede to bere wittenes of eny thyng that ys trewe, we testyfic of a trouth that one John Henbury," &c., &c. was seised in fee of a messuage in Glastonbury, that his daughter married to one John Belton is his heiress and is now living, &c., &c."

1586.

Feb. 27.—A license, signed by Cristofer Kenn and Will^m Borowmay, magistrates, to R. Corfylde of Wynscombe, "foresamuch as he hath used baking of bread "there of long time & behaved himself honestlie "therein," to buy in the markets of Welles & Axbridge weekly 10 bushells of corn; viz^t, in Welles market 3 bushells of wheat & two of barley or beanes, & in Axbridge markett 3 bushells of wheat & two of barley or beanes, at such prices as for the time the market shall weekly goe, & not above, & at such hours as shall be appointed for bakers to buy. He shall give to the constable a written account of the quantities bought and the prices. This license to endure until the Feast of St. Michael next after the date.

J. A. BENNETT.

A MANUSCRIPT in the DIOCESAN LIBRARY of DERRY, in IRELAND.

DIOCESAN
LIBRARY,
DERRY,
IRELAND.

A large folio volume, measuring about 17 inches by 11 inches, containing 13 leaves not numbered and 105 leaves numbered 12–116. Eleven of the thirteen are occupied with additions to the text. A single leaf and a quire of 12 (foolscap size) are loose in front. These are headed, "The 3^r booke concerning a collection of sizes "serving for vessells of capacite in liquide and drie wares." This is divided into four chapters.

The whole work is a treatise on ancient weights and measures, seemingly by William Harrison, who assisted Raphael Holinshead in compiling the *Chronicles of England*, printed in 1577 and 1587.

The text begins imperfectly on fo. 12, "barlie the "more auncient of both laid in also with our wheat, "which later was such as was sowed in Egypt at the "time of the deliverie of Israel." At the top of the page is an addition of six lines beginning "sundry peeces "thereof which have had the word esterling stamped "upon them."

The work is by way of question and answer between Scholar and Master.

Fo. 12 b. ends with "Scholar. Then let us leave "it I pray you as it is, and go in hand with linale "dimension, for I have even enough of the naturall "graine, with which I have shaken hands, as the poet "did with his friend when he said, Vale bonis avibus "nunquam rediturus amice."

Fo. 13 a. Of lineall dimension according to the Romaine size, used in the time of Augustus. Cap. 1.* (Harrison quotes old authors and inscriptions and gives drawings of the foot).

Fo. 22 a. Of such areall dimensions as the Romans used in the beginning of their Empire, &c. Cap. 5.

Fo. 27 a. Of the like dimensions used in our time in the cite of Rome, and their comparison with the ancient. Cap. 7.

Fo. 27 b. Of lineare and areall dimension as it stode with the Grecians when their commonwealth of Athens most flourished. Cap. 8.

* Cap. 4. originally.

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Fo. 30 b. Of the like dimensions some time in use amongst the Hebrews. Cap. 9. (He gives the dimensions of the Ark.)

Fo. 35 a. Of lineare dimension used according to the manner of England in our times, with the correction of our foote. Cap. 10.

Fo. 38 a. Of areall dimension presently used in England. Cap. 11. (In this the author alludes to the increase of careful husbandary, and to the common dispute whether *plus vel minus* in a Court Roll or evidence contains whole acres or fractions).

Fo. 41 b. The Second Booke which entreateth of the sizes of weightes after the standares of sundrie nations. Cap. 1., of the balance.—Cap. 2., of the uncia or 12th part of the Assis.—Cap. 3., of the Denarius.—Cap. 4., of the small weighte of the Grecians.—Cap. 5., of the Jewish proportions.—Cap. 6., of the Golden Shekel.—Cap. 7., of the proportion of the English ounce commonly called the Troian.—Cap. 8., of the ounce averdupois and Greek and Roman.—Cap. 9., of the Roman pound.—Cap. 10 of the Grecian Mna and his partes.—Cap. 11., of the English poundes, and how they are divided into their severall partes.—Cap. 12., of the Hebrue Manch and his partes.—Cap. 13., of the triple distinction of poundes at this daie in use amongst sundrie forrein nations.—Cap. 14., of great weightes as Talents or Quintalles, &c., heretofore and now in use among divers nations.

Fo. 85. The third book containing the sizes of measures serving to the capacitie of liquid and drie wares. 1. of the sponefull, which some imagine to be the basis and foundation of all measure by capacitie.—2. Of the measures of the Romans serving for liquid wares.—3. Of the liquid measures of the Grecians.—4. Of the liquid measures of the Hebrews.—5. Of the present liquid measures of England, and their sizes, wherein their reformation and manner of upright keeping is sufficiently delivered, (the author mentions the thimblefull, ounce equalling a quarter of a pint, sometimes called a gyll, and the half part thereof a gyllot, gill, half-pint or mudge or cheopinot, pint, quart, potle, gallon, firkin, rondelet, kilderkin, barrell, hoggshead, pipe, tonne, puncheon).—6. Drie measures of the ancient and present Romans.—7. Drie measures of the Greeks.—8. Drie measures of the Hebrews.—9. Of the drie measures of England as they stand in the year of grace 1587. (The author mentions quarter of pecke, tocke, half-pecke, pecke, talbot or half-bushel, bushel, strike, coome, quarter, chaldron).—10. Ancient measures of sundrie foreign nations whereof we have no more ample and large notice than only their names and doubtful proportions remaining. It ends on fo. 116, where a note (holograph) cancelled says his labours were vain because

on Saturday the . . . a proclamation of new standard weightes came out.

In the diocesan library of Derry are also vols. 2, 3, and 4, in large folio of Harriſon's "Chronologie," from the earliest times to the year 1593, extracts from the 16th century portion are given by Mr. Furnivall in the appendix to his edition of Harriſon's Description of England, for the New Shakespeare Society.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

DIOCESAN
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IRELAND.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE REPORT ON THE MANUSCRIPTS OF
G. H. FINCH, ESQ., M.P., AT BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL.

G. H.
FINCH, ESQ.

After I left Burley-on-the-Hill a letter by Oliver Cromwell was found, of which an abstract is below. From the original being there, it is to be presumed that something occurred to prevent its delivery.

1657, Aug. 11. Westminster. Oliver, by the grace of God, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereto belonging, to the High and Mighty Emperor Sultan Mahomet Kan, Chiefe Lord and Commander of the Mussulman Kingdome, sole and supreme Monarch of the Eastern Empire.—After noticing that piracies occurred, and that the pirates found places of retreat and succour in the Sultan's dominions, Oliver gives "an instance (to omit many others) in the late surprisall of an English ship called the 'Resolution,' which, being laden with cloth, tynn, lead, and money, to the value of 200,000 dollars, and bound for your owne port of Scanderone, was yett in her passage (near Candy) assaulted by seaven ships of Tripoly (part of your Majesty's fleet, and then actually in your service), and by them carried to Rhodes, another of your Majesty's ports, where wee are informed the Captain Bassa hath been so far from dis-owning the action that he hath, in scorn and contempt of the Capitulations, secured the ship and goods, and also the Master, mariners, and passengers, who had not a ragge left to cover them." Oliver says that he cannot pass it over without a due consideration and representation to the Sultan as a manifest breach of peace: and requests him to command a complete restitution of the ship, goods, and money, and release of the men; and to take course for suppressing the Pirates, &c.; and has given order to his ambassador at the Porte to inform the Sultan more particularly, Oliver desiring to understand the Sultan's resolution thereon.—At the foot is the tremulous signature of "Oliver, P."

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

CIRCULAR OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

Rolls House, Chancery Lane,
1869.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint under Her Sign Manual certain Commissioners to ascertain what MSS. are extant in the collections of private persons and in institutions which are calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific history of this country. A copy of the Commission is enclosed, which will best explain the object Her Majesty has in view.

The Commissioners think it probable that you may feel an interest in this object, and be willing to assist in the attainment of it, and with that view they desire me to lay before you an outline of the course which they propose to follow.

If any nobleman or gentleman express his willingness to submit any paper or collection of papers within his possession or power to the examination of the Commissioners, they will cause an inspection to be made by some competent person, upon the information derived from whom the Commissioners will make a private report to the owner on the general nature of the papers in his collection; such report will not be made public without the owner's consent, but a copy of it will be deposited and preserved in the Public Record Office, to which no person will be allowed to have access without the consent of the owner of the papers reported on.

Where the papers are not more insulated documents, but form a collection which appears to be of Literary or Historical value, a chronological list or brief calendar will be drawn up, and a copy thereof presented to the owner, and to no other person without his consent, but the original of such calendar will be deposited for preservation in the Public Record Office, to which no person will be allowed to have access without the consent of the owner of such collection.

The Commissioners will also, if so requested, give their advice as to the best means of repairing and preserving any papers or MSS. which may be in a state of decay, and are of Historical or Literary value.

To avoid any possible apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commissioners may extend to or include any title deeds or legal documents, I have to call your attention to the fact that nothing of a private character or relating to the titles of existing owners is to be divulged, and to assure you that positive instructions will be given to every person who examines the MSS. that if in the course of his examination any title deeds or other documents of a private character chance to come before him, they are to be instantly put aside, and are not to be reported on or calendared under any pretence whatever.

The object of the Commission is solely the discovery of unknown Historical and Literary materials, and in all their proceedings the Commissioners will direct their attention to that object exclusively.

In no instance will any MS. be removed from the owner's residence without his request or consent, but if for convenience any MSS. be intrusted to the Commissioners, they will be deposited in the Public Record Office, and be treated with the same care as if they formed part of the Public Muniments, and will be returned to the owner at any time specified by him.

The costs of inspections, reports, and calendars, and the conveyance of documents, will be defrayed at the public expense, without any charge to owners.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you will communicate to them the names of any gentlemen who may be able and willing to assist in obtaining the objects for which this Commission has been issued.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ROMILLY.

CIRCULAR
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